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FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Directors of Penitentiaries

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE YEAR 1868. ✓

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PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.
.....



OTTAWA:

PRINTED BY I. B. TAYLOR, 39, 31, AND 33, RIDEAU STREET.

1870.

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FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF PENITENTARIES,

OF

DOMINION OF CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR 1868.



To His Excellency Sir JOHN YOUNG, Baronet, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :—

The Directors of Penitentiaries, continuing the work of the late Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c., have the honor to make report of the Institutions under their charge for the year 1868.

On the 22nd May last an Act was passed, entitled “An Act respecting Penitentiaries, and the Directors thereof, and for other purposes,”—being 31st Victoria, Cap. 75,—by which all former Acts, respecting Penitentiaries in the several Provinces of the Dominion, were repealed, and new provisions made for the government and inspection of those Institutions.

Under the third clause of that Act the undersigned had the honor to be appointed Directors, by Order in Council, of the 23rd September last, and they, at once, entered upon their duties.

They are exceedingly gratified to find that, in the new Act, are embodied some improvements in the law which the Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c., had, from time to time, brought under the notice of your Excellency’s predecessor, and particularly one giving to convicts the privilege of earning a remission of a portion of their sentences, by their industry and good conduct, to the extent of five days per month; and the privilege, also, of being able to work, over hours, for the benefit of themselves or their families.

The Directors have perceived the good effects which the first, of the above privileges, has produced during the short time which the Act has been in force, and they anticipate that still farther good will result from the second, so soon as they shall be able to make arrangements for rendering it available.

The Institutions under the control of the Directors are the :—

Kingston Penitentiary.. .. .	Kingston, Ontario.
St. John’s “ .. .	New Brunswick.
Halifax “ .. .	Nova Scotia.
And Rockwood Asylum, attached to the Kingston Penitentiary.	

MOVEMENT of convicts in the Penitentiaries, from 1st January to 31st December, 1868.

INSTITUTION.	Remaining at 1st January, 1868.		Received during 1868.		Total in 1868.		Discharged.		Died.		Remaining at 31st Dec., 1868.		Total Remain'g.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Kingston	824	63	218	24									
From Rockwood			2										
Total	824	63	220	24	1044	87	252	26	20	1	772	60	832
St. John :													
Convicts 20 years and upwards	26	1	9	2	35	3	8	11			27	2	29
Common prisoners under 2 years	84	20	283	88	367	108	313	86	1		53	22	75
Halifax *	55	3	35	2	90	5	35	3			55	2	57
Total	989	87	547	116	1536	203	573	116	21	1	907	85	993
Rockwood asylum	110	29	50	39	160	68	14	1	13	2	133	65	198

* The return for Halifax Penitentiary does not state, separately, the number of convicts under sentence for two years and upwards, and of common prisoners for less than two years ; but the Directors, at their visit on 2nd December last, found them to be as follows : Convicts, males, 38 ; females, 0 ; common, males, 21 ; females, 2. -Total, 59 and 2.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

The Directors have much satisfaction in stating that, early in January, a contract for flour was entered into, and a commencement was, then, made of baking bread for the convicts in the ovens of the Prison. The measure has been attended with complete success. The bread has been, uniformly, of excellent quality.

They obtained the sanction of the Government for an Architect, with one member of the Board, to proceed to Philadelphia and other places in the United States, where the solitary system is in force, to examine the Plans of the Buildings for carrying it out, but, although Mr. Horsey junior, was named as the Architect, the Directors, from various causes, have been, as yet, unable to spare their colleague for the intended visit.

A Tramway has been laid down, leading from the quarries to the proposed sites of the Penal Prison and the Warden's residence, which has, already, effected a large saving of money in the transport of stone for the walls to enclose the Prison lot. In the course of next summer it will be extended to the wharf, and the large sums of money, hitherto paid for cartage from the quarries to vessels coming for stone, will no longer require to be expended.

The Directors have had occasion, every summer, to notice the great inconvenience to which the Institution has been subjected by the want of proper means for storing roots and vegetables. They have, also, been sensible of the injury, to the convicts, on the score of health, arising from the want of customary vegetable food for nearly three months in the year. They have endeavoured to provide a remedy, for this great desideratum, by having had built, during last year, an extensive root cellar, with barn over it, in which some months' supply of potatoes and other vegetables can now be stored. In order that the temperature may be maintained at such a degree as will prevent germination, they have caused a large icehouse to be constructed in the middle of the cellar, which, by means of slides to be opened as required, they hope, will effect that purpose. If the experiment succeed they trust to be able to furnish to the population of the Prison, (between 800 and 900 souls), an ample supply of esculents for the three summer months during which, hitherto they have been confined, almost entirely, to bread. The whole work has been done by means of contract labor.

The shoe contract, which, for some years, has afforded employment for over 250 men, expired last July, and the Directors would have been gratified, if the circumstances of the Penitentiary would have permitted them to forbear resorting to the contract system any longer. But, that not being the case, the Directors accepted an offer from the same Contractors, to renew their contract for 200, instead of 300, men, and, on the 14th January, an order was passed by the Board, authorizing the Warden to enter into the contract accordingly. It was not until the 15th of April that the Directors learned, and with the greatest surprise, that the Warden had not only done nothing in the matter—notwithstanding the order which had been passed—but that the Contractors, then, refused to abide by their offer. On being asked for an explanation of such a neglect, the Warden replied that he imagined there was no hurry.

The Board immediately instructed the Warden to advertise for tenders for the labor of 250 Convicts; but no tenders were received. The previous Contractors, however, having made another offer to employ 100 men on the same work as before, the terms were agreed to, and a contract, this time, was drawn up and executed. The Directors, however, could not but feel disappointed that the Warden, by putting off the signing of the contract ordered on the 14th January, and giving them no information on the matter until the middle of April, lost the opportunity of placing 200 men under contract instead of 100.

During last year, as for some years previous, the Board has been compelled to call the attention of the Warden to the disorganisation of the Institution, which had become painfully and increasingly evident; but their remonstrances have been of little avail in procuring any improvement.

The Directors, again, bring this most important matter, and the necessity for a change of Warden, under the notice of the Government.

It is a gratifying feature, in the Wardens report for the past year, that there has been no increase in the number of committals to this Penitentiary.

The offences, committed within the Prison, have, with two exceptions, been of the ordinary character, calling for no special exemplary punishment. Those exceptions were, in the one case, an unprovoked assault upon one of the Guards, which might have been the result of a sudden impulse, as there was no weapon in the hands of the offender ; but it had the appearance of an intention to try what response an attempt at a mutinous rising might meet with.

The other was an attempt, by night, to escape from within the Prison, and to liberate other prisoners, in which the convict, by persisting in his attempt, after succeeding in liberating two of his confederates and refusing to surrender, lost his life. A special inquiry, into the circumstances, was ordered by the Honorable the Minister of Justice, the result of which was submitted to him. The Directors were fully of opinion that the officers were entirely free from all blame in resorting to their fire arms upon the occasion.

The bulk of the other offences were of a trivial character and were committed by a comparatively small number, who may be considered incorrigible.

It has afforded the Directors the greatest gratification to witness the uniform submission, to the discipline of the Prison, exhibited by those convicts who, by industry and good conduct, have attained to the highest grade of classification, the reports against this class being only although the numbers are over 200.

The permission, granted those of the class referred to, to read in their cells until nine o'clock—for which purpose the wing is lit up in which their cells are situated,—as also the privilege, granted them, of walking in the Prison yard for half an hour on Sunday afternoons, has been very highly appreciated. So anxious are the convicts to be entitled to them, that many, hitherto troublesome men, have become quite exemplary in their conduct, in order to obtain them.

The humane demeanour of the Officers towards the convicts, which is rigidly exacted by the Directors, operates strongly in reconciling the convict to the strictness of the discipline, on the maintenance of which not only the safety of the Institution depends, but also the improvement of the convicts themselves.

On the whole, the Directors have cause for gratification in the tranquil and orderly condition of the Penitentiary, and its escape from the violence and excesses which, from time to time, are occurring in other Prisons elsewhere.

ST. JOHN PENITENTIARY, NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Directors made their first visit to this Penitentiary on the 18th November. They betook themselves, at once, to an examination of the position of the Institution in its various departments.

This Penitentiary is, at the same time, a place of confinement for prisoners who are under sentence for life for crimes, the most heinous, and for prisoners sentenced to a few days confinement for offences the most venial. It possesses no facilities for classification, nor, indeed, for the separation of the two kinds of criminals. During the day they are mingled together at the different employments carried on within the Institution, and, during the night, even, it is necessary, that some of the cells should have two occupants, as the prison population is generally in excess of the number of cells provided for their accommodation.

It is therefore desirable that, at the earliest time possible, arrangements should be made, by which either a new jail should be built for the reception of common prisoners, the terms of whose sentence are for less than two years, or that a new Penitentiary should be built for convicts whose sentences run for two years and upwards. The Directors are clearly of opinion that the combination of a Penitentiary and of a common jail, in one establishment, is an exceedingly objectionable one, as the discipline and treatment, applicable to the class of prisoners, who are the proper inmates of the one, are not applicable to that who ought to be the inmates of the other.

The Directors, however, while objecting to the present arrangement, from a purely Penitentiary point of view, admit the advantage of it on the ground of expense in the present case. The number of Penitentiary criminals at St. John, at the close of 1868, was only 29; while the number of petty offenders was no more than 75. The expense, therefore, of maintaining two distinct establishments with the necessary complement of officers, of the different grades for each, would be considerable, and the Directors fear, that a regard for this is not unlikely to prevail under the present circumstances of the Dominion, unless, indeed, your Excellency should see fit to entertain the proposal of having only one Penitentiary for the maritime Provinces, at a point which would be convenient, also, for Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, in the event of those two Provinces becoming, also, portions of Canada.

But, in the mean time, without entering upon such a question, the Directors beg to bring under the notice of your Excellency, that the support of the common jail prisoners, confined at St. John Penitentiary, is, at present, altogether at the expense of the Dominion, while the corresponding expense, in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, and Nova Scotia, is entirely defrayed from local taxation. It would seem, therefore, proper that a distinct understanding should be come to between the Governments of the Dominion and of New-Brunswick, at as early a period as possible, determining the share, of the total expense of this Penitentiary, which ought to be borne by each.

The Directors, having been only a few months in office, and, consequently, possessing no adequate means, as yet, for coming to any opinion on the matter, now in question, are not, at present, prepared to make any suggestion with respect to it. Should Your Excellency, however, see fit to regard it in the same light, as that in which it appears to the Directors, and to give them instructions to consider it, they will be prepared to investigate it, and lay the result before Your Excellency for consideration.

Up to the date of the Union of the Provinces, the affairs of the Penitentiary had been mixed up with those of other Public Institutions of New Brunswick, and, even at the period of the Directors' visit, although the money transactions had been kept separate since the 1st July 1867, the accounts, books, and method of accounting, were not such as to enable the Directors to comprehend distinctly the exact pecuniary position of the Prison. This they considered the more to be regretted, because a somewhat extensive manufacture of Corn Brooms, Tubs, Pails, Hay-rakes, &c., had been carried on there, for some years, by means of machinery erected for the purpose, and the Directors felt it very desirable, that they should have been in a position to examine into the details of the business and to ascertain the positive nature of the results, as to profit or loss.

There was one feature in the mode of management, which had always existed, and which they could not but disapprove of, as being inconsistent with the commercial principles, on which such operations ought to be carried on. The finance transactions, the buying of the raw material, and the sales of the manufactured articles, were all conducted at an office in the city of St. John, without any communication whatever, as to prices, paid for the one or obtained for the other, being had with the Warden; and the manufacturing of the articles was, in the same way, conducted by the Warden, at the Penitentiary, without any communication with the office, in town, as to the cost of manufacture.

It requires no multiplication of words to demonstrate the total uncertainty of such a system. It might prove profitable, it might be ruinous. While the only constituents of

the balance sheet, looked at in the office in town, were the prices paid for raw material and prices obtained for the goods; the difference, if favorable, was set down as profit, without any care as to the cost incurred at the Penitentiary. So at the Penitentiary, as long as raw materials came in and goods manufactured, from them, went out, there was no care as to whether the work of the convicts and machinery was remunerated or not. And no acuteness of intellect was ever called into exercise, to weigh details, or to ascertain, with precision, how the enterprise had been working.

The Directors have endeavoured to improve this state of affairs by placing the whole responsibility, of everything, upon the Warden, as, indeed, is provided for by the Penitentiary Act. Being, also, under the impression that the Institution was paying a very extravagant rate for the raw material, they made it their business to find out the particulars of the trade, and have obtained such information, as to satisfy them, that a very large saving can, hereafter, be effected.

They have also to state, with much satisfaction, that, in directing the mode in which the Books of Account are, hereafter, to be kept, they availed themselves of the advice of Mr. Tims of the Dominion Audit Department, whose duties caused him to be present in St. John at the time, and who most readily gave them his valuable assistance.

The female prisoners cook and wash for the whole establishment, and those, not engaged in such necessary works, are employed in woolcombing, spinning, weaving and knitting.

The Directors found the Institution under a better state of discipline, than might have been expected from a system which gave to, the Warden, but a partial control.

The recent Act, however, places that officer in complete command of all the affairs of the prison, and it especially confers upon him the untrammelled selection of the guards, and the power to suspend other officers where he has not the power to appoint. The Directors have every confidence, therefore, that, for the future, order, in every branch of the service, will be found to prevail.

There are several serious wants at this Penitentiary, which it will be necessary to supply as soon as possible, particularly that of an Hospital, of a Bath-room, and of a Store-room.

At present the only place, available for an Hospital, is the top of the unfinished block of cells, and as there are, at all times, convicts under the care of the surgeon, the absence of proper means, for their efficient treatment, is felt daily. The Directors have included, in their estimates for extraordinary expenditure for next year, a small sum for fitting up a small chamber, to answer Hospital purposes, in the prison building.

A Store-house is also very much required, for containing the raw material, which, now, encumbers the space in the corridors of the dormitory, and for containing, also, the manufactured articles, for which there is no room at the store in the city.

Nor is there less need of a Bath-room. At the present time there is no provision whatever, for the regular bathing of the convicts, and it is not attempted, notwithstanding the great importance of personal cleanliness, in the maintenance of bodily health, particularly among men subjected to confinement.

The Directors, at the same time, feel it their duty, to bring under the notice of the Government the totally insecure condition of the fence surrounding the prison grounds. The present fence is made of palisades, about ten or twelve feet above the surface of the ground, but so dilapidated, in places, as to form but little impediment to a convict contriving an escape. From the prevalence of dense fogs at this Penitentiary, at certain seasons of the year, there is a greater necessity for a wall, which cannot be scaled, or easily forced, than at any other Penitentiary in the Dominion.

The Directors, however, have restrained themselves from making any recommendation with respect to it, until they shall have had more ample time for considering the best and cheapest means of providing for it.

The staff of the institution is made up of:—

- 1 Warden.
- 1 Chaplain, (Protestant.)
- 1 Surgeon.
- 1 Accountant.
- 4 Trade Instructors.
- 4 Guards.
- 1 Gate Keeper.
- 1 Teamster.
- 1 Matron.
- 1 Deputy Matron.

The Directors have proposed, to the Government, to add, to the above, a Roman Catholic Chaplain and a Chief Keeper, who will act, also, as Store-keeper.

The only means provided for the moral and religious improvement of the convicts are the services of a Protestant Chaplain, who holds divine worship on Sunday mornings. There is no provision, yet, for the religious wants of Roman Catholic prisoners, nor has there been any kind of School for teaching any branches of secular education.

The Directors, after consultation with the Rev. Mr. Schofield, the Protestant Chaplain, made arrangements, with him, for a second Service on Wednesdays, and for a Sunday School. They also established a Week-day School, under the Chaplain's superintendence, to be taught by one of the Guards, in the meantime, who had had some practice in such work, and they had the satisfaction of seeing it in operation before they left St. John.

The Directors do not consider it necessary to bring into this report all the details of their proceedings at the Prison, but content themselves with saying that they devoted themselves to the business of making themselves acquainted with all its affairs, so far as could be done at a first visit, and endeavoured to place them on a better footing for the time to come.

The Report of the Warden, and the statistical information he has furnished, will be found in the appendix.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY.

After spending a fortnight at the St. John Penitentiary, the Directors proceeded to Halifax and made their first visit to the Penitentiary there on the 3rd December.

They found it in the hands of a young man named Stamper, who had been placed in charge in the month of February last, on the death of the then chief officer Mr. MacGregor; discipline appeared to be lax under his administration and, before the Directors departure from Halifax, Mr. Stamper resigned his charge and left the Institution.

The Directors, on consultation with the Honorable Mr. Kenney, who happened to be in town, assumed the responsibility of placing Mr. Charles Ross, one of the officers, in the place of Mr. Stamper, until the pleasure of the Governor General should be known, and they advised the Honorable the Minister of Justice of their proceedings at once.

The Directors ascertained that no books of account had been kept at the Penitentiary, and, they may say, no Books, of any description, except the Prison Register.

The accounts, previous to the inauguration of the Dominion, had been kept mixed up with the General Accounts of the province of Nova Scotia, and it was impossible for them to ascertain any information, as to finance transactions, previous to that date.

Since then the accounts have been kept in the Books of the Dominion Auditor, at his office in Halifax, under a distinct head; but, the most of the Vouchers having been forwarded to the Department at Ottawa, and few duplicates having been kept, the Directors were unable to institute a satisfactory audit, although Mr. Knight, the local auditor, laid his books open for them, and offered every assistance to them for the purpose

The Directors considering that, in order to promote exactness, and establish the means of a proper supervision over the expenditure of the Prison and its financial matters, it was absolutely necessary that a distinct set of Books should be opened for itself alone, and that delay would but add daily to the arrears which had already accrued, consulted with Mr. Knight, as to the appointment of a person to do the duty in the mean time, and to act until the pleasure of the Government should be made known.

Mr. Creamer, a clerk in Mr. Knight's office, was, accordingly, selected and instructions given him, by the Directors, as to his duties. The Books will be opened, as at the 1st July 1867, and the entries carried on, continuously, from the day of the commencement of the Dominion.

The Directors, also, laid down such rules, for the conduct of the officers, generally, as were necessary for a more thorough discipline in the Prison.

The only kind of work carried on, here, for outside, is that of shoemaking for which a shoemaker, in the city, has a contract, at a price per pair, he furnishing the leather &c.

A school has been taught, in the Penitentiary, for some years, and a Protestant Chaplain attends to the religious wants of the Protestant Convicts.

There is, however, no regular Roman Catholic Chaplain. Divine service is held for them, at intervals, by a clergyman sent for the purpose by his Grace the Archbishop of Halifax. This arrangement, however, is obviously not a satisfactory one, and the Directors recommend the appointment of a Catholic Chaplain at the earliest possible date.

ROCKWOOD ASYLUM.

The Directors have to record, with deep regret, the death of Dr. Litchfield, who, for many years, was the Medical Superintendent of the Criminal Lunatic Asylum, when it was situated within the walls of the Kingston Penitentiary, and who continued his services, as such, after the patients were removed to Rockwood. His amiable manners gained him the complete confidence of the poor creatures placed under his charge, and his long experience, among the insane, rendered him peculiarly fitted for the treatment of their dreadful malady.

Dr. Dickson, Surgeon of the Penitentiary, has been placed in temporary charge of the Institution, and, should the appointment be rendered permanent, there is no doubt that the great talent, he has shewn in his general practice, and in the treatment of the sick in the Penitentiary, will be no less scientifically used in the management of the insane at Rockwood.

In the course of the year, two of the wards of the west wing of the new Asylum were finished, and the female lunatics, who, for some years, had been accommodated in the out-buildings of the Rockwood property, roughly fitted up for them, were removed into them. The change, from their contracted quarters, into the spacious dormitories and corridors of the new buildings, will have a wholesome influence upon the health and spirits of the patients.

At the close of 1867 the Inspectors were suddenly called upon, by the joint Architects, and the Warden, to sanction the immediate erection of a wharf, for the use of the Asylum, in front of the property. The Architects represented that the work could be done, only, while the ice was firm on the lake, and pressed the Inspectors to give instant orders for them to commence the work. The Inspectors were at some loss to comprehend, why the plans and estimates for an expensive work, of so pressing importance, had not been laid before them, until the winter had set in, and declined to take any responsibility in the matter. Had the subject been brought before them at a proper time, arrangements could have been made for convicts doing the work, and thus made a saving in the expense of the construction.

So sudden, indeed, was the whole affair, and so great the loss that would accrue, represented to be, if the work were not, at once, carried out, that there was not even time to advertise for tenders, and the work was placed in the hands of a Contractor, under the responsibility of the Architects and the Warden, and was finished in the course of the summer.

The management of the Asylum, under Dr. Dickson, has not been less able than when under Dr. Litchfield. As his connection with the Institution is, as yet, only temporary, and the demands, of his private practice, upon his time are large, the details of the administration were, necessarily, left in the hands of subordinate officers, whose conduct has, in general, been good.

The whole respectfully submitted,

J. M. FERRES, *Chairman*,
T. J. O'NEILL,
FR. ZEP. TASSÉ.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

DONALD ÆNEAS MACDONELL,

WARDEN OF THE KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,

FOR THE YEAR 1868.

—:O—

To the Directors of Penitentiaries,

GENTLEMEN:—It is now my duty to present you with my Annual Report of the general transactions, in connection with the Kingston Penitentiary, for the year 1868.

Prior to my entering upon the general statistics, relative to the convicts, I will take the liberty to make a few remarks upon the importance, of this Institution, to the country, and also to the advantage of the convicts in the care and instruction bestowed upon them.

I judge that many of the unfortunate beings, sent to this Institution, are better situated than if at large; as, if disposed to reform their manner of life, every opportunity, of doing so, is afforded to them.

They are regularly attended by their Clergy, and a portion of their time is given to tuition. To those who evince an anxiety to acquire a trade, every facility, as far as practicable, is afforded. In the cutting of stone, a convict, who is well disposed, will soon become an expert tradesman, and, on leaving the Institution will find himself in a position to earn by his industry, an honest living. Moulders, also, who are good workmen, can obtain employment, both in Canada and the United States. The different branches of labour performed in the Iron Founders department, are very advantageous to well disposed convicts, and, if attentive to their labours during their imprisonment, they will be enabled, when released, to become in receipt of good wages. We have also a Boot and Shoe Shop, attached to the Institution, where the trade may be learned to suit the custom of our ordinary country work shops. The same remarks may be applied to our Tailors Shop. As to the Contractor's Boot and Shoe Shop, the work is, chiefly, carried on by machinery, thus causing more work to be done, and giving the operator a knowledge of his labour, so that, in large cities, where machinery is used in workshops, a discharged convict will be able to obtain employment. Our Blacksmith's Shop is on a very contracted scale, but even there, a man may learn to make himself handy; but it is not a shop where general Blacksmith's work is carried on. Our Carpenter's workshop is a very limited one; the heavy work is made by machinery, and a few men perform the lighter part, but there is a want of employment, in this branch to make it profitable. The Contractor's Cabinet work is carried on, also, by machinery, being a great saving of manual labor, and a source of turning out more furniture than could possibly be done by hand, and it is, now, a well established fact that a person, that understands the working of machinery, finds employment more readily than an ordinary tradesman.

Before closing my remarks upon the labour, as carried out in our contract shops, I wish to make a few remarks on our Contracts in general.

In carrying out the system of Contract Labour in the Prisons or Penitentiaries of the United States, there does not seem to be any difficulty, as Contracts are sought after; but, in Canada, very few parties are found disposed to venture their means on Contract Labour, thus forcing the Authorities of this Institution to seek Contractors, instead of being applied to for Contracts. A great drawback, on our entering into contracts, is the want of suitable workshops. I would strongly urge that all other building operations be laid aside, and that one or two shops be erected, so that the very knowledge, that we were possessed of the required accomodation, would bring the Institution under the notice of persons of enterprise and experience in Convict Contract Labour. Until this is carried out, there will always be a difficulty in providing remunerative labour for our Convicts.

The most important Contract, for this Institution, as well as for the Country, would be the employment of Convicts in the making of Agricultural Implements. It is true we had a short trial of this branch of labour, but the period was too limited to have given it a fair opportunity for success. Since a large quantity of wooden material would have to be procured from the woods and then seasoned, and the contractor to furnish his engine and other machinery, it will easily be seen that a Contract, for this kind of labour, would have to be of longer duration than is customary in other cases. The first, and most important, Contract entered into, since my coming to the Institution, was the Boot and Shoe Contract. The Board of Inspectors, previous to entering upon this Contract, sent two of their number to visit various Penitentiaries in the United States, when, meeting Mr. E. P. Ross, of Auburn, a gentlemen of respectability and good standing, he, on the 1st of May, 1849, commenced the Boot and Shoe Contract in this Institution. Further Contracts, for more Convicts, were made, from time to time, up to the year 1864, when Mr. Ross made over his Contract to a Montreal Gentleman. This, I may say, has been the foundation of our Contract system. Other Contracts were entered into, and carried out, during my long and arduous administration. A Contract, for Tailor's work, was not successful, but no loss was sustained, as the parties and their sureties paid up their liabilities till the time of closing. Three Cabinet Contracts have been carried out, and the fourth is well advanced towards its conclusion. A Blacksmith's Contract was carried out; it was distressing to the Convicts in the heat of summer, and I regret to state there were particular reasons why this Contract could not be renewed.

If our convicts are to be kept at labour in the Institution, additional workshops must be erected, or, as our dining hall is too small, and our cooking establishment defective, would it not be well to erect a larger dining hall, with improved facilities for cooking, and make the present one into a workshop? I have hitherto advised this change, and, now, do so again, for, if this institution is to continue to be the Penitentiary for Ontario and Quebec, the sooner additional shop-room is constructed the better. The falling off in the number of convicts, employed in the Shoe Shops, was owing to the immense quantity of work which accumulated on the hands of the Contractors, as this branch of work has been overdone in other places, exclusive of the Penitentiary. I am aware there is an impression that some action was required, from the Warden, but there was, still, some time to elapse before the expiration of the contract, nor did I expect they would have retired from their own proposition to renew the contract, even for a greater number of men. The first and second Boards of Inspectors, after my appointment, came to terms with the parties, and ordered the contract to be made out by an attorney. They, themselves, saw to its correctness, and I was ordered to execute the same by my signature. The iron contract, with Keeler and others, was seen to by the late Andrew Dickson, one of the Inspectors, approved of by the late Wolfred Nelson, Esq., M.D., also an Inspector, and copied by our then, Clerk, the late Francis Bickerton.

Prefacing my report with these few remarks, I will, now, go into the general statistics for the year.

STATEMENT OF Accidents to Convicts in Kingston Penitentiary, for the year 1884.

Date.	Names.	Where employed.	Nature of Accidents.	Cause of Accident.	No. of days in Hospital.	Remarks.
Feb. 25..	Joseph Gagné	Carpenters Shop	Laws of thumb and 2 fingers of right hand.	By Circular Saw	45	
March 10..	Narcisse Tibeau	Cabinet Shop	Hit over Eye	By piece of wood from planing machine	11	
August 17..	Michael McBrien	Quarry	Fracture of Femur	By fall of bank of earth while at float house	20	
" 20..	John Wilson	Yard	Contused wound of thumb	By stone hammer	24	
Sept. 30..	Moses Morrow	"	" " fingers	By fall of stone	12	
Oct. 17..	James Woodrow	Drying Room	" " thumb	" "	11	
" 26..	Andrew Marvel	Mill	Thumb split by fall of stone	" "	10	
" "	John Purcell	Carpenters Shop	Incised wound of finger	" planing machine	4	
" 27..	Joseph Thomson	Rockwood	Laws of left eye	" splitter from stone	40	
Dec. 11..	Joseph Bouchette	Stone Shed	Partial loss of left eye	" "		Still in Hospital.
" 31..	Henry McMill	Yard	Fractured Rib	" a fall		" "

ACCIDENTS.

In a large Institution, like the Penitentiary, accidents cannot be avoided, and principally so where there is so much machinery in use. Many of the prisoners are very careless, themselves, and, through inattention, or an over-estimate of the knowledge of their work, suffer injuries which, otherwise, might not occur. Joseph Gagné, employed in the Carpenter's Shop, whilst attending the working of a circular saw, lost a thumb and two fingers; much to be regretted, as the accident happened to his right hand. On the expiration of his sentence, I gave him a small sum of money, over and above his travelling expenses, and gave him a better suit of clothes than that generally furnished to discharged convicts. A man, by the name of Thompson, an old offender (this being his second imprisonment,) lost his left eye from a chip of stone while working in the Stone Cutters' Department. Joseph Bouchette, working in the same shop, suffered the partial loss of an eye from the same cause. These are the principal accidents; still two or three minor ones have occurred, such as contusion of thumb, wound of finger by planing machine, &c., &c. In 1867 the accidents, which befell convicts, were more numerous, and of a much more serious nature, than those of the past year.

During the past year a large root-house and barn have been constructed on the Penitentiary Farm. A great deal of labour was attached to these works, and it was a great satisfaction when they were completed.

A tramway has been built from the Quarry to the Prison Lot. This work was very rapidly and, accurately executed, and no doubt, will be of advantage, as the stone, to be used in the proposed building, can now be easily transferred from the bed of the Quarry to the proposed site. Much credit is due to Mr. Horsey, the Architect, for the manner in which these above mentioned works have been carried out. Subjoined is the Architect's report for the year, which, I am sure, will prove satisfactory.

I have done all that was possible to forward my Annual Report for the year 1868, with the least possible delay, but could not have it prepared at an earlier date. However, I am happy to say that it is, a few days, in advance of that for the year 1867.

It is very satisfactory to be enabled to state that we have not had any escapes during the year.

The falling off in the number of convicts, employed in the Shoe Shop, has made a decrease in our receipts for Convict Labour for the last six months.

Trusting that this, my report, comprising the general statistics for the year, the reports of the Surgeon, Architect, joint-Architects at Rockwood, and of the Schoolmaster of the Penitentiary, will be satisfactory.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient,

Humble servant,

D. Æ. MACDONELL.

Warden Kingston Penitentiary.

Kingston, Penitentiary, 15th March, 1869.

(Copy.)

To the Directors of the Kingston Penitentiary.

GENTLEMEN,—The following are the principal items of work, in the Building Department, which have been performed at the Kingston Penitentiary, during the year 1868; viz :—

1st. In the erection of a substantial stone building on the Penitentiary farm, the dimensions, of which, are one hundred and forty feet in length, by forty feet in width, and two stories in height. The basement part, of this building, is intended for keeping vegetables and roots, and the upper story for ice and grain, the walls are built hollow, making the lower part perfectly proof against frost; the same is well ventilated throughout, having stone walls to the approaches and areas, &c.

2nd. In the excavation and building seven hundred feet of sewerage and drains on the front of Penitentiary lot, opposite the North Lodge ; also in the quarrying out of one thousand yards of rock in the formation of grounds and in building foundations of boundary walls of the Solitary Prison.

3rd. In excavations and cuttings for Rail Road, leading from the Penitentiary stone Quarries to the stone shops on the intended grounds for "Solitary Prison ;" three thousand six hundred and twelve feet of this rail track is now completed and in use, the same having stone culverts, walls, drains, &c.

4th. In building two substantial brick ovens, for bakery, within the Penitentiary walls, with all the necessary furniture and fittings.

5th. In building brick chimney in wash house, with soap furnaces, lye troughs, &c., complete.

6th. In preparing stone, iron and wood work for Rockwood Asylum, as well as the entire repairs of the Penitentiary and local job work.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

Your Obedient Servant,
(Signed,) **EDWARD HORSEY,**
Architect.

Kingston Penitentiary, 31st December, 1868.

MOVEMENT of Convicts in the Kingston Penitentiary from midnight of the 31st December, 1867, to midnight of the 31st December, 1868.

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Remaining on 31st December, 1867.....				824	63	887
Lunatics at Rockwood.....				20	.....	20
<i>Admitted since.</i>				844	63	907
From County jails.....	218	24	242			
Rockwood Asylum.....	2	.....	2	220	24	244
<i>Departures.</i>				1,064	87	1,151
By expiration of sentence.....	226	25	251			
„ pardon.....	19	1	20			
„ death.....	20	1	21			
„ suicide at Rockwood.....	1	.....	1			
„ convict lunatic pardoned.....	1	.....	1			
„ removal to asylum.....	2	.....	2			
„ do. reformatory at Penetanguishine....	1	.....	1			
„ do. order of court.....	1	.....	1			
„ justifiable homicide.....	1	.....	1			
				272	27	299
				792	60	852

SUMMARY.

Male convicts.....	773
Female do.	60
Convict lunatics.....	19
Total.....	852

Districts, United Counties, and Counties, from whence Convicts were sent during the year 1868.

Districts in Province of Quebec.

Arthabaska.....	3
Bedford	10
Gaspé	6
Iberville.....	2
Montreal.....	40
Quebec.....	12
Richelieu	1
St. Francis.....	3
Three Rivers.....	2

United Counties in Province of Ontario.

Leeds and Grenville	4
Lennox and Addington.....	5
Northumberland and Durham.....	10
Prescott and Russell.....	3
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	7

Counties in Province of Ontario.

Brant.....	11
Bruce	2
Carleton and City of Ottawa.....	3
Elgin.....	2
Essex	7
Frontenac and City of Kingston.....	4
Grey.....	4
Haldimand.....	3
Halton	2
Hastings	4
Huron.....	2
Kent.....	8
Lambton	4
Lincoln	1
Middlesex and City of London.....	6
Norfolk	7
Ontario.....	6
Oxford.....	4
Peel	1
Perth	4
Peterborough.....	2
Renfrew.....	1
Victoria.....	2
Waterloo.....	4
Welland.....	5
Wellington	6
Wentworth and City of Hamilton.....	8
York and City of Toronto.....	20

Total..... 212

REMARKS ON CRIME.

During the year 1867 we had no committals, to this Institution, for the crime of Murder; this year, however, I am sorry to say the number of incarcerations, for this crime, has been six. For the crime of Manslaughter there were five convicted and imprisoned in 1867, whilst, in 1868, the number reached nine, being an increase of four, which is much to be regretted. In the crime of Arson the number of commitments, this year, have decreased, by two, from those of the previous year. Arson is, often, committed with the prospect of gain, and, at other times, to satisfy a thirst for revenge.

For Horse-stealing there has been a falling off, there being a reduction, of twelve, from the commitments of 1867. This must be a pleasing circumstance to the Farmer, as, many of them, just starting in life for themselves, have, in many instances, been deprived of their most valuable animals. Horse thieves should be sentenced to periods of long duration at hard labor.

The Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, lying so close, as they do, to the United States, become, no doubt, the receptacles of parties who have been obliged to fly from justice in their own country. Thus we find that quite a number of our prisoners are Americans. Penitentiaries are absolutely necessary for the protection of honest, industrious people, and a place of punishment for the guilty offender. Crime must be punished in order to strike terror into those who openly brave the mandates of Justice.

Crimes of Convicts admitted to the Kingston Penitentiary during the year 1868 :—

Administering poison.....	1	Larceny and Horse-stealing.....	1
Arson.....	6	Larceny by a servant.....	1
Assault	2	Larceny and Receiving.....	2
Assault with intent to rape.....	3	Manslaughter.....	9
Assault with intend to ravish.....	3	Misdemeanor	2
Attempt to commit burglary.....	1	Malicious Stabbing.....	1
Attempt to shoot with intent.....	1	Murder.....	6
Attempting to fire a building.....	1	Obtaining goods falsely.....	2
Burglary ,.....	1	Obtaining money by false pretences.	3
Cattle stealing	2	Rape.....	8
Counselling, procuring and com- manding a person to administer a noxious drug with intent to pro- cure a miscarriage.....	1	Receiving stolen goods.....	1
Counterfeiting.....	1	Robbery	12
Felony.....	6	Sheep stealing.....	1
Feloniously shooting.....	3	Shooting with intent.....	2
Forgery	7	Shop breaking	1
Highway Robbery.....	5	Shop breaking and Larceny.....	1
Horse-stealing	14	Stealing a mare	2
Housso-breaking and larceny.....	3	Stealing an Ox.....	1
Killing Cattle.....	1	Stealing Cattle.....	1
Larceny.....	110	Stealing from a Dwelling house.....	2
Larceny and Burglary.....	1	Stealing from the person.....	2
Larceny and Shop Breaking.....	1	Stealing money.....	4
		Wounding.....	3
		Total.....	242

Ages of Convicts admitted in 1868.

Thirteen	1	Thirty eight.....	3
Fourteen.....	1	Thirty nine.....	4
Sixteen.....	3	Forty	7
Seventeen.....	6	Forty one.....	2
Eighteen.....	9	Forty two.....	3
Nineteen.....	11	Forty three.....	2
Twenty	9	Forty four.....	3
Twenty one.....	29	Forty five.....	2
Twenty two	10	Forty seven.....	3
Twenty three.....	21	Forty eight.....	2
Twenty four.....	9	Fifty	3
Twenty five.....	9	Fifty one.....	2
Twenty six.....	14	Fifty three.....	1
Twenty seven	6	Fifty five.....	1
Twenty Eight.....	13	Fifty eight.....	1
Twenty nine.....	3	Sixty.....	3
Thirty.....	9	Sixty two.....	2
Thirty one.....	7	Sixty three.....	2
Thirty two.....	3	Sixty seven.....	2
Thirty three.....	3	Seventy two.....	1
Thirty four.....	5	Seventy three.....	1
Thirty five.....	4		
Thirty six.....	6		
Thirty seven.....	1		
		Total.....	242

Races of Convicts committed to the Kingston Penitentiary during 1868.

White	226
Negro.....	8
Mulatto.....	4
Indian.....	4
Total.....	242

Calling of Convicts received in the Kingston Penitentiary during 1868.

Bakers.....	4	Cigar maker.....	1
Barbers	4	Clerk	4
Barrister.....	1	Compositor.....	1
Bartender.....	1	Cook.....	1
Basket makers.....	2	Cooper.....	4
Blacksmiths.....	2	Dentist.....	1
Book-keeper.....	1	Draughtsman.....	1
Brick-layer.....	1	Druggist.....	1
Brush-maker.....	1	Dyer.....	1
Butchers.....	3	Engine Driver.....	3
Cabinet makers.....	2	Farmer.....	3
Carpenters.....	13	Founder.....	1

Gilder.....	1	Sailors.....	6
Harness maker.....	1	Scale-maker.....	1
Joiner.....	1	Seamstresses.....	24
Labourers.....	113	Shoemakers.....	14
Machinists.....	2	Stone cutters.....	1
Millers.....	2	Stone masons.....	1
Miner.....	1	Stevedore.....	1
Moulders.....	4	Tailors.....	3
Painters.....	3	Tinsmiths.....	1
Photographer.....	1		
Printers.....	3		
Saddler.....	1		
		Total.....	242

Convicts, admitted to the Kingston Penitentiary, during 1868, professed the following religions.

Baptists.....	6
Church of England.....	76
Dutch Reform.....	1
Lutheran.....	3
Methodist.....	40
No Religion.....	1
Presbyterian.....	16
Roman Catholic.....	99
Total.....	242

Terms of Sentences, passed on Convicts, received in the Kingston Penitentiary, during 1868.

Two years.....	80
Two years and two months.....	1
Two years and six months.....	3
Three years.....	60
Three years and six months.....	1
Four years.....	14
Four years and six months.....	1
Five years.....	37
Five years and six months.....	1
Six years.....	6
Seven years.....	10
Eight years.....	1
Ten years.....	6
Eleven years.....	1
Twelve years.....	1
Thirteen years.....	1
Fourteen years.....	4
Life.....	14
Total.....	242

Commitments of Convicts, received in the Kingston Penitentiary, during the year 1868.

1st.	{ Male.....	202
	{ Female.....	20
2nd.	{ Male.....	13
	{ Female.....	4
3rd.	Male.....	2
4th.	Male.....	1
Total		<hr/> 242

Statement of Convicts, committed to the Kingston Penitentiary, during 1868, denoting whether Married, Single, Widowers or Widows.

Married.....	75
Single	153
Widowers	11
Widows.....	3
Total	<hr/> 242

PUNISHMENTS AND REMARKS ON DISCIPLINE.

The punishments, for the past year, have, as a general thing, been less, and not so severe, as in 1867. In some cases severe punishment had to be administered for gross violation of the Prison Rules, and conduct injurious to all idea of discipline. As a general thing the convicts have been well behaved, but there are some of them who require to be carefully watched, and rigidly punished, for infringement of the rules. In punishing convicts, without bed, there has been an increase this year from those of 1867. The dark cell punishments, this year, have been less than formerly. In punishment with the cats, the number is fewer, this year, by two, and the number of lashes, inflicted, by two hundred and forty. Eight convicts were chained, during the year, but, in some cases the punishment only lasted for a few days; five now remaining. There has been an increase of bread and water punishment, of nineteen meals, which is a very small item.

Under the Penitentiary Act of 1868, we are empowered to grant a remission of five days, in each month to those convicts who, during the month, have been industrious and free from punishment; thus a great incentive is given them to conduct themselves properly.

The punishment, for slight breaches of discipline, is bread and water, night without bed, or dark cell, whilst, for graver offences, we have the solitary cell, chain and cats. Punishment with the cats is dreaded by the most hardened criminal, still the prisoners, themselves, will inform you that they could not be dispensed with. Whilst on this subject I think it would not be amiss to mention the excitement amongst the Fenian prisoners. A Fenian convict, named Quinn, was reported by the guard placed over him, and, when called before the Warden, in the dining hall, to answer to the report, used very abusive language, and struck the guard, in the presence of the convicts assembled at breakfast. Another Fenian convict, named Hayden, left his seat and came to Quinn's rescue, to see, as he said, "fair play." Quinn and Hayden were removed and placed in dark cells, and, at one o'clock, Quinn was brought out to be flogged. A great commotion then ensued : several of the Fenians rose from their seats and expressed their determination that Quinn should not be whipped ; some were unarmed, whilst others had knives. The guards were ordered to remove them to confinement ; Quinn then underwent an infliction of the cats. The next day some of the others were punished, and, a short time afterwards, the usual quiet of the prison was resumed. This was the only serious disturbance of this nature which has taken place during the year. On the whole I am of opinion that the conduct of the convicts, for the past year, has been good. I herewith append a list of punishments for the year 1868.

STATEMENT of Punnishments awarded to Convicts in the Kingston Penitentiary during 1868.

MONTHS.	No. of Meals, Bread and Water, administered to Male Convicts in each punishment.										No. of Convicts without Bed.	No. of Convicts in Dark Cell.	No. of Convicts in Solitary Cell.	No. of Convicts punished with "Cats."	No. of lashes inflicted.	No. of Boys punished with "Switch."	No. of Cuts inflicted.	No. of Convicts "Chained."	No. of Convicts Admonished.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10									
January.....		2	14	37	34	41	1				14	66	2	7	120			1	31
February.....		2	9	17	36	36					2	57	1	3	30				22
March.....		3	21	41	52	17	1	1			1	67		4	76			1	29
April.....			8	14	22	29	1					42	3	4	72			1	14
May.....		3	10	29	45	37					11	64	4	3	60				22
June.....		3	13	47	27	28	1	1			22	50	7	2	23	1	7		14
July.....		3	16	28	54	57	2	8			18	62	3	1	12			1	22
August.....		2	23	31	33	32	2	4			53	53	5	4	60				27
September.....		2	11	13	39	25		17			28	59	5	4	48			1	23
October.....		2	6	8	32	18	1	8			17	43	3	6	156				63
November.....		1	10	13	27	13	4	19		1	5	44	1	5	123			4	14
December.....		1	5	6	14	17		11			4	37	2	3	46				31
Total.....		24	146	284	415	350	13	69	.....	1	173	644	36	46	826	2	14	10	312

REMARKS ON THE STATE OF THE FEMALE PRISON.

I have much pleasure in being able to report the general advancement of this portion of the institution, under the careful and painstaking matronship of Mrs. Plees, and the unwavering attention of her assistants. The prison is kept beautifully clean and neat. The basement is very extensive, containing two ranges of cells, with a corridor between them. The cells are well lit up, as they front the windows on each side, a spacious room on the east and a sufficient passage on the west. A proper and convenient prison, for the female convicts, is much required. The present one includes three flats, and is quite inconvenient. A large number of the women have been employed in making articles of wearing apparel for persons living in the city and country, and have given so much satisfaction, by their work, that the number of applicants, to have work done, have become very great. The socks, worn by the men, are all knitted by the women, thus a great saving is derived. The poor creatures, who are sent here, are generally of the unfortunate classes and of the worst temperaments. They are, here, taught the usefulness of labor, and those, well disposed, are allowed to learn the working of the sewing machine, so that, on their release, they may be enabled to obtain a livelihood.

To the Directors of the Kingston Penitentiary,

GENTLEMEN,—In furnishing you with my Annual Returns for the past year, I can say, as on former occasions, that things, in general, connected with this department, are going on satisfactorily.

There has been a small increase, of (24) twenty four, in the number of Reports over the last year, such is due to there being two or three exceedingly bad and turbulent women, who take delight in disturbing the prison.

There are serious drawbacks for want of proper cells, where lazy, worthless, characters could be isolated, and their day's work exacted from them. Such a system, I believe, would tend much more to subduing and reforming them than the present way I am now obliged to adopt, viz:—putting them in a dark cell on bread and water, where they can sleep all day and, in the night, sing and hammer so as to disturb the whole establishment.

The numbers, on the 1st January 1868, were (62) sixty two; during the year (24) twenty four were received, making a total of (86) eighty six. Of these, (24) twenty four were discharged by expiration of sentence, one was removed by death, and one life prisoner received pardon, leaving the number (60) sixty on the 31st December last. The average number of women, for the year, was (60) sixty. There has, also, been a child born on the 22rd December, 1868. The earnings for the year are somewhat in excess of the preceding one, and, in addition to the number of working days made, there have been performed work equal to (5,279) five thousand two hundred and seventy nine extra days, as shewn by the table of earnings, making a total, of (23,490) twenty three thousand four hundred and ninety days work, done in this Department.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,) BELINDA PLEES.

Female Prison, 1st January, 1869.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT, earnings per Contract and sundries for the year 1868.

Shoe Shop for work done by contract women.	Cabinet Shop.	Lunatic Asylum.	Male Prison.	Warden's washing&c	Matron's Washing.	Household Work.	Genl. sun- dries from private In- dividuals.	Total.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
549 14	8 00	63 85	1,581 34	44 90	14 40	701 30	575 03	3,537 96

The number of female convicts employed in the different departments of the Female Prison on the 31st December, 1868 :—

Knitting and sewing	43
Washing and ironing	4
Dining hall.....	3
Cooking.....	2
Cleaning stairs and workroom.....	2
Cleaning lamps and pails	1
Nursing the sick in Hospital.....	1
Sick in Hospital	2
Charge of the Clothes (drying and folding).....	2
Total number of Women...	60

The total number of Day's work performed in the Female Prison for the year ending 31st December, 1868.

Knitting and sewing	9,897
Contract work, binding shoes	3,452
Household work	4,862
Total.....	18,211
Total number of Sick in Hospital for the year	468

**AGGREGATE number of Male and Female Convicts in Kingston Penitentiary
during the year 1868.**

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
January.....	25,613	1,914	27,527
February.....	23,874	1,813	25,687
March.....	25,420	1,925	27,345
April.....	24,386	1,780	26,175
May.....	25,075	1,841	26,919
June.....	24,382	1,838	26,220
July.....	25,273	1,925	27,199
August.....	25,066	1,922	26,988
September.....	23,629	1,718	25,347
October.....	23,980	1,803	25,792
November.....	23,218	1,760	24,977
December.....	23,785	1,855	25,640
Total.....	233,693	22,113	315,806

Males..... 293,693

Females..... 22,113

Total..... 315,806 which multiplied by 3 gives :

947,418 Total No. of rations for 1868.

**MONTHLY and yearly average of male and female convicts in the Kingston Peni-
tentiary during the year 1868.**

	Males.	Females.
January.....	826	61
February.....	823½	62½
March.....	820	62
April.....	812½	59½
May.....	809	59½
June.....	812	61
July.....	815	62
August.....	808½	62
September.....	787½	57½
October.....	773½	58
November.....	773	59
December.....	767½	60
Yearly average.....	802½	60½

RETURN shewing the number of convicts employed in the different departments of the Kingston Penitentiary on 31st December, 1868.

How employed and where.	No. of men on last day of year.
Dining hall, kitchen, cellar, wings and wash house	48
Dry room	30
Hospital and Surgery	8
Patients in Hospital	37
Carpenter's Shop	23
Blacksmith do	11
Tailor's do	33
Stone cutters do	29
Masons and labourers do	23
Prison Shoe do	20
Contract do	108
Cabinet do	47
Foundry do	92
Baker do	6
Rockwood Asylum	46
Farm and garden	14
Quarry No. 1	25
Quarry No. 2	24
Oakum Shed	28
Wood cutters and pilers	17
Teamsters, stable-men, bedfillers and bucket-men	20
At Tram Railway, stone cracking &c., &c.	84
Total	773

RETURN shewing the number of days work performed by convicts in the Kingston Penitentiary, in the several departments during the year ending 31st December, 1868.

	No. of days work performed in 1868.
Dining hall, kitchen,, cellar, wings and wash house	14,359
Dry room	5,553½
Hospital and surgery	2,928
Patients in hospital	14,140
Carpenter's shop	5,602½
Black smith shop	2,756
Tailor's shop	9,066½
Stone cutter's shop	9,481
Masons and laborers	5,389½
Prisons shoe shop	1,810
Contract do do	56,606
Cabinet do	13,763
Foundry do	28,600
Bakery do	1,668
Rockwood Asylum	15,626
Farm and garden	3,085
Quarry No. 1	4,990
Quarry No. 2	5,283
Oakum shop	10,072½
Wood cutters and pilers	5,253
Teamsters and stable men, bed fillers and buket-men	6,180
At Rail Road, stone crackers &c., &c.	71,500½
Total	293,693

I regret very much to have to state that a few of the convicts concocted a plan, during the year, to effect their escape, but their attempt was frustrated, and one convict, named Murray, killed. It seems that all the preparations were made between the stone-cutting and blacksmiths shops. It was intended to have released a number of long sentenced men. Hints had been thrown out to us, from time to time, that something serious was going on; but it was always thought that when the convicts were locked up for the night, all was safe. However, the night of the 25th November last, told us a different story. Between twelve and one o'clock that night guard Allan Grant, who was on duty, happening to look up, felt confident that he saw a shadow on the fifth range, and, going upon the galleries, discovered three convicts out of their cells. He called upon them to surrender, one actually did so, by going to his cell, but convicts Murray and Donoghue continued to endeavour to elude the Guard. The other Guards, on night duty, were shortly on the move; convicts Murray and Donoghue, not surrendering after being called upon to do so, were fired at. Murray attempted to open the wicket door leading from the dome into the yard, and was again fired upon, and probably wounded, as he soon desisted from his attempt and went towards the West end of the West wing. At the bottom of the stairs he was met by Guard Corby, who presented his pistol and called upon him to surrender. Murray said, "do not fire I have had enough," he then fell, and shortly afterwards expired. Donoghue had, in the meantime, surrendered himself to guard Burke, and Rogan had returned to his cell, but was seen to look out of it a second time. The unfortunate man, Murray, was serving a term of ten years, seven of which he had passed. He was a man of great foresight, and of a very determined disposition. Some years ago he attempted to make his escape, but was secured and brought back before he had gone far. He seems to have been the leading spirit in the attempted outbreak, as he was the man who unlocked Donoghue's cell, took the lock off Rogan's, and on whom seven wooden keys were found, each of which would unlock a range of cells containing twenty seven convicts. The keys are supposed to have been made from a block of maple wood, split for the purpose in the Stone cutters Department. The keys were subsequently made, by convict Henry J. Smith, in the blacksmiths shop. I called upon the nearest coroner, Mr. Geo. Sexton, who empanelled a jury and held an inquest on the body of Christopher Murray. I also called on the services of Dr. Dickson, and James O'Reilly Esq., Q. C. The jury rendered their verdict "justifiable homicide."

The Works at Rockwood have progressed very favorably during the year. A gang, of between fifty and sixty convicts, are employed there daily. The Institution is now occupied by both male and female lunatics. The building is beautifully situated, and now attracts a large number of visitors. We suffered a great loss by the death of Dr. Litchfield, the Medical Superintendent. He was all kindness, and attention to the poor unfortunate creatures placed under his care. By his death the patients have lost a skilful, kind, and indulgent master, and the country a valuable public servant..

Subjoined is the Report of work done at Rockwood during the year.

ROCKWOOD ASYLUM,
27th February, 1869.

D. Æ. MACDONELL,
Warden,
Kingston Penitentiary.

Sir,—We have much pleasure in transmitting to you, the subjoined summary of the several works performed on these buildings and appurtenances during the year 1868,
And have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

(Signed),

POWERS AND COVERDALE,
Architects.

1. Building a wharf and breakwater, the carpenter work of which was done by contract, and the filling, amounting to upwards of (15,000) fifteen thousand cubic yards, was done by convict labor.

2. Excavations were made for an enclosing wall on the South front, also for a gas house, workshops, and drains.

3. Upwards of 350 (three hundred and fifty) toises of masonry have been done in building portions of the South wall, and of the gas house, workshops, and air shaft; also 250 (two hundred and fifty) feet of drain. Since the close of the building season, men have been employed dressing, coursing and quoining stones for the coming season's work.

4. The four stories of the East addition have been plastered, the joiners work completed and painted throughout.

5. Carpenters were employed in making and fitting up work to baths, water closets, cupboards, dumb waiters, window blinds, inside sashes, doors and frames, shutters and registers to the hot air flues of the several corridors, rooms, &c., fitting up drying room, vapour shaft, clothes lift, &c., in connection with the washing Department, and in the general finishing of the various works.

6. Painters were employed in finishing the West wing and centre building, and in glazing inside sashes.

7. The heating and ventilating machinery has been completed, and hot and cold water laid on to the several baths, sinks, and wash basins, and to the bakery and kitchen, and several water closets have been completed.

REPORT OF DR. DICKSON, SURGEON OF THE PENITENTIARY.

MESSRS. FERRES, O'NEILL AND TASSÉ,

Directors of Prisons, &c., &c.

GENTLEMEN,—The time has now arrived when I should present another annual report on the hygienic condition of the Kingston Penitentiary, and other matters coming within the range of my duty as Surgeon of that large, public institution.

The quarterly reports, accompanied by the Hospital statistics, which are regularly furnished to your Board, diminish, in a very great degree, the length to which the annual reports would, otherwise, require to be extended.

In large institutions, like this one, as well as in communities generally, we occasionally find the death rate varying, from year to year, without being able to assign any satisfactory cause for such a result.

During the past year the mortality, in the prison, was in excess of that of the year immediately preceding it, although we had reason to hope that I would have been enabled to record a different result, as the prison was, apparently, in a more favorable position, in a hygienic point of view, during the greater period of the year just closed, than it had been for a long while previously.

The number of admissions to Hospital, during 1868, was 1,055, against 1022 in 1867. These numbers clearly indicate that some of the convicts must have figured on our list on several occasions.

In the list of cases treated in Hospital, it will be seen that fever, in its different forms, still holds a conspicuous position. In 1868 there were 154 cases of typhoid fever against 124 in 1867. This form of fever was also more prevalent, during 1868, in the country around the prison, than it was in 1867.

Of diseases of the lungs and air passages 120 cases were under treatment during 1868. This is a large number of cases, of this class of diseases, in proportion to the number of convicts confined in the prison during the year. Cold and dampness, the necessary consequences of the limestone flagging, which forms the floors of the dormitories and dining hall, may, somewhat, account for the prevalence of affections of this kind in the prison. Even in Summer, when the wind blows from the South or West, it becomes surcharged with moisture in passing over the lake, and this moisture becomes condensed on the flagging, which frequently renders it quite wet. In the dining hall, at meal time, when the hot soup is served and the convicts assembled, we very often find the floor soon becomes as wet as if water had been poured over it.

To the same cause may, in some measure, be attributed the frequent occurrence of cases of scrofula in the prison. Although four cases, only, of this disease are registered in the Hospital lists, yet that number scarcely represents a tithe of the cases of this malady, that are under treatment in the prison. I endeavour to keep the convicts, that are thus tainted, employed at light work and in the open air as much as possible. It is only those, that are extremely debilitated, that I admit to Hospital, as confinement does not agree with them. Negroes and Indians cannot bear confinement long in the prison until they are seized with this disease in some of its phases. The Indians, more especially, can scarcely spend the full period of the shortest sentence, for which they can be sent to the penitentiary, and be found healthy and free from scrofula at the time of their liberation.

I hoped to have been able to report fully, at this time, on the adaptability, of the "earth closet system," to the requirements of this Penitentiary, but the reason, stated in my quarterly report of the 24th of September last, will account for my inability to do so now. When the means of testing this system will be made available to me I will, then, give it a fair trial and report my own opinion on its merits.

The number of deaths, in the prison, during the past year, amounted to 22 ; of those only 20 were under treatment and died in the Hospital, of the other two, one committed suicide by drowning and the other was killed by a pistol shot wound while attempting to effect his escape from the prison on the 26th of November last.

Five of the deaths in Hospital occurred in convicts far advanced in life, the youngest being sixty years of age and the eldest eighty-nine. Their united ages amounted to 352 years. The usual statistical tables will be appended.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

JOHN R. DICKSON, M.D., M. R.C.P., London., and

M. R.C.S., England, and M. R.C.S., Edinburgh,

Surgeon Kingston Penitentiary.

ANNUAL RETURN of deaths, in Hospital, Kingston Penitentiary for the year 1868.

No.	Names.	Age.	Disease.	When admitted.	Died.	Country.	No. of days in Hospital.	Remarks.
1	James Livingston	28	Typhoid fever	22 November, 1867	1 January, 1868	Canada East	40 days	
2	Otis Bliss	27	do do	5 January, 1868	17 do	United States	2 do	
3	Michael McLaughlin	89	Exhaustion	31 do	6 February	Ireland	6 do	
4	Oran Huntley	19	Typhoid fever	28 do	13 do	Canada West	16 do	
5	Patrick Fogarty	28	Diarrhoea	19 December, 1867	18 do	Ireland	61 do	
6	Thomas Cottar	60	Asthma	5 March 1868	17 March,	United States	12 do	Negro
7	John Saltry	71	Typhoid fever	24 do	25 do	Ireland	1 do	
8	James White	20	do do	29 do	16 April,	Canada West	18 do	
9	James Buchanan	29	do do	8 do	17 May,	Scotland	70 do	
10	Edward Peters	60	Apoplexy	4 June,	4 June,	Ireland	4 hour	
11	Mary Rillen	26	Phthisis	25 March,	4 July,	Ireland	101 days	
12	Joseph Fouchette	30	Constipation	14 July,	20 do	Canada West	6 do	
13	Toussaint Pourrier	21	Phthisis	19 do	8 August,	Canada East	20 do	
14	Edward Purcill	72	Exhaustion	16 June,	3 September,	Scotland	79 do	
15	John Dusky	36	Phthisis	25 July	12 do	Canada West	49 do	Indian
16	Louis Dessillets	54	Hypert of heart	22 September	23 do	Canada East	5 1/2 hours	
17	Charles Kettle	28	Colic	11 do	10 October,	Canada West	29 days	
18	Jean-B. Martelle	53	Dysentery	9 do	20 do	Canada West	41 do	
19	Michael L. Hunt	25	Typhoid fever	19 December	26 December,	Canada East	7 do	
20	Cupren Delong	23	do do	17 do	28 do.	Canada West	11 do	

DEATH OUT OF HOSPITALS.

James Kelly	40	Committed suicide August 1st, 1868	Ireland	By drowning while attempting to escape
Christopher Murray	45	Killed by Gunshot Wound November 26, 1868	Ireland	

**ANNUAL RETURN of cases treated in Hospital Kingston Penitentiary, for the
year 1868,**

Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Abcess		42	42		
Acne		1	1		
Amputation of finger		2	2		
Asthma		6	5	1	
Apoplexy		1		1	
Anthrax		2	2		
Angina Pectoris		1	1		
Burn		5	5		
Boil		17	17		
Bronchitis	3	36	37		2
Cardiac disease	1	3	3	1	
Cephalalgia		1	1		
Calculus (Vesicul)		1	1		
Cholerine		4	4		
Chorea		1	1		
Colic	1	18	18	1	
Contusion		25	25		
Constipation	1	18	18	1	
Conjestion of Brain	1	1	2		
Cholera Morbus		3	3		
Diarrhoea	2	89	88	1	2
Dyspepsia	1	35	35		1
Dysentery		33	32	1	
Eczema		3	3		
Epilepsy		2	2		
Erysipelas		17	17		
Exhaustion	2	14	14	2	
Fever Internittent		31	29		2
" Remittent		3	3		
" Typhoid	11	154	142	8	15
Frost Bite		1	1		
Febricula		103	103		
Fracture (femur)		1	1		
" (Rib)		1			1
Gum Boil		6	6		
Hæmoptysis	1	12	12		1
Hæmorrhoids		5	5		
Hepatitis (Chronic)		1	1		
Icterus		2	2		
Iritis		1	1		
Itch		20	19		1
Inflamed Bursa		1	1		
Influenza		47	47		
Ischuria		6	6		
Lumbago		42	42		
Mumps		1	1		
Mulingering		4	4		
Mania		2	1		1
Melancholia		2	2		
Menorrhagia		2	2		
Neuralgia		19	19		
Ophthalmia		47	45		2
Orchitis		2	2		
Otalgia		1	1		
Parturition		1			1
Pericarditis		2	2		
Pneumonia	1	1	2		
Paresis		1	1		
Pleurodynia		10	9		1
Pharyngitis		4	4		
<i>Carried forward</i>	25	917	895	17	30

ANNUAL RETURN of cases treated in Hospital Kingston Penitentiary, for the year 1868.—Continued.

Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
<i>Brought forward</i>	25	917	895	17	30
Psoriasis		1	1		
Phthisis	1	19	14	3	3
Rheumatism	1	27	27		1
Roseola.....		2	2		
Scald.....		1	1		
Stricture (Urethra)		5	5		
Stye		1	1		
Syphilis (Sec.).....		3	3		
Sciatica	1	1	2		
Scrofula.....	1	4	4		1
Sprain		11	11		
Synovitis.....		4	4		
Sycosis Monti		1	1		
Syncope		1	1		
Tensilitis		5	5		
Tumor		1	1		
Ulcer		7	7		
Varicose Veins.....		1	1		
Varicella		1	1		
Whitlow		11	11		
Wound (Lacerated)		2	2		
“ (Incised)		29	28		1
“ (Gunpowder)	1		1		
“ (Gunshot)	1				1
Total.....	31	1,055	1,029	20	37

SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to present to you my Fifth Annual Report of the School in conjunction with the Kingston Penitentiary.

The Schools now organized and receiving instruction are as follows :—

The Morning Schools, commence in spring and summer at 7, and in winter at 7-30.

The total number of convicts, who have attended the English Morning School, during the year, is 61 : twenty are Roman Catholics, and forty-one Protestants : all learning to read English, twenty-three to write, and twelve to cipher. Daily average attendance, during the year, twenty.

The total number, attending the French Morning School, during the year, is thirty-three, all Roman Catholics ; all learning to read French, eight to write, and eight to cipher. Daily average attendance, during the year, ten.

The total number, attending the French and English Noon School, is 148, during the year ; fifty-two of whom are learning to read French, fourteen to write, and ten to cipher : all Roman Catholics. The remaining ninety-six are all learning to read English, forty-four of whom are Roman Catholics, and fifty-two Protestants : forty-five learning to write, and twenty-seven to cipher.

The English Noon School commences at 12-30, and closes at 1 p.m.

The total number, attending the English Noon School, during the year is 139, all learning to read English : of whom thirty-seven are Roman Catholics, and 102 Protestants : forty-eight learning to write, and forty-one to cipher. Daily average attendance, during the year, 100. Daily average attendance, of the French and English Noon School, during the year, is 110.

The Afternoon Schools commence at 1, and close at 3 p.m.

The total number, attending the Afternoon English School, during the year, is forty, of whom twenty are Roman Catholics, and twenty Protestants: all learning to read English, fifteen to write, and twelve to cipher. Daily average attendance, during the year, sixteen.

The total number, attending the French afternoon School, during the year, is 33; all Roman Catholics, all learning to read French, 8 to write and 8 to cipher; daily average attendance, 10.

The total number of convicts, who have attended the various Schools of the Institution, during the year, is 464; of these 53 are of English origin, 160 Irish, 25 Scotch, 96 French, 40 American, 20 German, 30 Indian, and 40 African.

There have been forty-six convicts admitted into the School during the year, who did not know the alphabet; ninety have been discharged, during the year, who have attended School, and eight died; of these forty-eight could read well, twenty-four could write, sixteen could cipher, and ten could read tolerably.

The convicts, attending the Morning and Afternoon Schools, are those who are not employed in contract work, and the French and English Noon Schools are engaged in contract labor.

Besides the duties of the School I write copy lines, and distribute both these and slate pencils to all convicts, who are learning to write, in their cells. And, immediately on the arrival of all new convicts, I examine them, and place those, without education, in appropriate classes.

It is satisfactory to me to be able to state emphatically that the order, industry, and steady improvement of all the Schools, this year, has not been surpassed by any former one. But I regret to note that the attendance, of the Morning and Afternoon Schools, has been small.

I gratefully acknowledge my obligations to the Chaplains for their constant visits, and valuable advice in all matters pertaining to the prosperity and welfare of the School, during the year.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble Servant,

(Signed)

P. M. BENSON.

To the Directors of the Kingston Penitentiary,

December 31st, 1868.

DR. The Dominion of Canada in account with the " Kingston Penitentiary." CR.

		\$ cts.			\$ cts.
1868. Dec. 31.	To Prison buildings for disbursements in 1868.....	4,205 29	1867. Dec. 31.	By Balance.....	101 25
	do Salaries.....	53,525 85	1868. Dec. 31.	By Warrants from the Receiver General during the year to meet disbursements as per contra.....	166,490 23
	do Carpenters' shop.....	19,89 74			
	do Blacksmiths' shop.....	2,863 65			
	do Tailors' shop.....	173 83			
	do Armoury.....	252 07			
	do Furniture.....	39 19			
	do Library.....	13 25			
	do Convict travelling allowance	1,587 40			
	do Shoes.....	4,055 37			
	do Clothing.....	22,151 33			
	do Fuel.....	7,715 30			
	do Light.....	643 28			
	do Junk.....	591 53			
	do Interments.....	24 00			
	do Tobacco.....	310 69			
	do Rations.....	41,852 17			
	do Rice and barley.....	1,172 24			
	do Hospital.....	2,066 68			
	do Store.....	1,626 85			
	do Drain Inspection.....	46 00			
	do Moveable.....	1,274 78			
	do Contingencies.....	237 95			
	do Stables.....	1,190 14			
	do Convict labor.....	41 80			
	do Runaway convicts.....	39 32			
	do Roman Catholic chapel.....	18 00			
	do Lumber.....	4,670 99			
	do Freight and charges.....	116 42			
	do Brushes.....	426 03			
	do Sugar.....	2,203 46			
	do Farm.....	1,621 74			
	do Waste paper.....	182 00			
	do Kitchen.....	12 68			
	do Saddlers' shop.....	595 33			
	do Stone.....	2,787 54			
	do Stationery.....	785 34			
	do Tools.....	509 64			
	do Postage.....	73 97			
	do Printing and advertising....	513 16			
	do Prison shoe shop.....	1,450 48			
	do Washing.....	587 57			
	do Boiler inspection.....	30 00			
	do Protestant chapel.....	44 08			
	do Balance.....	272 75			
		<u>\$ 166,591 48</u>			<u>\$ 166,591 48</u>
			1868. Dec. 31.	By Balance.....	\$ 272 75

(Signed,)

D. McINTOSH,

Accountant.

BALANCE SHEET, Kingston Penitentiary, 31st December, 1868.

Dr.

Cr.

1868.	1868.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
December 31st. To remittances to Receiver General during the year.	December 31st	54,926 74	
	do		By Convict labour (not on contract)
	do		do Stone
	do		do Rockwood Buildings
	do		do Rents
	do		do Matrons workshop
	do		do Shoes shop (under contract)
	do		do Blacksmith shop
	do		do Uniforms
	do		do Contingencies
	do		do Tailor shop
	do		do Cabinet shop (under contract)
	do		do Iron workshop (under contract)
	do		do Carpenter shop
	do		do Clothing
	do		do Farm
	do		do Kitchens
	do		do Saddler shop
		54,926 74	54,926 74

Dr.

The Dominion of Canada in account with the Rockwood Criminal Lunatic Asylum.

Cr.

1868. Dec. 31...	To disbursements during the year, as follows viz:— Materials .....\$17,220 87 Salaries .....7,778 69 Skilled labour .....2,106 72 Miscellaneous .....463 14	\$ cts.	1868. Dec. 31...	By warrants from the Receiver General	\$ cts. 27,569 42
		27,569 42			
		<u>\$27,569 42</u>			<u>\$27,569 42</u>

STATEMENT of debts due the Kingston Penitentiary as on the 31st December 1868.

	\$ cts.
Maxwell W. Strange.....	81 68
Kingston Township Council.....	122 70
The County Council.....	251 34
Kingston Agricultural Society.....	112 66
Thos. Donnelly.....	27 45
J. B. Fortune.....	341 60
James Nimmo.....	45 60
James Fleming.....	5 88
Hon. J. S. Macdonald.....	23 64
Kingston Brewery and Distillery.....	52 90
Walter Ross.....	11 10
Hon. Alexander Campbell.....	135 00
Hamilton Jail.....	60 00
George Barclay.....	22 45
Niell McDougall.....	19 30
A. & C. N. Ross.....	18 75
The Executors of the late Sir Henry Smith.....	34 42
do do Dr. Litchfield.....	39 24
S. T. Drennan.....	2,015 27
Bad and doubtful debts.....	530 41
Petty debts.....	104 56
W. C. Evans.....	6,001 48
	<hr/>
	\$ 10,057 43

REPORT OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE
ROCKWOOD LUNATIC ASYLUM,
FOR 1868.

MESSRS. FERRES, O'NEILL & TASSÉ,

Directors of Prisons, Asylums, &c.,

GENTLEMEN,—The duty, of framing the “Annual Report” of the Rockwood Lunatic Asylum, for the past year, devolves on me, in consequence of my temporary appointment to take the Medical Superintendency of the Asylum, owing to the removal, by death, of Dr. Litchfield, a gentleman, who, for so many years, had the Medical charge of its affairs.

The melancholy duty, thus, falls to my lot, of recording the great loss, that has been sustained, by the poor inmates of the asylum, in being deprived of the services of one, who, from his urbanity of manner, kindness of heart, and gentleness of disposition, was so well qualified to minister to their wants.

The arrangement, made, by the Provincial, with the Dominion, Government, for the reception, into the Rockwood Asylum, of the unfortunate lunatics confined in the gaols of Ontario, was a most humane one ; but, while it has relieved many of the gaols of a most troublesome class of inmates, it has, also, been the means of sending a great many cases to this institution that had been refused admission to other asylums in the Province, and, not only have the gaols been, thus, relieved, but also an asylum, in the western part of the Province, has relieved itself of the care of five dangerous and troublesome lunatics, and the responsibility, of taking charge of these cases, has been transferred to the officers of this Asylum.

I wish to place these facts on record, not in any complaining or captious spirit, but merely, for the purpose of showing that, whilst the superintendents of other asylums have had the privilege of selecting the most suitable cases for successful treatment, we have, of necessity, been obliged to admit, indiscriminately, all who were sent ; and, therefore, the number of unpromising cases in this asylum must, for many years to come, be vastly in excess of a similar class of cases to be found in any other asylum in the Province or Dominion.

	Men.	Women.	Total
On the 1st day of January 1868, there were in the Asylum.....	110	29	139
Sent during the year by warrant of His Excellency the Governor General.....	11	5	16
Sent by warrant of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.....	34	34	68
Sent by Military authority.....	3	.....	3
Sent from Penitentiary.....	2	.....	2
	160	68	228

	Men.	Women.	Total
Discharged during the year 1868.....	13	1	14
Eloped do do do.....	1	.....	1
Died do do do.....	13	2	15
	27	3	30

Remaining in Asylum 31st December, 1868.....	133	65	198
--	-----	----	-----

The usual statistical tables, in the prescribed form, will be found appended. These have been carefully collected from the books of the asylum. The classification, and the assigned causes of insanity, have been strictly adhered to, as they were found, therein, recorded.

One inmate, during the year, committed suicide by hanging himself. He was, formerly, a soldier, and was under sentence of confinement in the asylum for life, for having shot one of his comrades at Quebec a few years ago.

There was one elopement during the year; but, when we reflect that the building is, still, in an unfinished state, and that there are so many convicts, from the Penitentiary, employed as workmen in, and about, it, as well as the fact that several convicts are confined here as lunatics, it is astonishing that attempts at escape have so seldom been successful.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN R. DICKSON, M. D., F. R. C. S. E.

Provisional Medical Superintendent.

Rockwood Asylum.

January, 1869.

TABLE No. 3.—Obituary for the year.

No. of deaths.	Date of death.	Date of last admission.	Age at death.	Civil state.	Mental state on admission.	Bodily state on admission.	Duration of insanity at death.	Cause of insanity assigned.	Cause of death.
1	Jan. 19, 1868.	April 2, 1868.	33	Single	Maniacal	Good	5 years, 9 months, 17 days	None	Suicide.
2	Feb. 3, " "	Jan. 21, " "	50	Married	Maniacal	Feeble	1 month	None	Phthisis pulmon. lat.
3	" 9, " "	Feb. 1, " "	27	Single	Melancholia	Very weak	1 week	None	Phthisis pulmon. lat.
4	April 27, " "	May 2, 1866.	70	Married	Maniacal	Not good	Many years	Congenital	Old age and senile decay.
5	June 9, " "	Sept. 15, 1867.	23	Single	Mania of gen. Paresia.	Gen. Paretic state.	Many years	Veneral excesses	General paresis.
6	Aug. 5, " "	July 17, 1868.	67	Married	Maniacal	Very feeble	Very many years	None	Phthisis pulmon.
7	Aug. 15, " "	Aug. 24, 1866.	52	Single	Maniacal	Good	2 years	None	Phthisis pulmon. lat.
8	" 21, " "	" 30, 1867.	51	Married	Maniacal	Feeble	1 year	Religious excitement.	Gen. paresis.
9	Sept. 21, " "	Nov. 4, 1866.	40	Single	Maniacal	Not good	2 years	None	Phthisis pulmon.
10	Oct. 16, " "	June 2, 1865.	55	Married	Maniacal	Apparently good	3 years, 5 months	Distress of mind	Gen. paresis.
11	Nov. 4, " "	Jan. 6, 1864.	49	Single	Maniacal	Apparently good	5 years	Intemperance	Apoplexy.
12	" 23, " "	Nov. 10, 1868.	25	Single	Maniacal	Very bad	2 weeks	Hereditary	Gen. paresis.
13	" 23, " "	June 2, " "	19	Single	Maniacal	Very bad	6 months	None	Phthisis pulmon.
14	Dec. 8, " "	Aug. 3, 1865.	53	Single	Maniacal	Feeble	3 years, 4 months	Hereditary	Epileptic Apoplexy.
15	" 22, " "	Dec. 16, 1868.	62	Married	Maniacal	Very bad	1 year	None	Phthisis pulmon.

JOHN R. DICKSON, M.D.,
Provisional Med. Superintendent.

THOS. DRUMMOND,
Auditor:

1868. June 30.	\$	cts.	1868. June 30.	\$	cts.
To expenditure as per monthly statements and general account less remittance to the Receiver General	27,804	07	By warrants and pay-lists, as per monthly statements	27,928	84
Nov. 15th, 1867, to Dft. sent Receiver General	45	00			
Jan. 27th, 1868, do.	21	00			
Mar. 20th, 1868, do.	13	44			
July 21st, 1868, do.	45	33			
to close contingent as at 30th June					
				27,928	84
				27,928	84

ANALYSIS of Expenditure Rockwood Asylum for year ending 30th June, 1868.

Services.	Ordinary Expen-	Extraordinary
	diture.	Expenditure.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Library.....	3 08	
Freight and Express.....	2 25	
Horse and forage.....	273 20	
Salaries.....	7,891 08	
Butter and lard.....	874 45	
Potatoes.....	327 98	
Laundry.....	152 44	
Sugar.....	558 22	
Meal.....	57 92	
Peas.....	70 55	
Raisins.....	131 23	
Tobacco and Snuff.....	205 16	
Beer and Spirits.....	265 30	
Tea.....	551 38	
Meat.....	1,842 95	
Spices.....	5 00	
Poultry.....	13 58	
Bread and Biscuit.....	2,782 06	
Cheese.....	23 87	
Salt.....	18 77	
Milk.....	273 55	
Warming.....	5,250 47	
Boot and Shoe.....	453 15	
Water.....	28 25	
Cartage.....	4 50	
Medicine.....	130 85	
Paints.....	14 81	
Sleighs and Carriages.....	107 50	
Scrubbing and cleaning.....	198 83	
Clothing.....	1,974 99	
Interment.....	96 26	
Discharge Clothing.....	126 65	
Stationery.....	145 05	
Flour.....	17 50	
Eggs.....	26 42	
Elopement.....	38 00	
Barley and Rice.....	31 45	
Vinegar.....	16 58	
Pepper.....	9 00	
Garden.....	41 63	
Kitchen.....	116 55	
Dining Hall.....	61 25	
Store-room.....	6 25	
Offices.....	3 85	
Sanitary.....	29 65	
Discharge allowance.....	56 85	
Postage.....	73 55	
Furniture.....	42 67	906 55
Bedding.....	144 83	1,036 64
Lighting.....	261 71	
Fruit.....	14 10	
Telegrams.....	2 26	
Advertising.....	21 14	
Coffee.....	12 00	
Carried over.....		

ANALYSIS of Expenditure Rockwood Asylum for year ending 30th June, 1868.

Services.	Ordinary Expen- diture.	Extraordinary Expenditure.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Brought forward</i>		
Corn-starch and Gelatine	4 40	
Vegetables	40	
Express charges	2 16	
Fish	44 11	
Printing	4 00	
Closets	2 20	
Tools	48	
	\$25,940 32	1,943 19
Ordinary Expenditure	\$25,940 32	
Less remitted Receiver General in liquidation	79 44	
	25,860 88	
Less surplus stock valued by Steward	\$ 1,419 08	
	24,441 80	
Average Patients	138	
Cost per patient	\$177 11	

THOMAS DRUMMOND
Accountant.

REPORT

OF

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY.

FOR THE YEAR 1868.

To the Board of Directors of Penitentiaries.

GENTLEMEN,—The period, for the presentation of the Annual Report, having, again, arrived, I shall endeavour to give you, as near as I can, the standings for the year 1868.

I am sorry not to be able to report the amount of work done, or the actual cost of this establishment, for the above named year. I shall, now, endeavour to give you a report, which, though it lacks much which it should contain, will, I trust, in a small degree, be satisfactory.

Movement of Convicts in the Penitentiary during 1868.

Male convicts remaining in the Penitentiary on 31st December, 1867.	55
Female	3
Total.....	58
Male convicts received during 1868.....	35
Female.....	2
Total.....	37
Male convicts discharged by expiration of sentence.....	29
Female.....	3
Male convicts pardoned.....	4
Male convicts who escaped.....	2
Total.....	38
Total male and female convicts as on 31st December, 1868... ..	57

SUMMARY.

Convict men.....	55
Convict women	2
Total.....	57

Districts, United Counties, and Counties, from whence Convicts were sent during the year, 1868.

Districts in Province of Nova Scotia :—Halifax, 15 ; Kings, 1 ; Digby, 2 ; Annapolis, 3 ; Shelburn, 2 ; Yarmouth, 7 ; Hants, 1 ; Colchester, 2 ; Guysborough, 2 ; Pictou, 1 ; Cumberland, 1 ; Total, 37.

Crimes of convicts admitted into the Penitentiary, 1868 : larceny, 21 ; shooting, 2 ; arson, 3 ; manslaughter, 1 ; rape, 1 ; stabbing, 1 ; burglary and larceny, 1 ; concealing birth of child, 1 ; disgraceful conduct, 1 ; assault and robbery, 1 ; larceny with intent to commit felony, 1 ; attempt to commit bigamy, 1 ; cutting, wounding, and stabbing, 1 ; attempt to commit unnatural offence, 1 ; Total, 37.

Ages of convicts received into the Penitentiary during 1868 : thirteen years of age, 1 ; seventeen, 4 ; eighteen, 1 ; nineteen, 2 ; twenty, 4 ; twenty-two, 3 ; twenty-three, 1 ; twenty-four, 1 ; twenty-five, 2 ; twenty-six, 1 ; twenty-seven, 4 ; twenty-eight, 2 ; twenty-nine, 2 ; thirty, 1 ; thirty-two, 3 ; thirty-four, 1 ; thirty-five, 1 ; forty-three, 1 ; sixty, 1 ; seventy-seven, 1 ; Total 37.

Races of convicts committed to the Penitentiary during 1868 ; White, 25 ; Negro, 9 ; Mulatto, 3. Total, 37.

Calling of convicts received into the Penitentiary during 1868 : Stone-cutter, 1 ; Dress-maker, 1 ; Sailor, 4 ; Carpenter, 1 ; Fishermen, 2 ; Shoe-maker, 1 ; Toy-maker, 1 ; Sail-maker, 1 ; Cooper, 1 ; Labourers, 24 ; Total, 37.

Convicts admitted to the Penitentiary during 1868 have stated they were natives of the following countries : England, 4 ; Ireland, 5 ; Scotland, 1 ; United States, 2 ; West Indies, 3 ; Province of Nova Scotia, 22 ; Total, 37.

Religious persuasion of convicts admitted to the Penitentiary during 1868 : Protestants, 26 ; Roman Catholics, 11 ; Total, 37.

Term of sentences passed on convicts received into the Penitentiary during the year 1868 : Six months, 3 ; one year, 14 ; one year and three months, 2 ; one year and six months, 1 ; two years, 6 ; three years, 2 ; four years, 1 ; five years, 1 ; six years, 2 ; eight years, 2 ; ten years, 1 ; three hundred and thirty-six days, 1 ; six hundred and seventy-two days, 1 ; Total, 37.

Commitment of convicts received into the Halifax Penitentiary during the year 1868 :

Male Convicts, {	1st imprisonment.	{ 32
Female " }		{ 2
Male Convicts, {	2nd imprisonment.	{ 2
Female " }		{
Total, - - - - -		37

Statement of convicts committed to Penitentiary during 1868, denoting whether married, single, widowers or widows :

Married,.....	8
Single,.....	28
Widower,.....	1
Total,.....	37

Return, showing the number of convicts employed in the different departments of the Halifax Penitentiary, on 31st December, 1868 :

Shoe shop.....	22
Blacksmith shop,.....	1
Carpenter shop,.....	2
Tailor shop,.....	3
Dining hall and kitchen,.....	4
Employed at oakum picking, cutting wood, cleaning yard, &c.	17
Wash house,.....	2
Orderlies in Hospital,.....	1
Sick in hospital,.....	3
	—
Total number on 31st December, 1868,.....	55

STATEMENT of punishments awarded (Male Convicts) in the Halifax Penitentiary during 1868.

Months.	No. of meals, bread and water, administered to male convicts in each punishment.								No. of convicts in solitary cells.	No. of convicts without bed.	No. of convicts in dark cell.	No. of convicts punished with cats.	No. of lashes inflicted.	No. of convicts chained.	No. of convicts admonished.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8							
January.....	12	30	9								2			1	
February.....	21	18	9		20						6			1	1
March.....														1	
April.....			18								2			1	
May.....	3		9								1				
June.....	6	18	18				21				6				
July.....			9								1				
August.....															
September.....			9								1				1
October.....		6									1			1	
November.....														1	
December.....	9	18	18							6	8			1	1
Totals.....	51	90	99		20		21			6	28			7	3

Submitting this very imperfect report for your inspection,

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES ROSS,

Chief Officer, Halifax Penitentiary.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY,

March 2nd, 1869.

To the Board of Directors of Penitentiaries.

GENTLEMEN,—I am happy to be able to report that everything, in connection with the female department of this institution, is going on quietly and satisfactorily. I am sorry to state that I shall be unable to send you a report of the earnings, as no regular account has been kept throughout the year.

I am happy to say that none of the women have needed, or received, punishment.

Our numbers on the 1st January were three; during the same year two were received, making a total of five.

Of these, three were discharged by expiration of sentence, leaving a balance of two on the 31st December 1868. The average number for the year being three.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

MARY MCGREGOR,

Matron.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY,

March 2nd, 1869.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SURGEON.

DUPLICATE.

To the Chairman of Board of Directors,

SIR,—In submitting this, my twenty fifth, Annual Report, I beg to state, that, although there was more than the usual amount of sickness amongst the convicts, during the past year, no case of death occurred.

No disease, of an Endemic or Epidemic character, prevailed.

The number, prescribed for, was two hundred and forty six, of these seventy three were inmates of the Hospital for a longer or shorter period, the prevailing diseases, during the winter and spring months, were Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleuritis, and Rheumatism, and, during the summer and autumn months, Diarrhæa, Dysentery, and Sporadic Cholera.

The Hospital cases were as follows, nine of Diarrhæa; seven of Dysentery; four of Sporadic Cholera; four of Pneumonia; three of Pleuritis; six of Bronchitis; four of Hæmoptysis; four of Acute Rheumatism; six of Heart disease; two of Peritonitis; three of Retention of urine; two of Epilepsy; two of Contusion; four of Catarrhal Ophthalmia; four of secondary Syphilis; one removal of Fibro Cartilaginous Tumor from Mamma; one of Spermatorrhœa; one of Inguinal Hernia; two of Tapeworm; two of Incised wound of leg; one of Amenorrhœa; one of Hysterical breast.

The hygienic condition of the prison, generally, is satisfactory, and, owing to good ventilation and efficient drainage, the convicts have been exempt from those low forms of fever which have, at times, caused great mortality in institutions less favourably situated.

I would respectfully call the attention of yourself, and the other members of the Board, to the need of improved ventilation in the shoe maker's shop; this could be effected, at a small expense, by the introduction of one or two ventilators in the north wall.

I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficient manner in which the affairs of the prison are conducted by the Acting Warden, Mr. Ross, who is, ever, ready to render me every assistance in the prosecution of my duties.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient Servant,

R. S. BLACK, M.D.

J. M. Ferres, Esq.,

Chairman of Board of Directors,

December 31st, 1868.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY SCHOOL.

Number of Pupils attending 31st December, 1868.....	28
Catholic.....	9
Protestant.....	19 28
Number who cannot read.....	7
Number who cannot write	10
Number who cannot cipher	12
Number who can read, write, and cipher	16

General conduct of the pupils very good.

JNO. COTTON, *Schoolmaster.*

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHAPLAIN, 31st DECEMBER, 1868.

Halifax, 27th February, 1869.

J. M. FERRES, Esq.,

By a printed Report, sent by you to Mr. Ross, Acting Warden, I learn that it is the duty of Chaplains of Penitentiaries to send to the Board of Directors of Penitentiaries, an Annual Report of the moral, religious, and educational, condition and progress of the prisoners placed under their moral and spiritual care.

As it is only within a few days past that I have been apprized of the Chaplain's duty, as above stated, I am, of course, entirely unprepared to forward any Report to the Honourable Board for the year 1868. It is a deplorable fact that, until your visit to the Halifax Penitentiary in October 1867, almost everything, in it, was done at random, it was like old chaos, without form and void. Last December, when I was honoured with an interview with yourself and the other Directors, you were pleased to place Mr. Cotton, the schoolmaster, under my superintendence, I shall, therefore, request him to provide a Report for the educational department and forward to you, or to the Board immediately. The limited information, that I am prepared to send you, is, in its nature, pleasing, in reference to the moral and spiritual state of the prisoners under my instruction for the year 1868. Within the last six months the serious attention of the convicts, while listening

to the word of life, has afforded me great satisfaction, and produced a hope that, by the blessing of God, lasting moral and spiritual benefits will, in due time, be the result. Several of the men have told me of the spiritual good which they have been made the partakers of. A man named Roach enjoys permanent peace with God through a penitent *faith* in our Blessed Redeemer, and has, with tears of joy, made a Scriptural Profession of the same before us all. Another, named Netz, has informed me that he also, enjoys true peace of mind. An aged man, named Cochrane, is, also, greatly blessed in mind. Another, named Smith, who was confined here a year, professed, previous to his leaving, that he had experienced a divine change. There are a few others who have lately spoken to me on the subject privately. There are others who are really benefitted, but are not so free, as some others, to speak of it openly. By those instances of visible good I am well assured my humble labours have not been in vain in the Lord.

I must beg the favour of you, dear Sir, to put these facts in such a shape before the Board, as you may find them proper. In case I shall be spared to see the close of this present year, I trust to be prepared with a Report in a more regular form.

Mr. Cotton has been, so far, attentive to his duty, and I think it will not be his fault if the men do not make considerable improvement in their education.

I am Sir,

your humble Servant,

HENRY POPE.

DR.

LOCAL AUDITOR.

CR.

1868. June 29...	To Certificate account for Certificate No. 1. received from Ottawa.....	\$ cts. 1868. June 29... 16,500 00	By Sundries various accounts amounting to Certificate account the unexpended balance of Certificate No. 1.....	\$ cts. 13,616 25 2,883 75 \$16,500 00
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DR.

CERTIFICATE ACCOUNT.

CR.

1868. June 29...	To Sundry Services, viz: do Clothing..... do Truckage and Labour..... do Salaries..... do Homespun..... do Straw..... do Osnaburg..... do Toweling..... do Cab-hire..... do Coal..... do Locks..... do Lumber..... do Sand..... do Oatmeal..... do Soap..... do Bread, Navy No. 1..... do Codfish..... do Tobacco..... do Pease..... do Tea..... do Candles..... do Kerosene Oil..... do Provisions..... do Ox-Heads..... do Beef and Mutton..... do Cash to Convicts..... do Hospital.....	\$ cts. 1868. June 29... 247 05 487 00 5,720 53 747 27 56 82 14 91 17 90 140 03 285 00 164 45 106 65 35 00 720 09 58 85 616 56 213 78 36 20 50 96 129 36 19 50 35 68 58 07 510 92 42 65 23 25 101 67	By Local Auditor.....	\$ cts. 16,500 00
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do Miscellaneous	153 99
do Contingencies	141 85
do Wood	52 50
do Blankets	224 50
do Sheeting	31 80
do Yarn	15 00
do Canvas	35 10
do Molasses	351 46
do Bakers' or Soft Bread	190 79
do Barley	35 75
do Herring	8 50
do Stationery, &c.	89 63
do Flour	10 25
do Rope	15 60
do Potatoes	277 54
do School	1 50
do Stone	230 68
do Hardware	51 50
do Paints and Oils	36 93
do Steel	197 17
do Iron	110 77
do Nails	31 74
do Files	19 85
do Glass and Putty	28 40
do Cotton	4 55
do Turnips	67 30
do Ticking	13 80
do Shoemakers' Department	459 69
do Stone Masons' do	15 70
do Light	9 71
do Tin and Sheet Iron Ware	39 04
do Corn Meal	23 52
	\$13,616 25
do Local Auditor for unexpended balance of Certificate No. 1.	2,883 75
	\$16,500 00

REPORT OF WARDEN

OF

SAINT JOHN PENITENTIARY.

FOR THE YEAR 1863.

To J. M. FERREZ, Esq., *Chairman*, T. J. O'NEILL and F. Z. TASSE, Esqs., *Directors of Penitentiaries*.

GENTLEMEN,—I have served, here, nearly 27 years and this is the first time I have been called on for an Annual Report—had short notice for this—must ask your indulgence for its imperfections, and can only promise better in future.

Except in 1865, the commitments, this year, as shown in Table No. 1., are less than any other year since 1862. The remission of sentence, shown in the same table, has reference to one Robert Reynolds, who, by petitioning the Governor General, had four months of his 14 years sentence remitted. The same table also denotes one death, and one escape within the year.—The Directors are already well informed of the escape of George Harlow in September last. Peter Larkins, a vagrant, 60 years of age, was admitted on the 3rd of November and died on the 28th December. The health, of the inmates of this prison, is, and always has been, good.

Tables No. 2, 3, 4, 5, treat of convicts proper ; and, here, I would add, that, with the exception of a case of manslaughter in 1866, there has been no commitment for murder since 1857, rape or attempt, since 1865, nor arson since 1866. From this, and because the number is small, I would not have it inferred that the few, we have, are *lamb*s—quite the contrary ; in this small lot there are some as unmitigated villains as ever escaped gracing a gibbet.—*Fourteen*, of the 27 now in prison, have served in the army, navy and mercantile marine, of the U. S.—I would not like to say that their morals have improved in that service.

There are, no doubt, prisons where a much greater show of discipline is made than in this ; but for all that is really essential, and the steady good order always maintained.—I have, yet, to learn where they do better.

When prisoners are turned out into the yard, and workshops, every day to work, good, secure walls, aid keepers, very much, in maintenance of discipline, and enforcement of labour. In the tumble-down state of the old picket fence about this yard, two guards are far from sufficient to prevent escape ; a third, proposed, will be an improvement ; but, for a yard of this size with a good wall, four guards is about the complement in any other prison that I am acquainted with.

The four keepers, who have charge of all the prisoners when at work, can do little to prevent escape ; if they do their duty as instructors, look carefully after tools, machinery, material used, and preserve order in their departments, little else can be expected, during working hours, the time when all escapes take place.

In similar institutions, elsewhere, for a like number of prisoners, under the contract system there would be four trade instructors independent of the four keepers—keepers

giving their entire attention to the safe keeping of prisoners and preservation of order in their departments.

I am satisfied that it would be a good thing if we could get our prisoners under contract. The prison would be benefitted financially and the officers relieved of a great burden.

Massachusetts State Prison, under the contract system, in 1867, yielded a revenue to the State from the labour of convicts of \$22,346 16, last year, \$27,646 49 ; and, instead of the system being considered subversive of discipline, or demoralizing in its effects on prisoners, the warden, after *eleven* years trial says "*The highest order of discipline has been fully maintained ;*" and, that no institution "*sends back into the community a larger number of thoroughly reformed men than we do from this prison.*"

The Directors are aware how much a store-house building is needed in the yard—the corridors of the prison have to be used for storing broom corn, &c.

A hospital ward in the male's prison over the area, north end of the building, as approved by the Directors, is among the most pressing wants that should be attended to at as early a date as possible.

A chief keeper, to act as Deputy Warden, and capable of taking the general supervision of the machinery and manufactures, has been, long, a serious want here.

A suitable person, qualified to act as clerk and storekeeper, is another most desirable addition required, and would, I am persuaded, soon pay, indirectly, the additional expense.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN QUINTON,

Warden.

March 1st, 1869.

STATISTICS.

ST. JOHN PENITENTIARY.

Table No. 1.

The whole number of prisoners (convict and common) in prison 31st December, 1867, was :—

Males	110
Females... ..	21
	<hr/>
	131
Males received during 1868,.....	292
Females	90
	<hr/>
	513

Discharged in 1868 :—

Males, by expiration of sentence.....	296
Females	84
Males, soldiers by removal to Military Prison, &c.....	16
„ by payment of fines	7
Females	3
Males, died	1
„ by remission of sentence	1
„ escaped.....	1
	<hr/>
	409

Total, Males and Females remaining 31st (October), 1868..... 104
Or :—Males, 80.—Females, 24..... 104

Table No. 2.

Whole number of convicts, proper, or those under sentences of 2 years and upwards, in Prison on the 31st December, 1867 :—

Males	26
Females	1
	<hr/> 27
Convicts, proper, received during 1868 :	
Males	9
Females	2
	<hr/> 38
Discharged in 1868 :—	
Males by expiration of sentence.....	6
Females ,, ,,	1
Males, by pardon	1
,, escaped.....	1
	<hr/> 9
<hr/>	
Total, Males and Females remaining 31st December, 1868.....	29
Or :—Males, 27.—Females, 2.—Convicts proper.	

Table No. 3.

Crimes of convicts, proper, in prison, 31st December, 1868 :—

Males, —	Murder	2
„ —	Rape	2
„ —	Manslaughter	1
„ —	Assault	11
„ —	Arson	1
„ —	Burglary	4
„ —	Robbery	3
„ —	Larceny	3
Females, —	„	2
		—29

Table No. 4.

Ages of convicts proper in prison, 31st December, 1868 :—

Males, —	16 years of age.....	1
„ —	From 20 to 30.....	14
„ —	„ 30 to 40.....	7
„ —	„ 40 to 50.....	2
„ —	57 years of age.....	1
„ —	60 „ „	1
„ —	65 „ „	1
Females, —	31 „ „	1
„ —	48 „ „	1
		29

Table No. 5.

Sentences of convicts, proper, in prison, 31st December, 1868 :—

Males, for life	3
„ for 14 years	2
„ „ 12 „	1
„ „ 11 „	5
„ „ 8 „	1
„ „ 7 „	1
„ „ 5 „	1
„ „ 4 „	4
„ „ 3 „	6
„ „ 2 „	3
Females „ 2 „	2
	—29

Table No. 6.

Common prisoners in prison 31st December, 1868 :—

Males	53
Females	22
	—75

Average sentence, 190 days.

Offences, petty larceny, common assault, drunkenness, vagrancy, &c., &c.

2 Males under 16 years.—All ages from that to 60 years.

Table No. 7.

Largest number of prisoners at any time within the year 1868, was :—

Males	109
Females	36

Smallest number in same period, was :—

Males	80
Females	24

The largest number of prisoners at any time within the last five years, was in December, 1866 :—

Males	159
Females	41

Table No. 8.

Shewing number of days work done by prisoners in the year 1868 :—

	Days.
Saw mill, pail, tub, and clothes pin shop	8,676
Broom, and paint shop	9,055
Hay rake, wash board, and carpenters shop	2,903
Shoe making and mending	903
Making prisoners clothes, and mending	572
Engine room, smith work, and machine jobbing	1,971
General labour in connection with factory, prison, &c	5,396
Females :—Spinning, weaving, knitting, sewing, washing, cooking, } and house work, for the prison	7,114
Total number of days	36,590

Dr.

The Dominion of Canada in account with the St. John Penitentiary.

Cr.

To amount of sundry Accounts for Expenditure.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	1867.		\$	cts.
1868. Dec. 31.	To Flour.....	3,083	33			Sept. 30.	By Sales of manufactures to 30th Sept., 1867.....	4,983	28
	do Meal.....	1,097	35				do Cash for military diets.....	301	94
	do Beans.....	287	41				do Warrant on Dominion paymaster.....	2,000	00
	do Molasses.....	842	16						
	do Fish.....	155	80			Dec. 31.	do Sales of manufactures to date.....	4,651	49
	do Pork.....	352	50			1868.	do Cash for military diets.....	297	83
	do Dye stuffs.....	64	54						
	do Barley.....	167	60			March 31.	do Sales of manufactures to date.....	2,721	49
	do Salt.....	24	10				do Cash for military diets.....	279	35
	do Tobacco.....	6	58				do Warrant on Dominion paymaster.....	3,500	00
	do Vinegar, &c.....	47	85						
	do Oatmeal.....	23	54			June 30.	do Sales of manufactures to date.....	11,269	51
	do Light.....	119	87				do Warrant on Dominion paymaster.....	3,070	00
	do Beef, &c.....	1,536	25				do do do.....	3,000	00
	do Potatoes.....	527	89				do Cash for military diets.....	306	14
	do Baking.....	229	60						
	do Tea and coffee.....	214	84				do Cash from Marine Department for proportion of light house expenses in general expense account from 1st July to 31st Dec., 1867.....		
	do Warps, &c.....	406	90				do From Provincial Lunatic Asylum for do do from 1st July to 31st Dec., 1867.....	251	12
	do Soap.....	285	81						
	do Straw.....	94	60				do Sundry premiums on remittances, United States.....		
	do Stable.....	431	98			Sept. 30.	do Sales of manufactures to date.....	5,146	32
	do House rent.....	187	50				do Warrant on Dominion paymaster.....	3,000	00
	do Repairs on Penitentiary.....	508	22				do Cash for military diets.....	232	62
	do Clothing.....	590	79				do Premiums on remittances to United States.....	500	66
	do Sundries.....	188	35						
	do Fuel.....	3,304	72						
	do Printing, &c.....	75	30						
	do Contingencies.....	858	91						
	do Wool.....	507	70						
	do Salaries, &c.....	9,238	27						
	do Tacks and Twine.....	589	97						
	do Paints and oil.....	4,046	79						
	do Lumber.....	5,334	24						
	do Broom corn.....	22,483	20						
	do Machinery oil.....	317	23			Nov. 30.	do Sales of manufactures to date.....	4,634	57
	do Leather, &c.....	760	25				do Warrant on Dominion paymaster.....	6,921	32
	do Machinery and repairs.....	1,391	68				do Premiums on remittances, United States.....	3,320	59
	do Hospital.....	127	39						
	do Convicts travelling allowance.....	45	08			Dec. 31.	do Sales of manufactures to date.....	1,019	79
	do Kitchen.....	40	18				do Cash for military diets.....	229	76
	do Hardware.....	340	42				do Warrant on Dominion paymaster.....	6,032	70

REPORT OF THE CHAPLAIN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 9th, 1869.

To the Directors of Penitentiaries.

GENTLEMEN,—Prior to December 1st 1868, my whole duty may be said to have been discharged when I had conducted divine service each Sunday, and visited such protestant prisoners as were sick, and these duties I endeavoured faithfully to discharge. I am thankful, however, that the new regulations, which came into force on December 1st 1868, provide scope for more usefulness. Since that date, in addition to the Sunday services with sermon, I have regularly conducted a religious service each Wednesday. I have also organized a day school, and, on two or three days in each week, have taught the most advanced class in reading, spelling, writing on slates, and the elements of arithmetic.

I have also formed a library, which is found to be very acceptable to the men. In this work I have had a diligent and efficient helper in Mr. Patchell. Indeed the success of the school, and the orderly management of the library, are, very much, the result of his labours; and the decorum observed in the school, and the reverential behaviour, maintained during divine worship, encourage me to hope that the minds and hearts of the men are being influenced for good.

With God's blessing I trust that such good principles will be implanted within them, and such good emotions and habits, cherished, as will render their temporary detention in the institution a permanent blessing to them.

My aims and hopes are directed to this one end, viz:—fitting them to become useful members of society when they are permitted to go forth from beneath my care.

I am, Gentlemen,

Respectfully yours,

GEORGE SCHOFIELD,

Chaplain P. P. New Brunswick.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, ST. JOHN, N. B.

To the Directors of Penitentiaries.

GENTLEMEN.—Report, from the medical officer, on the state of the sanitary condition of the Provincial Penitentiary of New Brunswick, being asked for, I beg to reply that, since the first establishment of the institution, all, that has heretofore, been done, was to fill in the number of sick and deaths in a printed form, yearly, sent from the Provincial Secretary's office. This, then, is the first time an official report, for publication, has been asked for.

Under the circumstance that the institution has only, just at the close of the year, been transferred to the Dominion Government of Canada, and the Inspectors of Prisons having only a short time since visited the Penitentiary, with a view to inspect and organize it, and the matter being now under consideration, and not yet completed, I shall, this year, be

brief in my remarks, and leave, to another year, to supply a fuller report. Having, also, a few weeks since, replied to certain questions, proposed to me by the inspectors on their visit to the prison, I think it proper, in the medical officer, not to refer to subjects connected with the prison until the inspectors have formed their conclusions as to the future management they may deem proper.

I merely add that the general sanitary condition of the prison, for the past year, has been good and, in no year since my long connection with it, have we had one more favourable. There were in the prison during year 513 prisoners; 402 males and 111 females. Cases of sickness on register (severe cases only noted) 90 males, 15 females; making 105 cases. Only one death, from diarrhea, in an aged epileptic subject, broken constitution.

Your obedient servant.

THOMAS S. WETMORE, M. D., L.R.C.S.E.

Surgeon Prov. Penitentiary New Brunswick.

**INVENTORY of Property, &c., at the St. John Penitentiary, belonging to
the Dominion of Canada, 31st December 1868.**

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.				\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	1 steam-boiler, new, cost.....			1,270 00	
	Steampipe, \$19 60; exhaust, \$41 16; blowoff, 14 70; safety-valve pipe, \$9 24.....			84 70	
	1 steam-engine.....			1,120 00	
	Granite, brick and iron in foundation for engine.....			100 00	
	Main pulley on engine shaft.....			70 68	
					2,645 38
BASEMENT.....	<i>Line Shafting.</i>				
	1 piece.....	39½ feet by 3½ inches		85 76	
	1 cross shaft.....	15 do 3½ do		31 12	
	1st counter shaft.....	37 do 3 do		64 96	
	Pump shaft.....	3½ do 2½ do		4 72	
	1st circular, counter.....	5 do 2½ do		6 67	
	1st intermediate shaft.....	6 do 4 do		20 48	
	Crank shaft.....	7 do 6 do		45 55	
	Intermediate feed.....	9 do 3 do		15 68	
	2nd cross shaft.....	10 do 3 do		17 60	
	3rd cross shaft.....	10 do 3 do		17 60	
	2nd counter shaft, 1 piece.....	30 do 3 do		64 96	
	2nd do 1 piece.....	9 do 2½ do		16 64	
	1st matcher counter shaft, 8 feet.....			3 84	
					305 58
FIRST FLAT.....	<i>Line Shafting.</i>				
	1 piece.....	11 feet by 3 inches		19 28	
	1 do.....	30 do 2½ do		36 00	
	1 do.....	9 do 2 do		7 20	
SECOND FLAT...	1 piece shafting.....	51 do 2½ do		48 96	62 48
	1 do do.....	21 do 2 do		15 76	
					64 72
	<i>Hangers.</i>				
	cross shaft, 3 heavy hangers.....			16 80	
	Line do 5 do.....			53 00	
BASEMENT.....	1st counter.....	6 wood hangers and bushes or bearings..		54 00	
	2nd cross.....	2 heavy Hangers		21 20	
	South side.....	5 improved Hangers		45 00	
	2nd and 3d cross.....	2 do		18 00	
	Counter matcher.....	1 do		7 50	
FIRST FLAT.....		5 do		45 00	
SECOND FLAT.....		12 do		90 00	
	Brass bushes for above.....			15 00	
					365 50
	<i>Couplings.</i>				
	1st counter.....	3 couplings 3 inches		36 40	
	Cross.....	1 do 3 do		10 80	
	Line.....	3 do 3 do		36 40	
FIRST FLAT.....		4 do 3 do		47 20	
SECOND FLAT.....		7 do 2½ do		61 60	
		1 do 2 do		8 00	
					200 40
	<i>Pulleys.</i>				
BASEMENT.....	1 double pulley.....	30 by 16 inches		32 96	
	1 single.....	24 do 9 do		11 04	
	1 double.....	12 do 16 do		8 00	
CROSS.....	1 wood.....	52 do 24 do		18 20	
LINE.....	1 covered with wood.....	36 do 6 do		12 53	
	1 double pulley.....	36 do 16 do		25 28	
	2 iron pulleys.....	7 do 6 do		6 10	
	1 do.....	14 do 6 do		4 80	
	1 do.....	30 do 12 do		39 96	
					158 87
	<i>Carried over.....</i>				3,802 93

**INVENTORY of Property, &c., at the St. John Penitentiary, belonging to
the Dominion of Canada, 31st December 1868.—Continued.**

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.—Continued.						
<i>Brought forward.....</i>						3,892 93
<i>1st Counter.</i>						
Pump.....	1 wood covered pulley.....	36	by	6 inches	12 53	
	1 iron pulley.....	12	do	6 do	3 92	
	2 do	20	do	6 do	7 00	
	1 do	12	do	12 do	8 00	
	1 double pulley.....	20	do	14 do	13 60	
	1 iron pulley.....	24	do	6 do	6 83	
						51 88
<i>1st Circular.</i>						
	2 iron pulleys.....	14	do	10 do	19 02	
<i>Counter.</i>						
	2 iron pulleys.....	36	do	6 do	25 06	
<i>1st Intermediate.</i>						
	1 wood pulley.....	72	do	14 do	25 00	
	1 tightening pulley.....				13 00	
<i>Crank (Shaft).</i>						
	1 wood pulley.....	36	do	14 do	20 00	
	1 iron do	14	do	10 do	51	
<i>Intermediate Feed.</i>						
	1 iron pulley.....	20	do	9 do	7 00	
	1 wood do	20	do	9 do	6 00	
<i>Second Cross.</i>						
	1 iron pulley.....	18	do	10 do	8 40	
	1 do do	24	do	9 do	11 03	
						144 03
<i>Third Cross.</i>						
	1 double iron pulley.....	30	do	6 do	39 96	
	1 pulley.....	10	do	12 do	4 80	
	1 do	6	do	9 do	3 36	
<i>Counter (South side).</i>						
	1 double pulley.....	20	do	10 do	12 60	
	2 pulleys	30	do	8 do	32 96	
	1 do	12	do	12 do	8 00	
	1 do	20	do	6 do	7 00	
	2 spare-pulleys.....	36	do	6 do	25 28	
<i>First Flat.</i>						
	2 iron pulleys	20	do	6 do	7 00	
	2 do	36	do	5 do	24 00	
	7 do	12	do	6 do	27 44	
	3 do	36	do	6 do	37 59	
<i>Second Flat.</i>						
	2 iron pulleys	20	do	6 do	14 00	
	1 do	15	do	12 do	8 48	
	1 do	12	do	8 do	7 00	
	1 do	9	do	9 do	3 84	
	1 do	6	do	9 do	3 36	
						206 87
<i>Carried over.....</i>						4,355 71

INVENTORY of Property, &c., at the St. John Penitentiary, belonging to
the Dominion of Canada, 31st December 1868.—*Continued.*

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.— <i>Continued.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Brought forward.....</i>			4,355 71
<i>Single Saw.</i>			
1 fly wheel and counterbalance		68 74	
2 pillow blocks (heavy)		71 63	
<i>Intermediate.</i>			
2 pillow blocks.		50 70	
4 pillow blocks (light)		32 00	
<i>Gear Wheels.</i>			
1 pair spurs..... 6 × 3 feet and 6 inches face		110 00	
1 do bevel..... 3 do 2½ do 7 do		62 00	
1 do do 30 do 15 do 4½ do		45 00	
Pail-ear punching machine.....		225 00	
Press drill and counter.....		60 00	
18 drills for do		3 60	
Engine lathe.....		500 00	
2 stands and tools for engine lathe.....		30 00	
1 rotary or Woodworth planer and counter.....		343 75	
Drill lathe.....		40 00	
2 broom handle lathes and counters		100 00	
Matcher		40 00	
2 rolling mills for clothes pins, pail-ears, &c., &c.....		100 00	
Counter for above.....		10 00	
2 grindstones		72 00	
1 cut-off saw table and boring spindle.....		44 00	
16 inch saw for same, counter shaft, &c			
2 smiths bellows.....		24 00	
Blacksmith tools, anvil, tongs, &c.		50 75	
Force pump, connected with engine.....		30 00	
Injector (feeds boiler).....		60 00	
"Aschrofts" gauge.....		25 00	
Water gauge.....		13 00	
Gauge cocks, \$6, and safety valve, \$20.....		26 00	
			2,237 11
3 Smiths vices		14 00	
2 jack screws		20 00	
2 clamps		24 00	
4 screwplates and taps.....		60 00	
9 tap wrenches		5 40	
1 ratchet drill.....		8 00	
1 level.....		2 00	
1 breast drill		2 50	
Ear shears.....		20 00	
Shaper.....		5 00	
Punching machine (hand).....		20 00	
Hoop cutter and punch.....		11 00	
Pail lathe and fittings.....		232 50	
Tub lathe and do		385 00	
Pail bottom lathe		52 50	
Tub bottom lathe.....		52 50	
Clothes-pin lathe and whittler.....		210 00	
1 saw for clothes-pin lathe and bar to bore pail handles.....		25 00	
Grindstone		8 00	
1 set steel hoop rolls		27 00	
1 single saw and fittings, and haul up chain and apparatus.....		500 00	
1 small saw table, saw and boring bar.....		52 50	
2 stave saws and fittings		129 00	
1 circular saw table, a 30 and 36 inches saw and fittings.....		150 00	
1 cut off circular table and rolling carriage for heavy works.....		64 50	
			2,080 40
1 jig-saw.....		50 00	
<i>Carried over.....</i>		50 00	2,673 20

**INVENTORY of Property, &c., at the St. John Penitentiary, belonging to
the Dominion of Canada, 31st December 1868.—Continued.**

		MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.—Continued.			
		<i>Brought forward.....</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		1 wood turning lathe		50 00	8,673 28
		1 saw table, counter, 2 saws and boring auger, saws 20 inches, bits, &c.		50 00	
		1 grindstone		130 00	
		1 small (16 inch.) slitting saw table with boring auger, counter, &c.		12 00	
		1 small circular saw table, counter, &c.		60 00	
		1 double boring machine		60 00	
		2 rake teeth machines		30 00	
		1 rake handle lathe "Bailey"		60 00	
		1 wash board fluted		300 00	
		4 work benches		60 00	
		3 Clamps		20 00	
				7 50	839 50
		<i>Belts.</i>			
DAMAGED.....	1 rubber-belt 4 ply.....	44 feet 14 inches		33 00	
	1 do 3 ply.....	50 do 4 do		10 50	
	1 do	15 do 4 do		3 15	
	1 do	20 do 9 do		10 00	
	1 do	36 do 7 do		12 98	
	1 do	45 do 5 do		9 00	
	1 leather belt.....	48 do 6 do		40 00	
	1 do	16 do 5 do		5 40	
	1 rubber belt.....	28 do 7 do		10 08	
	1 do	24 do 9 do		12 00	
	1 do	16 do 6 do		5 12	
	1 do	15 do 7 do		4 96	
	1 double leather belt	36 do 9 do		36 00	
					192 17
		<i>Belts.</i>			
	1 leather belt	18 feet 6 inches (poor)		4 95	
	1 do	26 do 5 do (good)		11 70	
	1 rubber belt.....	30 do 7 do		10 80	
	1 do	28 do 7 do		10 00	
	1 do	26 do 12 do		17 68	
	1 do	28 do 6 do (poor)		6 20	
	1 do	20 do 6 do		6 40	
	1 do	30 do 7 do (good)		7 80	
	1 do	22 do 6 do		6 82	
	1 do	10 do 6 do		3 10	
	1 do	24 do 7 do		8 64	
	1 leather belt.....	14 do 4 do		4 90	
	1 do	39 do 5 do (good)		17 55	
	Holding down bolts.....			26 70	
	Hanger bolts			68 60	
	Bolts for wood hangers.....			10 60	
	Sundries, bolts, &c.....			35 00	
	Putting up machinery.....			750 00	
					1,007 44
		<i>Tools in Second Flat.</i>			
SECOND FLAT	11 jack planes.....			11 00	
	3 trying planes.....			3 30	
	2 smoothing planes			1 50	
	5 hand saws.....			5 00	
	2 tenon-saws.....			1 50	
	3 hammers.....			1 80	
	2 hand axes.....			4 00	
	1 brace and bitts.....			4 50	
	2 trying squares.....			0 75	
	3 drawing knives.....			3 00	
	5 framing chisels.....			3 25	
					0,000 00
		<i>Carried over.....</i>			
					10,712 39

**INVENTORY of Property, &c., at the St. John Penitentiary, belonging to
the Dominion of Canada, 31st December 1868.—Continued.**

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.—Continued.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	0,000 00	10,712 39
	6 paring chisels.....	3 60	
	2 oil stones.....	2 00	
	1 plough-plane.....	5 00	
	2 screw drivers.....	1 20	
	2 sets match planers.....	1 30	
	2 turning chisels.....	0 75	
	3 do gouges.....	1 30	
FIRST FLAT.....	<i>Tools.</i>		54 75
	8 paring chisels.....	4 80	
	3 hand saws.....	3 00	
	1 Brace and Bitts.....	5 00	
	7 hammers.....	4 90	
	2 cross-cut saws (two hands).....	6 00	
	1 drawing knife.....	1 00	
	1 jack and 3 smoothing planes.....	4 00	
	2 monkey wrenches.....	2 50	
THIRD FLAT.....	<i>Broom Making and Painting Tools, &c.</i>		31 20
	13 tables.....	6 50	
	13 steel pounders.....	6 50	
	3 sewing vices.....	10 00	
	13 knives.....	2 60	
	13 wire rollers.....	1 30	
	Trimming bench.....	5 00	
	Combing cylinder.....	5 00	
	Wire winder.....	2 00	
	4 painting benches.....	8 00	
	3 striping horse.....	3 00	
	3 striping blocks.....	3 00	
	Broom handle striper.....	2 00	
	Paint stone, muller and knife.....	3 00	
			57 90
			10,856 24
STOCK FOR MANUFACTURING.			
	9½ cords very inferior pine logs (have been culled).....	38 00	
	Staves and bottoms for pails and tubs, dried and undried, valued at.....	450 00	
	Pine slabs (been culled) 7 cords at \$2 per cord.....	14 00	
	2,500 feet hardwood boards inferior quality.....	20 00	
	3,500 do poplar plank.....	21 00	
	24 cwt. § galvanized hoop iron.....	\$11 00	264 00
	80 m. 14 oz. tacks.....	0 09	7 20
	369 lbs No. 9 bail wire.....	0 06½	24 90
	306 lbs pail hoop rivets.....	0 12½	38 25
	3 tons § hoop iron for pails.....	4 80	288 00
	25 bales broom brush, 8,225 lbs.....	0 11½	915 03
	145 lbs twine for brooms.....	0 28½	40 96
	1,800 broom handles.....	10 00	18 00
	1,200 small broom handles.....	4 00	4 80
	236 lbs broom wire.....	0 14	33 04
	28 lbs hungarian nails.....	13 00	3 66
	80 gallons varnish.....	1 14	91 20
	40 do turpentine.....	0 46	18 40
	200 do boiled oil.....	0 95	190 00
	250 lbs black paint.....	8 50	21 25
			0,000 00
	<i>Carried over</i>		2,501 00

**INVENTORY of Property, &c., at the St. John Penitentiary, belonging to
the Dominion of Canada, 31st December 1868.—Continued.**

STOCK FOR MANUFACTURING.—Continued.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Brought forward</i>			2,501 69
40 lbs patent driers.....	\$ 0 12	4 80	
450 # whiting.....	0 08	36 00	
			2,542 49
350 lbs glue.....	0 15	52 50	
1 dozen paint brushes.....	0 50	0 50	
160 dozen unpainted pails.....		140 00	
725 butter tubs without covers.....		87 00	
845 dozen rake heads in various stages of preparation ..	\$ 0 10	84 50	
300,000 rake teeth	34 per m.	102 00	
24 reams flint paper.....		8 75	
Manufactured stock prepared for making wash boards		20 00	
25 cords spruce wood for fuel, steam and dry houses @	\$ 2 50	62 50	
2 waggons	@ 30 00	60 00	
2 sleds.....		16 00	
1 cart.....		12 00	
1 dray.....		12 00	
1 horse		100 00	
Harness.....		12 00	
7 tons of hay, (poor) cut on the grounds.....	\$8 00	56 00	
25 bushels oats		15 00	
1 dozen 14 inch flat bastard files, new		7 60	
1 1/2 do 12 do half round do do	\$5 00	2 50	
1 1/2 do 12 do mill files, do	4 25	6 37	
1 do 6 do flat mill files.....		1 20	
1 do 8 do files angular.....		2 50	
1 do 6 do do do		1 75	
1 do 4 do do do		1 10	
			863 77
8 augers, 3/4 to 2 inches		10 98	
3 kegs cut nails.....	3-50	10 50	
2 buck saw blades.....	30	0 60	
14 pairs lasts		5 00	
Shoemakers' tools.....		10 00	
2 dry houses in connection with the manufacturing depart- } ment cost about..... }		300 00	
<i>Bedding, &c.—Female Prison.</i>			337 08
38 bedticks for straw		38 00	
28 pairs blankets (worn).....	1.85	51 80	
12 rough quilts.....	.50	6 00	
20 pairs blankets (new)	3.10	62 00	
<i>Male Prison.</i>			157 80
95 bedticks (straw)		95 00	
84 pillow cases	10	8 40	
227 pairs blankets, (new, old, and half worn) avg. value ..	\$2.33	528 91	
90 suits men's clothes of prison make	\$4.00	360 00	
30 suits women's clothing, made in prison.....		120 00	
50 men's shirts, strong cotton, made in the prison, (new) ..	\$1.50	75 00	
60 pairs new socks.....	.20	12 00	
53 „ mittens .....	.15	7 95	
18 „ chemises (new).....	\$1.00	18 00	
391 yards cotton for shirts, wove in the prison.....	.20	78 20	
138 yards wool cloth for prison clothing, made in prison....	.40	55 20	
21 lbs. wool.....	.25	5 25	
27 bdles. cotton warp	1.50	40 50	
38 lbs. woollen yarn .....	.30	11 40	
80 pairs men's shoes (worn)		40 00	
80 „ new shoes		80 00	
25 „ women's shoes (worn).....		12 50	
21 cords birch wood.....	\$5.00	105 00	
			1,653 31
<i>Carried over</i>			5,544 45

**INVENTORY of Property, &c., at the St. John Penitentiary, belonging to
the Dominion of Canada, 31st December 1868.—Continued.**

	<i>Brought forward</i>	\$ cts. 0,000 00	\$ cts. 0,000 00
<i>Cook House.—Females Prison, &c.</i>			
120 tin pans, in use and worn.....	\$0 10	12 00	
36 new do.....	20	7 20	
100 tin cups.....	8	8 00	
Common iron spoons in use.....		2 00	
2 looms, old and clumsy, and long in use.....	\$12.00	24 00	
10 spinning wheels.....	2.00	20 00	
stoves in female prison.....		20 00	
tubs, pails, tables, &c., &c.		10 00	
Clock in female prison.....		2 00	
Lamps, prison.....		8 00	
1 Fairbank's platform scales, weighs 800 lbs.		15 00	
Counter scales.....		2 00	
Marine clock, in keeper's office		4 00	
			134 20
<i>Provisions.</i>			
440 lbs. bread.....		13 00	
143 gals. molasses.....	38	54 34	
261 lbs. beef.....	4.08	10 63	
5½ bls. corn meal.....	4.75	26 12	
628 lbs. pollock fish.....	2.00	11 21	
117 lbs. barley.....	4	4 08	
5 37/60 bush. beans.....	3.75	21 01	
1 bbl pork.....		23 00	
			164 01
MANUFACTURED ARTICLES ON HAND AT THE PRISON.			
422 doz. pails.....	\$1.90	801 80	
12 Nests wash tubs, six each.....	2.50	30 00	
177 wash tubs, No. 2.....	56	99 12	
163 do. " 3.....	46	74 08	
357 do. " 4.....	36	128 52	
364 do. " 5.....	23	94 64	
176 do. " 6.....	20	35 20	
23 doz. three-hooped buckets.....	2.15	49 45	
12 9/12 doz. butter tubs.....	3.00	38 25	
27 8/12 " do.....	2.25	62 25	
		1,414 21	
Less discount 5%.....		70 71	
			1,343 50
4 doz. brooms, No. 1.....	3.70	14 80	
37 " do. " 2.....	3.20	118 40	
45 " do. " 3.....	2.70	121 50	
		254 70	
Less discount 10%.....		25 47	
			229 32
<i>At the City Warehouse.</i>			
164 doz. brooms, No. 1.....	3.70	606 80	
87 " do. " 2, extra.....	3.55	301 45	
1 " do. " 2.....	3.20	3 20	
31 " do. " 3.....	2.70	83 70	
1½ " half brooms.....	1.70	2 55	
6½ " whisks.....	1.60	10 80	
		998 50	
Less discount 10%.....		99 85	
			898 64
<i>Carried over</i>			8,324 0

**INVENTORY of Property, &c., at the St. John Penitentiary, belonging to
the Dominion of Canada, 31st December 1868.—Continued.**

MANUFACTURED ARTICLES ON HAND, &c.—Continued.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Brought forward</i>				8,324	04
66 2/12 doz. three-hoop buckets	2.15	142	26		
257 doz. pails	1.90	488	30		
72 „ half pails	1.60	115	20		
51 Nests of tubs of six in a nest	2.50	127	50		
5 2/12 doz. wash tubs, No. 1	7.92	40	92		
5 9/12 „ do. „ 2	6.72	38	64		
5 1/12 „ do. „ 3	5.52	23	06		
3 „ do. „ 4	4.32	12	96		
3 8/12 „ do. „ 5	3.12	11	44		
3 3/12 „ do. „ 6	2.40	7	80		
17 8/12 „ butter tubs „ 1	3.00	53	00		
17 8/12 „ do. „ 2	2.25	39	75		
20 „ wash boards	1.20	24	00		
8 „ hay rakes, two-bow	1.25	10	00		
4 „ do. three-bow	1.50	6	00		
36 boxes clothes pins, each five gross	1.00	36	00		
Less discount 5%		1,181	83		
			59 09		
				1,122	74
1 pair boots		3	00		
16 bales broom brush, 5,266 lbs.	11 1/2	585	48		
				588	48
				\$10,035	26
VALUATION OF THE BUILDINGS AT THE ST. JOHN PENITENTIARY, 31ST DECEMBER 1868					
<i>Male Prison.</i>					
A granite building with three tiers, or ninety cells		61,101	00		
Brick workshop and boiler-shed attached		7,448	00		
<i>Female Prison.</i>					
A brick building with two tiers, or 40 cells		9,600	00		
<i>Warden's House.</i>					
A brick house		5,906	00		
Buildings adjoining Warden's House, occupied by keepers and guards, six tenements, brick		5,840	00		
				89,895	00
<i>Estimated Expenditure of Buildings and other improvements required at the St. John Penitentiary for the year 1869.</i>					
A store-house 60 x 30 feet and 30 feet high with slate roof, brick		4,114	00		
Bath-room, 12 feet square, in connection with boiler house, to be of brick, gravel roof		210	00		
A fourth tier of cells in the granite or male prison of brick		2,064	00		
Hospital-ward in the male prison, or granite building, North end over the area used as a chapel, 20 feet or thereabouts, above the present floor		470	00		
				6,858	00

WM. QUINTON,

Warden.

REPORT
OF THE
MINISTER OF JUSTICE

AS TO
PENITENTIARIES IN CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1875.

Printed by Order of Parliament.



OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & Co., WELLINGTON STREET.
1876.

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☆ HON. J. BIGELOW

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ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.
1898.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Frederic Temple, Earl of Dufferin, Viscount and Baron Clandeboye of Clandeboye, in the County Down, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Dufferin and Clandeboye of Ballyleidy and Killeleagh, in the County Down, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, and Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada, and Vice Admiral of the same.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

I have the honor to submit herewith for the information of Your Excellency, the Annual Report of the Inspector of Penitentiaries, together with copies of the annual reports of the officers of the penitentiaries and financial and statistical statements and tables, being for the year ended 31st December, 1875.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant.

EDWARD BLAKE,

Minister of Justice.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

OTTAWA, 11th Feb., 1876.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PENITENTIARIES
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA,
FOR THE YEAR, 1875.

To the Honorable EDWARD BLAKE, Q.C., Minister of Justice :

SIR,—The Inspector has the honor to submit his First Annual Report on the Penitentiaries of the Dominion, and on the Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Rockwood, required by the *Penitentiary Act of 1875*, and to transmit the prescribed statistical returns, furnished by the officers of the several institutions under his supervision.

An Act was passed, in the course of last Session of Parliament, abrogating the law under which the Directors of Penitentiaries had been appointed as a Board, and constituting in their stead an Inspector to perform the duties of that Board, and such other duties as the Minister of Justice may see fit, from time to time, to designate.

It may be permissible to state here that you have given to penitentiary affairs more than an ordinary share of attention; and that you have decided upon subjecting the system in operation at each institution to a careful and thorough revision, in view of re-organization wherever needed. By this means a remedy can be applied to any defects that may be found to exist, and such improvements as may be thought necessary or beneficial may be introduced.

A plan of supervision, effectual and well matured, over the expenditure and other operations of each penitentiary, to be carried into effect in Ottawa, is the first and most essential feature of the new system. The checks proposed will extend to the purchase and consumption of supplies, and will be so regulated as to show, at any moment, whether the cost of any or all of the institutions be in just proportion to the number of prisoners maintained.

It is not to be inferred that these important matters have been heretofore neglected. Far from it. Proper control and strict supervision have been always exercised by the former Boards of Inspectors and Directors over the outlay of the appropriations voted by Parliament; and the affairs of the penitentiaries, and of Rockwood Asylum, have engaged the earnest and constant attention of the gentlemen who have been charged with their direction. This will become quite apparent to any one who may take the trouble to look into the internal economy and management, especially of the older establishments of Kingston, St. John, N.B., Halifax and Rockwood. He will see by the discipline which obtains, both amongst convicts and officers, by the rules in force, by the complete organization of every department, and by the exact order which everywhere prevails, as well in the moral as in the physical aspect

of the institutions visited, that the several Boards have faithfully and zealously discharged their trust. So well directed and so successful have been the efforts put forth, for the amelioration and proper government of our criminal population, that the people of the Dominion can have the satisfaction of knowing that, save the "Crofton," as carried out in Ireland, there is no better system of administration of convict prisons anywhere than our own. It were unfair to arrogate to the Directors all the credit and praise for the good accomplished. During the period which has elapsed since (at the time of Confederation) the penitentiaries were brought under a uniform plan of management, the efforts of the Directors to improve the system which they found in operation have been, as a rule, earnestly seconded by the Wardens.

As was intimated by the Directors in their Annual Report for 1874, the administration of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary did not give entire satisfaction. This was the sole exception; but of this more will be said in a more advanced stage of this Report.

Pursuant to former Acts, monthly visits were made to the Penitentiaries of Kingston and St. Vincent de Paul, and quarterly to those of St. John and Halifax. By this frequent personal surveillance the respective Boards had been enabled to see that the institutions under their care were properly conducted.

By the Act of 1875 the visits to each penitentiary have been restricted to two annually. Should occasion demand, or the Minister of Justice deem other visits advisable, they can be made. The Inspector considers two visits yearly to an institution so important as that at Kingston, or to the one at St. Vincent de Paul, to all intents, in a state almost inchoate, insufficient. More frequent visits are necessary to examine into the administration, to give instructions as occasion may suggest, and to acquire and have furnished all the information that he is expected to possess.

The Penitentiaries of Kingston and St. Vincent de Paul were visited monthly, by one or other of the Directors, and quarterly by the Board. Those of St. John and Halifax, quarterly by one of the Directors, and semi-annually by the Board. It was quite impossible under the present system for the Inspector to make the number of visits which were enjoined to be made by the former Board. To make up in great measure for those frequent inspections, you have initiated a system of monthly returns by the Wardens to the Inspector. These will include details of revenue and expenditure, of supplies and their consumption, the movements, employments, and earnings of prisoners—in a word, all the statistics and information connected with the management of penitentiaries that may be essential to meet any enquiry and furnish to the Department a suitable repertory of facts and figures.

Each of the four penitentiaries have been inspected once, in accordance with the provisions of the Penitentiary Act, since 1st of May last; so also has Rockwood Asylum.

The duties which devolved upon the late Board of Directors were performed by the Inspector, unaided, from 9th April last—when the Board was dissolved—until 1st December. Owing to the large increase of work consequent upon the transfer of the Register and filed documents to the Penitentiary branch, along with the additional duties already mentioned, you were pleased to assign to the Inspector's aid, for the present, a gentleman of high ability who had been already connected with the Department of Justice. As yet, the organization of the Penitentiary Bureau is not quite complete; but this being effected, there can be little doubt about the most satisfactory results being realized.

Among the difficulties to be met in the administration of penitentiaries, is the almost total absence of any standard publications on the subject of a practical character. Many writers have furnished theories upon prison discipline and management, very plausible and interesting, but, for the most part, it is found by experience, that the views advanced and the rules set down are, so to speak, local in their tendency and pre-suppose a certain condition of things not always attainable. Hence it is that almost every penal institution, on this continent at least, has its own peculiar system to which is adapted a written or unwritten code of rules framed in accordance with

special circumstances and requirements. As it may be properly said that penitentiary management is based upon experience, expediency and exigency, it can be readily seen that considerable time, care and observation are required to mature a plan to which no serious objection could be offered. Great advantage in this direction could be devised from the occasional inspection of the leading penal prisons of the United States with the view of examining into the mode of government pursued, and of adopting whatever would be calculated to improve our own policy in any way. Even where numerous and glaring defects exist in the administration of a particular institution, one might happen upon some rule or usage, or upon some item of information that could be profitably borrowed and utilized in Canada. By this means our Penitentiary system, though second to none, as already stated, could be still further improved, and the officer making such comparative examination would be rendered more competent to meet the requirements of his position. Great advantage has been derived, even from the very few visits which certain members of former Penitentiary Boards were authorized to make to the leading prisons of the neighbouring States. The lessons learned thereby have not been lost to Canada; so that we may fairly claim to have established a system, not of course incapable of improvements, but which, carried out as it is, by a staff of earnest and faithful officers, animated with the single desire of doing their duty, has undeniably produced desirable results.

It is to be regretted that, in the course of the last year, we have unmistakable evidence that crime has been on the increase. This is noticeable as well in the statistics furnished from the common gaols as from the penitentiaries. Any increase in that class of crimes which consigns the offenders to our penal prisons, be it ever so small, is to be deplored. The gaols are occupied by those who, as a rule, are weak but not very wicked or vicious; whereas, those who find their way to the penitentiary are, with rare exceptions, of such a character as to justify the intervention of the law in removing them outside the pale of society. In the four Penitentiaries of Kingston, St. Vincent de Paul, St. John, N.B., and Halifax, there was a total of 665 convicts on 31st December, 1874; on the same date in 1875 the number was 808—an increase of 143.

The Inspector is indebted to Lieut.-Col. E. F. Du Cane, Chairman of Directors of Convict Prisons in England, for the valuable information contained in his pamphlet on "Penal Servitude as carried out in England."

He contends it is not easy to show that either an increase or decrease in crime is affected by prison systems to anything bordering upon the extent that has been claimed, unless, indeed, the prisons be very bad, which is not the case in Canada. The prosperous condition of the country; the means of obtaining an honest livelihood; the state of education, moral as well as literary; the efficiency of those charged with the duty of detecting and arresting criminals, all tend to influence the statistics of crime. No doubt, an effective penal system bears its part, and an important part, too, in this regard. It has a deterrent effect, and contributes not a little to reducing the number of convictions down to a *minimum*.

To deter from commission of crime and to reform the offender are the principles which our convict system seeks to combine. Reformation is an object to which, for obvious reasons, we are bound to give our most earnest attention. It should not, however, be brought about in such a manner as to interfere with the promitory feature of the sentence, because punishment is primarily to prevent crime, by the warning held up to those who might commit it but for such influences.

Mindful that during his imprisonment the convict is to be prepared and enabled to lead a better life, attention is paid to his moral, mental and literary education.

There are two chaplains—one Protestant the other Catholic—attached to each penitentiary, who devote a large portion of their time to the advantage and improvement of the prisoners placed under their spiritual care. The benefit of thus inculcating religious feelings will not be disputed by any body. The prisoners, it is certain, appreciate these advantages, and it is not less certain that the exertions of the chaplains bear as much fruit as in the world outside.

The Prison Libraries and Schools are under the immediate charge of the chaplains. Books are supplied to the convicts both of a purely religious and instructive character, and those who are uneducated are taught by a staff of schoolmasters at least the elements of reading, writing and arithmetic, whilst those already possessed of some knowledge have opportunities and encouragement to improve themselves.

The effect of the system of rewards and punishments has been all that could be desired. Every prisoner can, by industry and good conduct, gain a remission of his sentence equal to one-sixth of the whole period. He can also obtain promotion till he attain the highest class established for merit. On the other hand, acts of misconduct are followed by forfeiture of remission, degradation to a lower class, and the loss of privileges gained by previous good behaviour. They also entail reduction in diet, solitary confinement and corporal punishment.

The power of punishing a prisoner is vested in the Warden, who does not exercise it arbitrarily or without having first made a full investigation of the charge in presence of the prisoner. The Warden can deal with all ordinary offences, and every punishment he inflicts, with a statement of the prisoner's wrong-doing, are recorded in a book kept for the purpose. This book the Inspector carefully examines during his visits, to see that the punishments inflicted bear a just proportion to the offences committed.

It is unnecessary to state that no officer is allowed to abuse or strike a prisoner. If he find it necessary to use his weapons by reason of the violence of any prisoner, he is always called upon to show that he confined himself strictly to the necessities of the occasion, or, failing to do this, he must suffer the consequences.

It is of paramount necessity the prisoners should realize the fact that the rules are carried out fairly and justly, in order that strict and stern discipline be maintained without exciting constant resistance. They must feel, too, that the officers are simply administering the law, and that in case of any abuse of power on the part of an officer he will be held to a strict accountability. To this end every prisoner has unrestricted right of appeal against the act of those placed over him. He may lay his complaint before the Warden, in the first instance, who is bound to investigate it, and to place the appeal on record, or he may appeal to the higher authority of the Inspector, who can, if he see fit, reverse the decision of the Warden; or, should he consider it necessary, submit the case for the action of the Minister of Justice. The Inspector, not coming in daily contact with the officers and prisoners, but only visiting the prison periodically it is of course felt that he can give a fresh and impartial consideration to any question or complaint. The effect of these provisions is, not only that prisoners feel they cannot be unfairly treated, but the officers are constantly aware that they are liable to answer for their acts.

Some acts of insubordination and other offences, committed in Kingston Penitentiary, called for corporal punishment. The great bulk of the reports, in the various Institutions, have been recorded against habitual violators of the rules, who, though forming a small number of the wrong-doers punished, contribute largely towards swelling up the aggregate number of punishments inflicted. Many never misconduct themselves at all; and a large number complete their term of imprisonment of many years with only some trivial breach of rule to sully, in a slight degree, their character whilst in prison.

These are important facts. The result is not due to an easy or lax system under which offences are passed over without report and without punishment. On the contrary, it will be apparent even to a casual visitor, and is well known to those who are conversant with the administration of the penitentiaries, that order is strictly maintained and that the discipline is rigorously enforced.

To instil into the convicts habits of industry, to develop their intelligence by employing them on useful labour, and to facilitate their entering the ranks of honest exertion on their discharge, by giving them facilities for acquiring a knowledge of trades, is an established principle with the Wardens. Another, and very desirable object, is accomplished by these means, namely, that of making the institutions, to

some extent, self-sustaining, as the value of the labour performed covers a considerable portion of the cost of their maintenance. The gross cost for maintaining the Penitentiaries, in 1875, was \$191,323.16, and in the same period the earnings of the convicts amounted to \$100,999.26, or \$127.17 per head on the average number of 795. The net cost of the Penitentiaries, after deducting the value of the convicts' labour, amounts to \$90,323.85, or \$113.61 per head. The average number and annual cost per head, in each Penitentiary, will be seen further on.

The object to be attained by the employment of prisoners at labour is threefold: Firstly, to create a deterrent effect upon the convict himself, and on the criminal class; secondly, to produce a reformatory effect upon the prisoner; and thirdly, to recoup, as far as possible, the cost of his maintenance. Amongst our prison population there is a large number of convicts who are absolutely unable, or who find it extremely difficult, through mental or physical incapacity, to earn their livelihood, even under favourable circumstances. Some are weak-minded, others are subject to bodily infirmities which incapacitate them for work, and others again are fit only for lighter kinds of labour. These people, even if they were out of prison, would still be, in a greater or less degree, a charge upon the public; it is, therefore, hopeless to expect them to repay by their labour the cost of their custody and maintenance in prison. Moreover, prison labor must always be carried on under the disadvantage of being without that incentive to industry which is afforded by the prospect of immediate benefit accruing therefrom. The only stimulus that can be afforded to a prisoner is that already mentioned, that is to say, the gaining by his industry a remission of some portion of his sentence, of improving his prison class, or that of punishing him if he be idle. By steady supervision very good results are obtained by these means. There are, of course, prisoners, chiefly the habitual class, who actually prefer any punishment which involves a partial relief from labour, to the steady industry required at their hands by the rules of the institution.

Objections are freely urged against the Government entering the market as manufacturers and competing with free labor. This is, manifestly, unreasonable, but that does not prevent such opposition having a certain effect. The particular trade which happens to suffer from the competition of prison labour is naturally loud in its outcries, and can always find active advocates; and, on the principle that every body's business is nobody's business, this agitation is not counter-balanced by a corresponding agitation on behalf of the public, whose taxes are concerned, and in aid of those who act in the public interest. To so great an extent is this opposition carried that the masons and stone-cutters of a certain city refuse to use the stone prepared by convict labour for building purposes. It is so obvious as hardly to require stating, that, as persons who are earning a livelihood while free are competing with somebody or other, so it is quite reasonable that they should work, and therefore compete equally after being put in prison. There ought to be, nevertheless, some limit to the degree in which prisons should be converted into manufacturing establishments. It is questionable whether such employment should be carried on as requires the purchase from public funds of a large and expensive plant and machinery, the value of work done by which would bear a great proportion to the value of the prisoner's labour, because in such a case it is not merely a competition against prison labour but against Government capital. The circumstances of a prison render the profit a secondary consideration, and moreover it cannot be insured that, in a Government establishment, the profit will be always so narrowly looked after as if it were private property; so that the profit which should be earned by the public money so expended is liable to be neglected or forgotten, and this would enable the goods made to be sold at a cheaper rate, and so to cause undue disadvantage to the free workman. Many of the disadvantages which attend the system of converting prisons into manufactories are avoided by performing in them work required by the Government; and certainly work of this kind should be preferred to any other.

An account of the organization of the branch of the Department of Justice for managing the Penitentiaries of the Dominion may not be, here, out of place.

The Minister of Justice is the supreme head of all the Penitentiaries, and of the Convict Lunatic Asylum at Rockwood, near Kingston. All regulations are issued under his authority and with his approval, and must, of course, be consistent with the Act of Parliament.

As means of satisfying the Minister of Justice as to the condition of these Institutions, an Inspector has been appointed, under Act of Parliament, whose duty it is to visit and report on the manner in which the Act and rules are carried out.

The whole of the financial affairs of the Penitentiaries—the awarding of contracts, the duties of Inspection, and those duties of conduct and discipline which require the intervention of higher authority than the Wardens in immediate charge of the prisons, are executed by the Inspector under instructions from the Minister of Justice.

It is the duty of the Inspector to visit each Penitentiary periodically to see that the rules and regulations, and the orders given are carried out—that there are no irregularities or abuses—to hear appeals or requests from officers and prisoners, and to act magisterially in making such enquiries as may be necessary.

Each Penitentiary has a Warden, a Deputy Warden—except at St. John and Halifax, where a Chief Keeper is the officer next in authority to the Warden—a Catholic and Protestant Chaplain, an Accountant and Surgeon, with the requisite staff of subordinate officers. The Warden is the chief executive officer of the Penitentiary; under him are more immediately all the employés of the prison. The Chaplains exercise supervision over the School-masters, and the Surgeons over the Hospital staff. There are also a certain number of permanent officers in every Penitentiary—Trade Instructors, whose duty it is to instruct the prisoners in their various trades, and to measure the value of the work which they perform.

More minute details on the staff at any prison are to be found in the Estimates laid before Parliament, and their detailed instructions are set forth in the rules and regulations for the government of Penitentiaries. It must suffice here to say that, the spirit of these instructions is that while it is always to be borne in mind the prisoners are sentenced to undergo punishment, the dictates of humanity are to be carefully kept in view; that all the officers are to remember their duty is to reform as well as to punish, and that the conditions to ensure good health of body are to be attended to carefully. Inspection of the Penitentiaries will show that these instructions are practically enforced, and statistics prove the efficiency of the organization for this purpose.

In concluding these general remarks, the Inspector feels it his incumbent duty to express his hearty acknowledgement to you, Sir, for the promptness and willingness with which, on all occasions, you have given your attention to Penitentiary matters, even when preoccupied with duties of graver importance. He has ready access to you whenever it is required, and he is thus enabled to conduct the affairs of the several Institutions, to the satisfaction of all parties interested.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

The affairs of this Institution have been administered, during the past year, with the same prudence, good judgment, and due regard for economy, that have characterized the incumbency of the present Warden. Discipline has been well maintained—the conduct of the prisoners having been, on the whole, satisfactory. Some little trouble has been experienced in causing the convicts received from St. Vincent de Paul, in the course of 1875, to observe the rules. This is easily accounted for, by reason of the relaxed and disorganized condition of that prison under its late management, and the facilities thereby afforded the inmates to disregard rule and discipline, and to contract habits entirely at variance with that strict order and conduct which should exist within the precincts of a Penitentiary. By the judicious exercise of wholesome but moderate severity on the part of the Warden, the wrongdoers have been made to feel that they cannot misconduct themselves with impunity,

and that they must conform to the regulations laid down for their observance. The violations of rule were not of a serious character, and chiefly consisted in speaking, singing and whistling and such light offences as denoted frivolity of character rather than bad disposition. No graver crime has been committed by any convict, in 1875, within the Penitentiary limits, than some few cases of fighting, when the parties implicated succeeded in evading the vigilance of their officers. This is of very rare occurrence because pugilistic encounters are dealt with summarily and severely.

Although there were several attempts made to escape, only three prisoners succeeded in gaining their liberty. Two of these broke out of the dungeon, and got over the boundary wall, on the night of 4th October last; one of whom has been since recaptured and returned to the Penitentiary. The third, while *en route* to the Assizes at Barrie, upon a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, as a witness, jumped from the train after it passed one of the stations on the Northern Railway, and has not been heard of since by the Penitentiary authorities.

The number of prisoners upon the Register of this Penitentiary on 31st December, 1874, was 408, viz.: 385 males and 23 females, of whom 158 had been received in the course of that year.

In 1875, as shown by the Warden's Report, 187 males and 6 females were received from the common gaols, 158 males were transferred from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, and one escaped convict was retaken, giving a total of 760 for the year.

Of that number, 113 males and 6 females were liberated upon expiration of sentence; 30 males and 1 female were pardoned; 6 were removed to Rockwood Lunatic Asylum; 6 died—5 males and 1 female, and 3 escaped, thus decreasing the above total by 167, and leaving in the Penitentiary on 31st December last, 572 males and 21 females, or a total of 593. This shows an increase of 185 over the number confined on 31st December, 1874. Deducting the number received from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, it is found that 35 more convicts from Ontario have been registered in 1875 than in the previous year. If the financial depression which has prevailed for more than a year be considered, and which has materially affected wages and the prospects of the working classes, disadvantageously, the above figures do not of themselves exhibit any very marked access to our criminal population. It has to be borne in mind, however, that during the last year a large number of prisoners have been committed to the Central Prison at Toronto, for crimes which would have consigned them to the Penitentiary in former years. From the statistics furnished by the Governors of gaols in Ontario the sad fact is apparent that the total commitments in 1875, namely 10,073, to the common gaols, as against 5,655 in 1869, betokens a steady and rapid spread of crime in that Province. It is to be hoped that, returning commercial prosperity, and more general sources of employment, than have latterly existed, being opened up, will bring about a marked decrease in our prison population.

The Inspector feels it his pleasing duty to state that the conduct and efficiency of the official staff are praiseworthy in the highest degree. In one instance only—that of the escape of the two convicts from the dungeon already mentioned—has there been any neglect of duty on the part of the officers. In this case, a very searching and full investigation was held by your order. The evidence elicited tended to show that too much confidence had been felt in the security of the dungeon, and the belief in its impregnability induced that lack of vigilance in the officers on night duty, which facilitated the escape of two of its occupants. One of the officers concerned, being advanced in years, and failing in activity and vigour, has been dispensed with; the other, having had a good record, has been reinstated after a term of suspension without pay.

With reference to the escape of convict Hunter, whilst *in transitu* from the Penitentiary to Barrie, a thorough enquiry into the facts of this case was also made by the Inspector, under your instructions. The prisoner was sent in the custody of the Chief Keeper, Mr. Thomas McCarthy (a well-tried and faithful officer), as a witness to the Assizes which were being held in Barrie. When passing through Toronto, the

Chief Keeper injudiciously accompanied Hunter in quest of the lawyer who had charge of the case in which Hunter was a witness. The time thus lost caused the Chief Keeper and his prisoner to miss the mid-day train, which would have brought them to their destination in day-light. They left Toronto by the 4 p.m. train. Arriving at Lefroy Station, the prisoner asked permission to go into the closet, the door of which he quietly bolted. He then opened the window and jumped from the train, which, at the time, was going at considerable speed—this whole proceeding occupied but a very short time. The connecting chain of the shackles having been too long to seriously impede Hunter's movements, and being well acquainted with the locality, he succeeded, owing to the darkness and thick brush, in evading pursuit. The fact of the prisoner being ironed, and of the train moving at a rapid pace, prevented the Chief Keeper from entertaining any suspicion of a contemplated escape. In future, the shackles intended to be used in transferring convicts in the custody of penitentiary officers will be of a description well calculated to ensure their safe keeping.

The financial crisis, through which the country is passing, already referred to, has materially affected the revenue of this Penitentiary during the last year. In 1874, considerable loss was suffered in consequence of the destruction by fire of the cabinet workshops, thereby depriving a number of convicts of the means of remunerative labour. Last year, owing to the stringency of the money market, the Canada Lock Company have been unable to employ any more than the *minimum* number of prisoners under their contract; and, as stated by the Warden in his report, they have run considerably into arrears. The falling off which has taken place, as well in the number of convicts heretofore employed by this Company as in their payments, necessarily decreases the receipts for convict labour farmed out by contract. Pursuant to the directions of the Minister of Justice, steps are being taken to close the business of the Lock Company with the Penitentiary in a manner that will be the least prejudicial to the interests of the Government. The contract for shoe-making, held for several years by Mr. Offord, of Kingston, was surrendered by him on 1st October last.

Tenders for convict labour at shoe-making have been invited through the Kingston, Montreal and Toronto papers; but without practical result.

These drawbacks have operated prejudicially, not only in a financial point of view, but they have also created the embarrassing difficulty of providing suitable employment for all those convicts who had previously worked for one or other of the contracting parties. The Warden has found work for all the prisoners who are able to perform it, in the quarries, on the stone heap, and at stonecutting. Large gangs were occupied, during the fall, in sub-soiling and otherwise improving the farm. Although no present pecuniary profit accrues from all this work, still it is to be expected that the dressed and broken stone will, sooner or later, command a fair market value, as of old; and that the Institution will reap the benefit of the labour bestowed upon the land, by its abundant yield.

You have given your sanction to the project of enclosing all the Penitentiary property by a high stone wall, to be built, as opportunity may serve, and without prejudice to any other work, by prison labour. This will employ a considerable number of the prisoners at healthy out-door labour for a long time. It will be the finishing work to Kingston Penitentiary, as it will afford, when completed, great additional security against the escape of prisoners employed outside the present boundary wall. In the construction of the proposed wall there will be no money outlay, beyond what the wood for the burning of lime may cost.

You have had under earnest consideration, for some time, the best and most profitable means of utilizing convict labour for Government purposes, at this Penitentiary. To this end, various plans and projects have been proposed, among which may be mentioned the manufacture of flannel and cloths for the use of the various Penitentiaries, and for the uniform of the Militia, Mounted Police and other bodies of men clothed by the Government.

Another enterprise has been suggested as one that might be advantageously carried on—in the event of the Lock Company's contract being vacated—is the manufacture of castings for railway rolling stock. A considerable quantity of such material has been furnished by the Lock Company for the Grand Trunk, which gave very great satisfaction. It happens, however, that the shops at Moncton, N.B., are capable of supplying all the wants of the Government, as regards railroad plant.

Before being in a position to recommend the adoption of either of these projects, it were necessary to ascertain from the most reliable sources, what would be the cost of the plant required ; what the expenditure for adapting the prison buildings to either of the proposed industries ; how much skilled supervision would be requisite, and at what expense could it be procured ; how are the supplies of raw material to be obtained ; and—a most important consideration—what number of convicts could be employed. Without being thoroughly informed on all such points as these, suggestions of this nature are merely speculative.

Every effort is being put forth by the Government to supply work for the convicts ; and since the beginning of the year, you have given orders for the manufacture of clothing for one of the forces in the public service. A still further increase of such work may be anticipated.

It will be seen by the Warden's Report that the several State Prisons, in the neighbouring State of New York, have been feeling severely the effects of the "hard times," in the matter of prison earnings, and that, therefore, the condition of Kingston Penitentiary is not, in this respect, exceptional.

The Warden gives a clear statement of revenue and expenditure. The decrease in the expenditure of 1875, compared with 1874, has been \$4,648.22. The expenditure for all purposes in 1874, was \$101,072.20 ; in 1875, \$96,423.98. Deducting from this amount the sum of \$10,296.75, which has been expended for various purposes that cannot be included under maintenance, we have a net total of \$86,127.23 for maintenance.

The average number of convicts, during the year, was 510, which shows the yearly cost per head to have been \$168.87. The average value of the labour performed by each convict in 1875 was \$146.69, which reduces the cost for the maintenance of each convict last year to \$22.18.

It may be remarked that in the Report, of the Directors of English and American Convict Prisons the value of the prisoners' labour is deducted from the cash expenditure.

This compares favourably with the average cost of each convict in England which was, in 1874, £33 8s. 5d. or about \$167.10 of our own money, as shown by the Report of the Directors of Convict Prisons for that year.

In three of the principal State Prisons the average expenditure during 1875, has been as follows :—

Auburn, 41c. 8 mills per day each.....	\$194 94	per year.
Illinois State Penitentiary, 44c per day each.....	160 60	"
Massachusetts State Prison.....	178 80	"

Whilst the average cost for the maintenance of each man in the Central Prison, Toronto, in 1875, was, according to the Inspector's Report, 47c. 37½ mills *per diem*, or about \$172.90 *per annum*.

The reduction that has been made by Mr. Warden Creighton in the number of his staff and on the pay list, since he took charge of the administration of this Penitentiary in July, 1871, is worthy of special notice. Then there were 638 convicts and 100 officers, whose salaries amounted to \$48,537.50, whilst on the 31st of December last, with only 45 prisoners less, the number of officers was 68, and the pay list was \$39,840, thus showing a decrease of 32 officers and of \$8,697 in salaries. Were it practicable, as in England, and in most of the United States penal Institutions, to group together large numbers of prisoners in workshops, or in some other form of associated labour, such as public works, the expenses would be still more reduced. The

necessity, at present unavoidable, of employing the convicts in a variety of ways, outside the walls of the Penitentiary, entails a certain amount of expenditure which could be dispensed with were the facilities just indicated available.

The estimated expenditure of 1875-76 was based upon a prison population of 408, and amounted to \$92,689.88; that of 1876-77 is based upon a prison population of 625 is calculated at \$97,841.75, showing an increase of \$5,151.87 for 217 prisoners over the former year. The staff in 1875-76 numbered 68 officers; in 1876-77, it comprises 70, only two more, a small addition taking into account the large increase of convicts.

The bulk of the supplies for this, as for the other Penitentiaries and Rockwood Asylum, is obtained by contract. Tenders are invited in the December of every year for fuel, groceries, flour, forage, uniform clothing, and flannel for convict use. Hardware and dry goods, elsewhere contracted for, are purchased at Kingston in open market. An abstract of the prices offered by the parties tendering, with the extension total for each commodity is carefully prepared by the Inspector and submitted to the Minister of Justice, who awards the contract so far as possible and advantageous to the lowest tender.

With reference to the mode of obtaining supplies by contract it has long been a moot point whether this is a more profitable and economical system than to make the purchases at current rates, as required. The Warden of the Albany Penitentiary, one of the very few self-sustaining penal prisons in the United States, attributes his success in conducting the financial affairs of the institution in a great measure, to the fact that he is permitted by the State Legislature to manage it on the principle of a private boarding house on a large scale. To this end he keeps close track of the markets, and buys large quantities of flour, pork, forage, fuel, and beef and mutton in the proper season, at prices far below what they could be procured for by contract. By this means a great saving is effected. On the other hand, a different class of supplies, such as groceries, dry goods and hardware—the prices of which do not fluctuate very widely—might be more advantageously procured under contract. Even this seems to be problematical, for we find the Inspector of Prisons for the Province of Ontario, in the Annual Report for 1875, in making reference to the schedule of prices at which contracts were awarded during the year for the supply of staple articles to the various public institutions, on page 19, makes the following statement:—

“Groceries and dry goods have been purchased in the open market, and at the lowest wholesale rates; tenders having from time to time been asked from the principal dealers in the Province with accompanying samples of the articles offered. This has been found to be a more economical and satisfactory way than that of contracting for a year's supply at one time.”

But the proposing to do away with the contract system in part or altogether, it may be asked how are the supplies to be obtained? Under the present rules and regulations, sanctioned years ago by Order in Council, the Storekeeper of each Penitentiary purchases the supplies upon properly prepared requisitions from the various departments signed by the Warden. It is furthermore his duty to inspect all supplies on delivery, and to receive or reject them as the quality may be good or bad. True, the Warden is enjoined to see that the contracts for supplies are properly fulfilled; but in the discharge of his other multifarious duties he cannot at all times be present and inspect supplies, especially of a perishable nature, on delivery. Were the officers who have charge of the purchasing and receiving of supplies capable of corruption or venality, or of collusion with one another or with the contractors, they have free scope for such malfeasance under the existing system. Happily, there has not been for many years the shadow of a pretext for any such charge. Hence it may be fairly inferred that the public interest would not suffer were the Warden of each Penitentiary—who is under bond to a large amount—to be associated with the Storekeeper in purchasing supplies in the open market. Apart from the fact of the character of these responsible and respectable officers being at stake, the system of checking all articles of supply, long in vogue at the penitentiaries, and that recently

established by you in the Inspector's branch of the department, would render any wrong-doing extremely difficult. Without going the length of proposing any change, the subject appears to deserve consideration.

In the Annual Report for 1872 and '73 the substitution of gas for coal oil, and hot air and steam for stoves, as the means of lighting and heating the Penitentiary, was recommended. The gas works might be erected at the Penitentiary, or the gas could be supplied from Rockwood Asylum, where a house has been built for some years in view of the manufacture of gas. The excavations necessary between the two institutions and the pipe-laying could be done by convict labour. To construct the works at the Penitentiary, and supply 1,000 jets of gas, with all the necessary pipes would not cost more than \$12,000, whilst the annual expense would be about \$3,500. The present average expense of lighting the Penitentiary is about \$1,500 per annum. The difference would be well expended in securing better light, more cleanliness, greater safety, not to speak of utilizing the time of the prisoners spent in cleaning, trimming and lighting the vast number of lamps now used.

As regards the supplying of artificial heat, the outlay in furnishing the necessary appliances would not be large. The annual expenditure for heating purposes at present varies from \$8,500 to \$13,000. Of this sum, \$2,500 could be saved yearly, were steam used instead of wood and coal. Thus, in a few years, comparatively, the money expended in making those improvements, so important and desirable, could be recouped.

The farm continues to be well managed; the yield last year, as the proper return shows, having been very profitable. The value of the products has been estimated at \$4,679.14; the cash expenditure was \$2,538.06. This latter sum includes the following items:—Seeds, implements and manure, \$758.06; horse labour, \$770; salary of farmer, \$560; ditto of one guard, \$450, leaving a balance of \$2,141.08 in favour of the farm, including convict labour. The large quantity of 6,760 lbs of pork was produced from the offal of the dining hall and farm in 1875.

The sanitary condition of the Institution is favourably reported upon by the Surgeon, notwithstanding the too confined dimensions of the cells, and the very defective sewerage. In consequence of the depth at which it was necessary to construct the sewers, in order to drain the several basements of the main building, a sufficient fall for the drainage into the bay could not be obtained at the time the Penitentiary was built. Beyond all doubt the good health enjoyed by the prisoners may be attributed to the habits of cleanliness enforced upon each, wholesome food, and the exercise attendant upon the labour performed. In the course of last summer a sort of epidemic broke out, and prostrated about two hundred of the convicts. The sickness, which was somewhat similar to Canadian Cholera, was attributed to the great heat and oppressive stillness of the air, which caused heavy damp in the wings. By kindling fires, burning sulphur, fumigating the dormitories, and promptly adopting other precautionary measures, the spread of the disease was prevented, and its virulence mitigated. The Surgeon and the Hospital Keeper, with the Hospital staff, were unremitting in their care and attention to the sick during the trying crisis. No fatal case occurred in connection with this outbreak of disease. The number of deaths in the course of the year has been 6, as compared with 4 in 1874.

The diet consists of a plentiful supply of plain, wholesome food, nutritious and well prepared. Particular care is had to the quality of the flour, and meat especially. The farm supplies an abundance of vegetables, which must greatly promote the good health enjoyed by the vast number of the prisoners.

The school continues to be a source of benefit to very many convicts who entered the prison ignorant of the very alphabet. Those who attend, almost without exception, deem it a privilege to be permitted to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded for improvement. Scores of prisoners leave the Penitentiary able to read, write and cipher tolerably well, who did not know a letter when their term of imprisonment commenced. It is very gratifying to witness the attention paid by the prisoners to the instructions which they receive from the teachers, and the avidity with which

they endeavour to learn during the time set apart for school. The Warden and Chaplains, by their frequent visits to the school and the interest they take in the progress of the men, encourage alike the teachers and pupils. As an incentive to application and advancement, a semi-annual examination, to which visitors might be admitted, would be advisable.

The library is also the means of producing much good. It could hardly be supposed that a wish for reading and for intellectual culture, even of a high order, would so generally pervade the inmates of a penitentiary. Such, however, is the fact. Works on science, mathematics, philosophy, history and other branches of literature are in constant demand by members. The books are selected by the Chaplains, who also exercise a careful supervision over the library.

The female department of the prison has been conducted last year, as heretofore, by the Matron and her assistant, in a manner highly creditable and satisfactory. It is, indeed, a model of order, industry and cleanliness. The conduct of the prisoners has been, generally, very good. The number of female convicts on 31st December, 1873, was 21; on the same date 1874, there were 23. This is the total number of female convicts from Ontario and Quebec—a very gratifying fact.

The Reports of the Warden, Chaplains, Surgeon and Matron, together with the usual tables of statistics, to which have been added for the first time, Returns of the officers employed in the Penitentiary, giving their rank, salaries, age and date of appointment, and of convicts under sentence on 31st December last, are herewith most respectfully transmitted.

ROCKWOOD ASYLUM.

This Institution is still under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government. Originally intended as a convict lunatic asylum, it has, since its opening in 1855, to 31st December last, afforded accommodation to 781 patients, exclusive of 150 who have been sent there from the Penitentiary during the same period.

Negotiations were entered into by the late Administration for the transfer of the Asylum to the Local Government, which are still pending, but which are likely to end in an early and final settlement. A matter of such moment and involving such large money interest, cannot be hurriedly adjusted.

The delay which has unavoidably occurred in completing arrangements between the Dominion and Local Governments, has prevented the repeated demands of the Medical Superintendent—which have been favorably supported by the late Board of Directors—for increased accommodation from being acceded to; whilst the property may be regarded as in a state of transition, it were scarcely to be expected that the Dominion Government would undertake the outlay of the large amount necessary to put up the new wings. That the present accommodation which the building furnishes, and the quantity of land attached thereto—thirty-five acres, about half of which is arable—are wholly inadequate for the number of patients, is beyond yea or nay. The Medical Superintendent in his Annual Reports for the last three or four years, as also the Directors of Penitentiaries, have strongly represented these facts. At the time of the Inspector's visit in July last, the violent female patients were confined in the cock-loft, a place entirely unsuited for the purpose, owing to the over crowded state of the asylum.

The necessity of filling the Asylum beyond its proper capacity is forced, in a manner, as the Inspector has been informed, upon the Medical Superintendent by the pressing appeals which are being constantly made for admission for some of the numerous insane confined in the common gaols, where they cannot receive proper treatment. It were almost contrary to the dictates of humanity not to open the Asylum to its utmost capacity for the reception of these hapless beings.

The number of patients remaining in the Asylum 31st of Dec., 1875, was 378; on the corresponding date, 1874, 380—which was also the average number during the last year. Of these 207 were males and 171 females. The tables do not show

the number of convict lunatics at Rockwood on 31st Dec. last, whose sentences had not expired; but a recent official communication gives it at 17. The number of deaths in 1875 is precisely the same as in the previous year, viz.: 17.

The ventilation, especially in the Male Department, continues to be defective, the air in the dormitories, wards and passages being foul and oppressive, when the last investigation was made.

The laundry accommodation, as complained of by the Medical Superintendent, in his accompanying report, is too limited, and requires to be enlarged.

The total expenditure for the calendar year, 1875, has been \$44,900.58, as exhibited in Table 6 by the Medical Superintendent; or about \$118 per head per annum for the average number. This would show that Rockwood Asylum is conducted on more economic principles than any other similar institution on the Continent, a fact which is sustained by the following comparative statement:—

Pennsylvania State Lunatic Asylum, cost per patient.....	\$308	25
Marine Asylum for Insane " "	255	95
St. John (Q) Lunatic Asylum " "	232	49
Pennsylvania Hospital for Insane " "	246	42
Northern Ohio " "	214	10
Massachusetts State Asylum, Taunton " "	200	04
" " " Northampton " "	190	80
Halifax (N.S.) Lunatic Asylum " "	186	13
Beauport (Q.) " "	143	00
London (Ont.) " "	131	76
Toronto (Ont.) " "	129	42
Rockwood (Ont.) " "	118	00

Taking it for granted that the patients in Rockwood Asylum are as well treated as in other similar establishments, and that their material comforts are not sacrificed to a too rigid regard for economy, the Medical Superintendent deserves well for his financial administration of the Asylum.

The Report of the Medical Superintendent shows that the amount of Dominion money expended from January 1st, 1872, to December 31st, 1875, for the maintenance of Rockwood Asylum, and all purposes connected herewith, has been \$194,649.43, whereas the Dominion Government have received from the Local Governments of Ontario and Quebec, during the same period for the maintenance of their patients in Rockwood, no less a sum than \$204,696.96, or \$10,047.53 in excess of what has been disbursed by the Dominion. At first sight, the Dominion Government would appear to derive a handsome profit from the existing arrangement, and should be in no hurry to disturb it. An average of \$2,500 a year and the maintenance of convict lunatics besides, out of the Ontario Treasury, are worth looking after. But it must be remembered that this amount which is stated by the Medical Superintendent as the total profit of four years' transactions with the Ontario Government was in reality realized in great part in one year, namely, in 1875, when the sum paid by Ontario exceeded that spent by the Dominion by \$7,262.77. This happened under the exceptional circumstances of favourable contracts having been obtained, by reason of the low prices of provisions and other supplies. Hence, it cannot be assumed that the net profit above set down would be annually derived from the existing arrangements. Further, the account paid last year for maintenance and repairs of building was not as large as what may be expected in the future. Were the Asylum purchased by Ontario, at the lowest price that could be accepted by the Dominion, and the proceeds invested, they would bring more money to the Treasury than is now received from the Local Government. Moreover the inconvenience arising out of the present system is felt on all sides. It is quite anomalous—at once a Dominion and Provincial institution. It is controlled by one and used by the other. A change is therefore necessary and inevitable; in the meantime it is obviously unjustifiable to recommend an extension of the buildings or the other improvements suggested by the Superintendent.

The Government of Ontario have the use of Rockwood Asylum for their insane patients, at a moderate advance per head over the average annual cost for each resident in the other asylums belonging to the Province. It is probable no better provision, from a merely financial standpoint, could be made by the Local Legislature for their patients at Rockwood than the one at present existing; but the objections above suggested would outweigh any other consideration.

The appropriations asked from Parliament for 1875-76 for Rockwood Asylum, was \$69,999.50, that for 1876-77 is \$61,977.50, showing a decrease of \$8,022.00. The appropriation to be asked for the next fiscal year includes \$2,000 for fencing material.

So far as the Inspector has been able to learn, the staff of the Asylum continue to perform their duties in a proper manner, and to the satisfaction of the Medical Superintendent.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

The late Board of Directors, in their Annual Report for 1874, in referring to this Penitentiary, said :—"In submitting the Reports, &c., of the officers of this Institution the Directors have nothing to say beyond the fact that its administration has not given satisfaction."

Such was the case in March of last year, and so it continued until the following September, when you instructed the Inspector to proceed to St Vincent de Paul to supervise the administration during the absence of the then Warden on sick leave.

A few days observation served to convince the Inspector that since his previous visit in December 1874, the administration, in every essential respect, had become demoralized. In this opinion he was confirmed by the reports which he received from the Deputy Warden, the Chaplains, and Chief Keeper—a very experienced officer—who represented that there was no discipline, either among the convicts or the staff, that they acted as they pleased, and that it was quite useless to report the misconduct of the prisoners or their frequent and varied violations of the rules and regulations, as no attention would be paid to such reports by the Warden. Upon reporting these facts to you, a general and thorough inspection was ordered to be made, as also was enquiry into all matters calling for investigation since the last official visit. This was done, and the result proved that in consequence of the infirm state of the Warden's health and his inability to bring to the discharge of his important duties the necessary degree of activity and diligence, the *morale* of the institution had greatly deteriorated. It was manifestly the duty of the Warden, when he found that his health was such as to incapacitate him from conducting the affairs of the Penitentiary, if not efficiently, at least without great detriment to the interests confided to his keeping, to have reported the fact officially, and through the proper channel to the Government, in view of having provision made for the due administration of the Penitentiary.

The late Warden, in the statement made by him to the Inspector on the 29th September last, admitted that for the previous nine or ten months, his health did not permit him to carry on the administration as he had done before.

After a prolonged and careful inspection and enquiry, the Inspector submitted a very full report upon the condition of the Institution, and the occurrences which were brought officially before him for examination, to you, who had at an early stage of the enquiry come to the conclusion that the Warden should be retired. Upon this detailed statement you decided that certain further changes were necessary. These consisted in the retirement of the Deputy, and the removal of three other officers from the positions which they had filled. They were effected on 15th December last, when Dr. J. A. Duchesneau entered upon the discharge of the duties of Warden, and Mr. H. B. MacKay, the former Accountant, upon those of Deputy Warden. Since that date, the Storekeeper, Mr. E. Dagneault has been appointed Accountant, and is succeeded by Mr. Albert Valois in his former office. In addition to those changes in the *personnel* of the staff, it was considered proper to instruct the new Warden to in-

flict fines and reprimands upon certain officers who had transgressed the rules. This course of action was adopted in view of punishing past dereliction of duty, and of restoring discipline by the salutary effect it is intended to produce.

Upon the recommendation of the Inspector, you approved of the newly appointed Warden sojourning at Kingston for some weeks, in order to acquire from his intercourse with the Warden, and from his own observation of the system followed out in the several departments of the Penitentiary there, some adequate knowledge of his duties before taking charge of the administration.

During a short visit very recently made to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary by the Inspector, an opportunity has been afforded him of seeing that the time passed in Kingston by the Warden was well employed, and that the experience he reaped is being used to practical and beneficial effect. The Inspector feels it his agreeable duty to record the marked improvement which his very cursory inspection enabled him to note. The discipline is properly enforced; the duties of officers and prisoners are regularly and systematically assigned and performed; cleanliness and order prevail; in a word, the Penitentiary begins to wear the aspect of a well regulated penal establishment, having the requisite reformatory characteristics in full play. Judging by the good results which have been produced during the short time that has elapsed since the appointment of Dr. Duchesneau, coupled with the earnest desire and intention which he manifests to fulfil his obligations as Warden, there is every hopeful ground for expecting that the affairs of this Penitentiary will be conducted creditably and satisfactorily, and in a manner advantageous to the public interests.

The expenditure under the management of the late Warden was not economically directed. The outlay has been considerably in excess of what the maintenance and custody of the small number of prisoners required. A larger staff than would have been necessary, subject to capable and judicious control, was kept up at considerable needless expense. A still further increase to the number of officers was asked by the ex-Warden, in the early part of last year. With such demands it is very difficult to deal, as the Warden is presumed to be the best judge of his own requirements, and in this instance it was constantly urged that the insecurity of the prison and the numerous posts to be guarded rendered the large number of officers employed indispensable. Had the number been curtailed, the insufficiency of the staff would have been an easy and ready plea for any short-coming that could have been possibly ascribed to that cause.

The present Warden has, by the direction of the Minister of Justice, been instructed to reduce his staff to as low a number as will be compatible with the safe keeping and just requirements of the Institution. It were too much to expect that all the reforms needed can be at once brought about, but already the services of four officers have been dispensed with,—three by resignation and one by dismissal; since the ex-Warden demanded an increase of four. The number of guards was then 24; it is now 20, and a still further decrease is anticipated when the Warden will have had that time and experience necessary to enable him to find out and dispense with redundant aid.

The estimated expenditure for the current fiscal year is \$53,956.35, and was based upon a prison population of 120 convicts. The appropriation asked for the next fiscal year is \$52,230.06, and is intended to meet all the demands for an increased number of convicts.

The actual expenditure during the year 1875 was \$57,443.83, as against \$52,735.50 in 1874. The average number of convicts during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1875, was 143. The average cost of each convict for last year, was \$386.12. The revenue from all sources in 1875, was \$913.22.

The small number of convicts in this Penitentiary, proper accommodation being had for only 120, and the necessity hitherto of using their labour almost exclusively for prison purposes, accounts for the very limited revenue receipts. Indeed, until the Penitentiary be completed, and the Warden have the benefit of the labour of the full number of convicts belonging to the Province of Quebec, 153 of whom are now in the Kingston Penitentiary, no very appreciable increase to the revenue can be looked for.

The work of enlarging the dormitory has been commenced, and additional cells for 79 more convicts will be provided in the course of a few months. This will enable the transfer to be made from Kingston of that number of prisoners, whose labour can be made available in the construction of the new buildings. Preparations are going on meanwhile for the contemplated improvements, gangs being employed in digging out clay for brick-making, of which the Penitentiary land yields an abundant and choice supply, and in quarrying stones. The quarries, the brick-yard and lime-kilns will afford ample means of profitable employment to the full complement of prisoners claimed by Quebec, as a ready market for these materials will be found in Montreal. To carry on those industries with a view to economy and ultimate success, a tram-road such as the one in use at Kingston Penitentiary would be required to facilitate the transport of stone from the quarries to the prison yard, and to the wharf for shipment to Montreal. In view of supplying this very much needed means of communication with the quarries and brick-yard, the Inspector would suggest that one of the Engineers of the Public Works Department determine the line of the proposed tram-road, and furnish an estimate of the money expenditure necessary to purchase his iron rails. With the sanction of the Minister of Justice, the Warden of Kingston Penitentiary purchased recently from the Grand Trunk Railway Company, a quantity of their cast off rails at 1 cent per lb., to repair and extend the tram-road of that institution. It is quite possible the same arrangements as to the iron required could be made with the Company for St. Vincent de Paul.

For at least six weeks in the spring-time, and about a month in autumn, the Back River is navigable from the Penitentiary wharf at St. Vincent de Paul to its confluence with the St. Lawrence, and thence to Montreal, for barges or lighters drawing from three to four feet of water. The obstacles offered at the shoals at the Laprairie Rapids prevent the passage of vessels of the lightest draft during the periods of low water in the river. In the months of May, June, and parts of September and October, a steam barge, with a few flat-bottomed lighters could transport to Montreal all the dressed stone, bricks, and lime that could be prepared for market during the other months. Some of the heavy supplies, such as coal, hardware and pork in barrels—for all of which a large advance price is now paid, on account of the land carriage—could be brought to the Penitentiary on the return trips.

The farm, too—about 130 acres—heretofore almost profitless, will be turned to good account under the management of a practical and skilled agriculturist, who was appointed last month by the Minister of Justice. When brought into heart by being properly manured and tilled, a considerable saving in the purchase of forage, potatoes, and other farm products may be anticipated. The farm of fifty acres, which has been rented for several years by the Penitentiary, will be surrendered upon the expiration of the lease in May next, being no longer required.

The School, which has been much neglected during the last year, is now in full and efficient operation.

The Chaplains are constant and zealous in their attentions to the prisoners under their spiritual care, a great part of each day being spent by them within the prison precincts, endeavouring to do good. Under the new *regime*, and receiving a due measure of encouragement and support from the Warden, their labours will, without doubt, produce far better results than it was possible to accomplish in the past.

The health of the Institution has been all that could be desired, no death having occurred since its opening, or no epidemic having broken out up to the present time. The task of the Inspector, in treating of this Institution, has been rendered comparatively easy by the able and exhaustive reports of the Warden and Catholic Chaplain, which meet his full concurrence. The disorder and subversion of discipline which had lately prevailed, the reforms to be made, and the means that might be adopted to place the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul on a footing to cope successfully with any other similar institution in the Dominion, are all pointed out. This has been done with great clearness and precision by the Catholic Chaplain especially, who has had all the advantage of discussing matters, of which, from years of experience and daily observation, he has acquired an accurate and extensive knowledge.

ST. JOHN, N.B., PENITENTIARY.

Taking into consideration that the two principal officers here, namely, the Warden and Chief Keeper, had a very limited and short experience of prison management at the beginning of last year, the affairs of this penitentiary have been very creditably administered during 1875.

The Warden is painstaking in the fulfilment of his duties, and he endeavours to impress upon his officers the necessity and importance of discharging them faithfully. In this he has very well succeeded, every employee having proved himself attentive and efficient.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been good; no aggravated cases of misconduct having occurred, and the punishments being comparatively few.

The average number of prisoners for the year 1874, was 94; for 1875, 98. The total number of prisoners received during 1874, was 287; in 1875, 249.

There has been an increase in the number of criminals received during the year just closed, and a decrease in the number of prisoners confined for petty offences.

In 1874 the number of convicts received was 19, and 268 common prisoners; in 1875, convicts 25, common prisoners, 224.

The increase in the number of convicts is attributed to the general depression of business in New Brunswick.

The total number of prisoners undergoing sentence on 31st December, 1875, was 108, viz.: 54 convicts and 54 common prisoners. Of this number 13 are females, 5 being convicts.

In 1875 the total expenditure was \$42,609.33, apportioned as follows:—Maintenance, \$24,209.76; material for manufacture and maintenance of plant, \$18,399.57.

The average cost of each prisoner during the year was \$247.03.

The prisoners continue to be employed, as heretofore, in the manufacture of brooms, pails and other descriptions of wooden ware, and in the usual prison work. They are represented by the Warden to work well and industriously at the various occupations appointed for them. This constant industrial employment is of great assistance in the better carrying out of the prison discipline.

The Chaplains and Medical Officer have been both attentive and punctual in the discharge of their duties.

The school has been carried on with much better success than formerly, and with more profit to the prisoners in attendance.

The health of both officers and prisoners has been excellent—the amount of illness being quite nominal, and consisting of cases of the ordinary character to be found among the class of prisoners, the majority of whom are the residents of the slums and back lanes of St. John. The Surgeon's position is far from being a sinecure, however, and his Penitentiary practice is not of the most agreeable character.

The small supply of books on hand has been a source of instruction and improvement to the prisoners, and of amusing occupation in their hours of leisure.

In the course of last winter and spring a number of the prisoners were employed in clearing a portion of the wild and scrubby land outside the Penitentiary palisade. Some four or five acres have been added to the land already in a state of cultivation, and yielded fair crops last autumn. By the opening of next season some ten or twelve acres more will be ready for cropping. In addition to the other products, a proper supply of vegetables much needed will be obtained. All the land belonging to the Penitentiary was fenced in last summer.

The Inspector found, at his last visit, that the sewerage was very defective. He gave instructions to the Warden to have the necessary improvements made. This has been done by convict labour.

By direction of the Public Works Department a barn was erected in the prison yard, and the old residence of the Warden was repaired. The accommodation thus afforded was much required for the storage of broom-corn, and of manufactured articles.

The porter employed in the Penitentiary warehouse in the city, being old and infirm, has been dispensed with. It is proposed to replace him by appointing a young and active man, who will perform the combined duties of Porter and Warehouse Clerk.

The Inspector considers that it is out of the power of any one man to discharge, in a proper and effective manner, the multiplied duties of Chief Keeper, Storekeeper, Steward and Schoolmaster, as has been essayed for several years past. Of necessity, there must be shortcomings somewhere. If neglect is detected in any of those departments the excuse of "too much to do to see after everything expected from me," is very natural, and it cannot be reasonably objected to. Under the circumstances, the Inspector has considered it his duty, in view of having the department of Chief Keeper, which is highly important, carefully attended to, and in order to enable the Storekeeper, Steward and Schoolmaster to look after the work of these various offices in a proper manner, to recommend that the most competent among the keepers be appointed to perform the duties of Chief Keeper. The Minister of Justice has been pleased to consider the matter favourably, and it is quite possible the proposed arrangement will be carried out in a short time. The appointment, if made, will not cause any addition to be made to the staff, or any increase to the pay list, as the Keeper who may be selected, will be required to do the duties for the same salary which he now receives.

In view of the many disadvantages to be met in this Penitentiary, including the event of proper accommodation, the mixing together of convicts, and short term prisoners who are in and out every day, and the great insecurity of the stockade fence, the discipline maintained, the work performed, and the general results show that the organization is effective, and that the staff of officers perform their duties with resolution and with judgment.

It is understood that steps are to be taken at once, to begin the construction of the joint Penitentiary for the Maritime Provinces, and in view of the changes which the opening of the Institution will necessitate you have thought it right that the existing Penitentiaries in St John and Halifax should be, in the meantime, carried on with as little increase of permanent charge, and as small an expenditure in improvements and repairs as possible.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY.

Since the Annual Report of 1874, nothing worthy of particular remark has occurred in this Penitentiary—the change of Wardenship excepted.

On the 30th June last, the late Warden, Mr. Robert Dunkin, was superannuated at the age of sixty-eight, after a service of nearly five years. During that time he acted the part of a faithful and upright officer.

His successor, Mr. John Flinn, took charge of the administration on 1st July last. Not having been in Halifax since June of the past year, the Inspector has had no opportunity, from personal experience, to form an opinion upon the Warden's qualifications for his position. Judging, however, from the reports received, and the general correspondence, he rests satisfied that Mr. Flinn is a competent and reliable officer.

The number of prisoners in the Penitentiary on 31st December last, was fifty-two, of whom forty-one were convicts and eleven military prisoners. Among the former is one female. On the same date, 1874, there were forty-two prisoners of whom thirty-seven were convicts, including one female; showing an increase of ten in 1875.

The conduct of the prisoners and their industry have been satisfactory.

The Warden reports the desirable effects which the system of gratuities and good conduct marks—introduced at a comparatively recent date—has produced.

The school, in charge of the Accountant, Mr. John F. Cotton, has been well conducted, and the prisoners attending it manifest an earnest desire to learn. Reading,

riting, and the four simple rules of arithmetic are the subjects taught here as in the other Penitentiaries. The teachers confine themselves to this course of instruction, except when, by way of explanation and illustration, they have recourse to maps and other diagrams.

The library, too, very limited in extent though it be, is a source of much benefit and instruction, and is greatly appreciated by those who are able to read, and who gladly avail themselves of the privilege of taking out a book each to read in the cell.

All the prisoners who can be spared from the necessary work of the Institution are employed in the manufacture of brooms and shoes.

The operations in the broom department have been more successful in 1875, than in any other year since this industry has been introduced. The receipts show a very perceptible increase. Where the number of prisoners is so limited, the cost of maintenance is proportionately greater, than in such an institution as that of Kingston or the State Prisons of the neighbouring Republic. In like manner, the revenue is relatively small, this is easily understood.

The Chaplains are untiring in their exertions for the moral improvement of the prisoners, and many, indeed the greater number, profit largely by their instructions.

The hygienic condition of the Penitentiary has been satisfactory in every respect. No epidemic or contagious disease made its appearance.

The average cost of each prisoner for 1875 was about \$271.00.

It is very satisfactory to the Inspector to be again enabled to report favourably to the zeal, efficiency and general good conduct of the officers.

All the prison buildings and fittings pertaining thereto belonging to this, as to the other Penitentiaries, have been kept in good repair by the Public Works Department, and all requisitions in this direction have been duly attended to by that department.

The recommendation made by the Warden to employ an extra guard for the purpose of attending to the land and hauling manure has been considered, and cannot be entertained for the present. The Warden will endeavour to have this work done without increasing his present staff.

There are ten or twelve shoemakers available here for Government work, or for steady contract. The Inspector would recommend that the Warden be instructed to advertise for tenders for the labour of these prisoners.

The usual statistics, &c., accompany the Warden's Report.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

The Inspector, neither having visited this Institution nor been in official communication with the Warden, is unable to enter into many details.

Having examined the accounts of the last six months, received a few days ago, the Inspector, in view of the various pieces charged for the same articles by different parties furnishing supplies, is of opinion that the contract system might be adopted here to advantage. He begs, therefore, to recommend that, if found to be advisable, the Warden be authorized to invite tenders for supplies.

The Inspector has read over with attention the report of the Warden, and the several returns which accompany it. From the evidence before him in these documents he does not hesitate to say that Mr. Bedson appears to have all the necessary qualifications to fit him for the office which he holds. Charged with the task of inaugurating a Penitentiary without having had any previous knowledge or experience of the work, or rules for his guidance, and at so great a distance from all sources of proper information, he seems to have succeeded in organizing, and in getting into good working order, the first Penal Institution of Manitoba. His military training no doubt greatly assisted him in achieving so much success as his report would indicate.

When the new Penitentiary, now in course of erection, will have been completed, affording adequate means for the safe custody of the inmates, and for carrying on

those industrial employments so essential to the good order and discipline of all such institutions, it is but reasonable to conclude that Mr. Bodson will be found equal to all the requirements of his position as Warden.

The initiatory step has been taken, pursuant to the instructions of the Minister, to bring this Penitentiary into the same official relations with the Department of Justice as the other institutions treated of in this Report. To effect this in a manner that will prove satisfactory, to afford the opportunity of acquiring on the spot, all such information as is necessarily required for the practical and intelligent direction of its affairs, the Inspector would respectfully suggest to the Minister that a visit be made to the new Penitentiary as early as practicable after the opening.

At present, the accounts are certified and paid at Winnipeg. In view of assimilating the system of audit and payments to that in operation regarding the other Institutions that come within the scope of his duties, the Inspector recommends that the accounts be forwarded to Ottawa before payment, to be examined and certified, like all other Penitentiary vouchers, provided they can be received here not later than the 15th of each month, or that some provision be made for a local audit under the direction of the Department of Justice.

From the return it would appear there were 17 convicts in the Penitentiary on 31st December last.

The total value of their labour, in 1875, is set down at \$2,415.00.

The Surgeon reports that 65 sick were treated in hospital, and that there were two deaths during the year.

Four lunatics are reported as remaining on 31st December, and are classified as common prisoners. The subject of these insane prisoners has been under the consideration of the Minister of Justice, upon whose report an Order in Council was passed for the removal of those lunatics from the Penitentiary by the 1st April.

The reports of the Warden and the two Chaplains upon the conduct of the prisoners are very favourable.

The appropriation made for the present fiscal year for the support of this Penitentiary, was \$25,000, out of a bulk sum of \$37,000 voted for the maintenance of convicts in Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island.

That which is asked for the next fiscal year is \$17,650, a decrease of \$7,350.

BRITISH COLUMBIA CONVICTS.

In this Province no Penitentiary has been yet established. The building is in course of construction. Meanwhile, the Dominion Government have entered into arrangements with the local authorities for the maintenance of convicts at Victoria and New Westminster at a charge of 75c each, *per diem*.

The accounts are examined by the Local Auditor and forwarded to the Dominion Auditor, who, by authority of an Order in Council, checks them and issues a warrant for payment.

The amount appropriated for the maintenance of convicts in this Province for the current fiscal year, was \$10,000. The same sum is asked for 1875-77.

The Inspector has the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. G. MOYLAN.

Ottawa, 31st January, 1876.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WARDEN FOR 1875.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,

25th January, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Fifth Annual Report, accompanying statement of Income and Expenditure, and the usual Statistics of the Kingston Penitentiary.

On 31st December, 1874, there remained in this Penitentiary 385 males and 23 females, total 408. Received during 1875, from county gaols, 187 males and 6 females; from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary 158 males; and one escaped convict was re-captured. Total for the year 760.

Discharged by expiration of sentence, 115 males and 6 females; by pardon, 30 males and 1 female; sent to Lunatic Asylum, 6; deaths, 5 males and 1 female; escapes, 3. Total for 1875, 167. Remaining in the Penitentiary on 31st December, 1875, 572 men and 21 women. Total 593.

I send you herewith a return, giving the name, description, crime, date and term of sentence, from what county or district received, place of birth, religion &c., of every man and woman detained here under sentence. In this list will be found the names of many prisoners who have spent the best years of their lives in this Penitentiary, whose conduct and industry are always good, and who have been long looking for the year of jubilee.

I may remark in this connection that during the past five years only one life sentenced *pardoned* prisoner has been re-committed.

I also enclose a list of the official staff of the prison, which although the number of convicts has increased from 408 in December, 1874, to 593 in December, 1875, there has been an increase to the staff of only two guards during that period. In July, 1871 (my first year in office), there were 638 convicts and 100 officers, and the pay list amounted to \$48,537.50. In December, 1875, the number of convicts is only 45 less, yet the number of officers has been reduced from 100 to 68, and the pay list from \$48,537.50 to \$39,840—a reduction of \$8,697 per annum.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Total expenditure for 1874.....	\$101,072 20
“ “ “ 1875.....	96,423 98
Decrease.....	\$ 4,648 22
Total Revenue (cash) in 1874.....	\$20,600 69
“ “ “ 1875.....	12,109 72*
Decrease.....	\$ 8,490 97

MAINTENANCE, 1875.

Total expenditure for all purposes.....\$96,423 98

* The Canada Lock Company owe in round numbers \$20,000, which should have been paid in cash in addition to this \$12,109.72.

EXPENSES.

Cost of material for Blacksmith Shop.....	\$1,457 50
" " " " Carpenter shop.....	3,524 23
" " " " Mortar, various.....	148 00
" " " " Expenses for Prison Buildings.....	848 46
" " " " Blackwood Asylum.....	45 00
" " " " Mason Department construction	379 97
" " " " Saw-wood for Lime Kiln.....	300 00
" " " " Expenses of officers transfer from St. V.D.P.	78 00
" " " " Chief Keeper to LeRoy with witness	20 00
" " " " Rewards for recapturing runaways.....	45 00
" " " " Grat. to officers on discharge.....	757 50
" " " " Balance of \$1,000 sent to Receiver General.....	222 20
" " " " Grat. to convicts on discharge.....	2,340 00
	<hr/> 10,296 75
	<hr/> \$86,127 23

Yearly cost of each convict, based on 510 being
yearly average number of convicts in Peniten-
tiary in 1875.....\$ 168 87

VALUE OF CONVICT LABOUR, 1875.

Foundry Contract.....	24,356½ days' labor at 50 cts. per day.....	\$12,178 25
Shoe Shop do	9,239 " 50 " "	4,619 50
Masons, Quarrymen and Stone Cutters	27,863½ " 75 " "	20,897 63
Carpenters	10,036½ " 75 " "	7,527 38
Blacksmiths.....	4,141 " 75 " "	3,105 75
Prison Shoe Shop.....	3,838 " 75 " "	2,878 50
Tailor Shop	3,521 " 75 " "	2,640 75
Bakery	1,452 " 75 " "	1,089 00
Remainder of Male and Female Labor.....	49,690 " 40 " "	19,876 00

Days' Labor	139,707½	Amount.....	\$74,812 76
Yearly average number of Convicts.....	510		
" " " " value of Labor.....			\$146 69
Yearly cost of each Convict to Government		\$	168 87
Value of Labor.....			146 69

Yearly cost of each Convict after deducting value of Labor..... \$ 22 18

The dullness of trade is quite as much felt by the several industrial occupations carried on here, as in any other place in Canada. For many years past the demand for dressed, undressed and broken stone was greater than the spare labor of the Institution could supply. And when the contracts were last renewed to the Canada Lark Company and to the Shoe Contractor, we could not furnish enough men at fifty cents per day to satisfy them.

During the past year all this has been changed. The Institution has not been able to sell, at reduced prices, a single toise of rubble or broken stone, and not so much dressed stone as in former years. The duty of \$1.50 per cord, recently imposed by the United States Government has no doubt somewhat checked sales, as a large quantity of rubble stone was formerly sold to iron works along the United States frontier. Messrs. George Offord & Co., the Shoe Contractors, have withdrawn altogether, and the Canada Lark Company complain that their business also has been unprofitable.

Under these unfavourable circumstances I have been obliged to employ surplus labor on works connected with the Penitentiary, as no satisfactory outside offers have been made for Convict labor. These employments—such as road making through the Penitentiary property, building boundary walls, fencing, wharf making, quarrying, grading, digging, &c., &c.; these employments, I say, though useful and valuable, show no cash returns. Yet the labour actually performed by the convicts is very much harder than inside work, and the men wear out their clothing and shoes more rapidly than when employed in shops. The convicts generally speaking work well and do a fair day's work.

During the year just closed we have received some work for the Dominion Government, with a prospect of more during the present year. One job, a large wharf at Rockwood, showed that our men could earn at least \$1 per day, even at work to which few of them were accustomed. At first it was proposed to construct this wharf by free labour—the Government providing all material. Tenders were advertised for. The lowest, I understood, for the labour alone was \$2,040. Finally the work was given to the Penitentiary under somewhat disadvantageous circumstances, as we received the order when the season was far advanced (12th March); nevertheless the wharf was most satisfactorily constructed with less than 1,900 days' labour of the convicts. I can show no cash return for this work, yet it saved an expenditure of \$2,000 to the Government, and I venture to say there is not a better piece of wharf construction about Kingston Harbor. Another item saved to the Government will be the amount which the unloading, piling, and again shipping 5,000 tons steel rails would cost.

To avoid the suspicion on the part of any one, that I put arbitrary or extravagant value on the labor performed by convicts, I respectfully suggest that the Architect for Penitentiaries, who is not a local officer, should place a price on all convict labor performed under his supervision.

I am aware that there are some Penitentiaries in the United States which pay a revenue over and above all expenses. But it will be found that there are exceptional circumstances connected with them which do not exist here. Of this class is the Institution at Columbus, Ohio. In that Penitentiary there are nearly 1,200 convicts, the labour of 838 of whom is let on contract at an average of 72 cents per day. There is an Act of the State Legislature fixing the lowest rate at 70 cents per day. They have also a number of Federal Government prisoners for whom they receive revenue from two sources—from the Federal Government nearly \$5,000 for their support, and twice as much from the contractor who hires their labour. The staff of officers required for this large number of convicts at Columbus is only 90, as most of the prisoners work in shops where one officer can supervise 100 men with less risk than ten men working outside, as is the case here sometimes, half a mile away from the prison. These remarks apply also to the Albany and Boston Penitentiaries. In the latter \$1 per day is the general price for convict labor.

The New York State Prisons are more like ours than those I have referred to, and their condition, financially, is worse than ours. At Sing Sing and Auburn the contractors became so overstocked last summer with manufactured goods, that in some cases they were obliged to stop working, and at Clinton, where the convicts are employed by the Government, there has been a loss on the year's labour of \$37,000. In the Governor's message, lately submitted to the New York Legislature, the loss in these three State Prisons for the fiscal year ending 30th September last is said to be \$545,549.67, detailed as follows :—

	Expenditure.	Earnings.	Loss.
Auburn	\$208,719 35	\$ 76,935 62	\$131,783 73
Clinton.....	328,638 13	133,446 25	195,191 88
Sing Sing.....	341,826 20	158,596 64	183,229 56
Sundries.....	35,344 50	.....	35,344 50
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$914 528 18	\$368,978 51	\$545,549 67

These comparisons may appear "odious," and out of place, but theoretical people frequently indulge in them to the prejudice of their own institutions, and in such cases it is only fair to hear both sides.

THE SANITARY CONDITION

of the Kingston Penitentiary is good. The sleeping cells though small, are kept clean and are well ventilated. Two ranges have been painted with oil paint, which is a great improvement on the lime whitewash heretofore used. As opportunity offers, the whole of the cells should be dealt with in the same way. If the Institution were lighted with gas and heated by steam or hot water, the change would be advantageous in every way. At present coal oil is used for light, and there are about 80 stoves in use for heating purposes. The convicts' persons and clothing are kept clean. The workshops in use are well lighted and airy. These, with regular hours for labour and rest, with a liberal diet of good plain food, and strict, yet not repressive discipline, keep the men in good health.

THE HOSPITAL

of the Institution is all that could be desired. There is nothing of the kind in Canada better kept.

THE CONDITION

of the prisoners generally is satisfactory. Their moral and religious interests are well cared for. The Chaplains being regular in their daily attendance to give spiritual advice and instruction to individual convicts and classes, as well as in their Chapels on Sundays in conducting the more public services. The secular education of the convicts is also well provided for. Both male and female convicts requiring instruction being taught daily.

THE PUNISHMENTS

during the past year have been more numerous, and in some cases more severe than for two or three years previous. Many of the convicts received from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary are very hard cases, and generous treatment being quite lost upon them—and in some cases attributed to wrong motives—it became necessary to bring them into subjection by more severe treatment. For fighting and attempts to break out of prison, I have several times resorted to the use of the "cats," and with good effect.

ESCAPES

and attempts at escape were more frequent last year than usual. Most of the convicts who started—in one case five together—broke away from gangs working outside, and were soon re-captured. One prisoner—J. S. Smith, alias John Rogel—escaped from a solitary cell in the yard, and managed through want of vigilance on the part of the night-watch to get over the boundary wall with an accomplice named Butler. The latter has been re-captured and returned to the prison, but Rogel is still at large. Another convict named John Hunter escaped from an officer by jumping from a railroad car whilst on his way to Barrie as a witness.

THE FEMALE PRISON

is admirably conducted by the Matron and Assistant Matron. And unquestionably the quiet, orderly industry carried on there has a most salutary effect upon the inmates.

The following is a list of the Returns and Reports herewith submitted :—

1. Annual Return of Revenue.
2. Annual Return of Expenditure.
3. Statement of Debts due Penitentiary.
4. Statement of Claims against the Penitentiary.
5. Annual Return of Earnings of Convicts by Contract Labour.
6. Return of Officers employed at Kingston Penitentiary.
7. Return of Convicts on 31st December. [*Not printed.*]
8. Masons' Department Return.
9. Carpenter Shop Return.
10. Blacksmith Shop Return.
11. Return from Farm.
12. Return of Unproductive Labor.
13. General Summary of Labor.
14. Movement of Convicts.
15. Comparative Table of Movement of Convicts.
16. Return of Pardons.
17. Return of Deaths.
18. Criminal Statistics.
19. Return of re-Commitments.
20. Punishments, Male Department.
21. Punishments, Female Department.
22. List of Insane.
23. Remission of Sentences.
24. Surgeon's Report and Hospital Statistics.
25. Matron's Report.
26. Protestant Chaplain's Report.
27. Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.
28. Schoolmaster's Report.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant, .

JOHN CREIGHTON,
Warden, Kingston Penitentiary.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries, Ottawa.

REVENUE.

The Dominion of Canada in account with the Kingston Penitentiary.

DR.

CR.

1875.	—	\$ cts.	1875.	—	\$ cts.
Jan. 30	To Drafts sent H. R. G. this month.....	1,052 05	Dec. 31	By Contract, Shoe Shop...	6,641 93
Feb. 27	do do ...	699 77		Stone and Lime..	2,365 38
March 31	do do ...	806 48		Iron Works Shop.....	1,735 53
April 30	do do ...	730 23		Gate.....	390 42
May 31	do do ...	854 24		Tailor Shop.....	174 75
June 30	do do ...	1,017 60		Fuel.....	168 15
July 31	do do ...	815 81		Matron's Work Shop...	160 50
Aug. 31	do do ...	2,827 50		Barrels	147 00
Sept. 30	do do ...	1,879 18		Carpenter Shop	120 83
Oct. 30	do do ...	144 30		Blacksmith Shop.....	47 45
Nov. 30	do do ...	1,180 01		Convict labor	32 50
Dec. 31	do do ...	102 55		Farm.....	29 00
				Fines.....	25 00
				Prison Shoe Shop	22 85
				Clothing.....	20 65
				Saddler Shop	18 00
				Store.....	7 40
				Contingencies.....	2 33
		\$12,109 72			\$12,109 72

EXPENDITURE.

The Dominion of Canada in account with the Kingston Penitentiary.

DR.

CR.

1875.	—	\$ cts.	1875.	—	\$ cts.
June 30	To Draft sent Hon. Receiver General.....	222 20	1874 Dec. 31	By Balance.....	1,000 00
Dec. 31	Armory.....	52 50	1875 Jan. 19	Warrant to pay accounts...	2,980 16
	Blacksmith shop.....	1,497 59	do 19	do contingent expenses.....	368 00
	Bees-wax	8 48	Feb. 1	Penitentiary officers' pay- list for January	3,245 41
	Brushes.....	69 12	do 25	Warrant to pay accounts..	3,112 56
	Carpenter shop.....	3,524 23	do 25	do contingent expenses	236 54
	Contingencies.....	217 17	March 1	Penitentiary officers' pay- list for February	3,216 25
	Convict travelling allow- ance.....	2,340 00	do 23	Warrant to pay accounts..	4,178 89
	Clothing.....	5,892 35	do 23	do contingent expenses.....	226 68
	Cartage.....	31 40	April 1	Penitentiary officers' pay- list for March	3,216 25
	Drain cleaning	82 00			
	Farm	758 06			
	Fuel.....	7,856 84			
	Freight and charges.....	42 44			
	Hospital.....	414 54			

EXPENDITURE.—Continued.

The Dominion of Canada in account with the Kingston Penitentiary.

DR.

CR.

1875.	—	\$ cts.	1875.	—	\$ cts.
	Interments.....	10 80	April 15	Warrant to pay accounts..	3,645 79
	Kitchen.....	236 60	do 15	do contingent	
	Light.....	1,244 79		expenses.....	332 32
	Matron's work shop	204 09	May 1	Penitentiary officers' pay-	
	Moveables.....	148 00		list for April.. ..	3,216 25
	Prison buildings.....	908 46	do 19	Warrant to pay accounts..	2,678 04
	Printing and advertising..	381 18	do 20	do contingent	
	Postages and telegrams....	89 82		expenses	190 41
	Protestant Chapel.....	209 76	June 1	Penitentiary officers' pay-	
	Prison shoe shop	2,613 67		list for May	3,236 95
	Rations.....	18,790 18	do 28	Warrant to pay accounts..	4,304 56
	Rockwood buildings.....	45 00	do 30	Penitentiary officers' pay-	
	Runaway convicts.....	45 00		list for June.....	3,212 08
	Roman Catholic Chapel ...	109 63	July 19	Supplementary pay-list for	
	Salaries	39,759 22		back pay.....	684 00
	School	55 51	do 7	Accountable warrant.....	500 00
	Stationery.....	62 97	do 16	do do	500 00
	Stable.....	2,234 97	do 20	Warrant to pay accounts..	4,684 66
	Spectacles	21 00	Aug. 2	Penitentiary officers' pay-	
	Stone and lime.....	379 97		list for July.....	3,272 01
	Store	2,475 33	do 19	Warrant to pay accounts..	4,750 60
	Tailor shop	1,727 64	Sept. 13	do contingent	
	Tobacco	462 65		expenses.....	482 84
	Uniforms (officers)	8 00	do 1	Penitentiary officers' pay-	
	Washing.....	393 17		list for August.....	3,272 01
	Whiskey and ale	6 65	do 17	Warrant to pay accounts	
	Gratuities.....	787 50		and contingent expenses	5,169 76
	Library.....	3 50	Oct. 1	Penitentiary officers' pay-	
	Balance	1,000 00		list for September.....	3,309 51
			do 15	Warrant to pay gratuity...	412 50
			do 21	do accounts	
				and contingent expenses	7,458 69
			Nov. 1	Penitentiary officers' pay-	
				list for October.....	3,238 91
			do 24	Warrant to pay accounts..	4,363 84
			do 24	do contingent	
				expenses.....	336 43
			Dec. 1	Penitentiary officers' pay-	
				list for November.....	3,309 51
			do 6	Warrant to pay gratuity...	375 00
			do 21	do accounts...	5,153 29
			do 21	do contingent	
				expenses.....	223 20
			do 31	Penitentiary officers' pay-	
				list for December.....	3,330 08
		\$97,423 98			\$97,423 98
				By Balance.....	\$1,000 00

D. McINTOSH,
Accountant.KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,
31st December, 1875.

Debts owing to the Kingston Penitentiary, as on 31st December, 1875 :—

	\$	cts.
Canada Lock Co.....	19,832	78
Rockwood Buildings.....	2,467	00
Rockwood Asylum Buildings.....	3,820	80
Sundries :—		
Good and doubtful debts.....	3,306	13
	<u>\$29,426</u>	<u>71</u>

D. McINTOSH,
Accountant.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,
31st December, 1875.

	\$	cts.
Claims against the Kingston Penitentiary,		
As on 31st December, 1875.....	5,927	09
Less :—Amount subsequently paid.....	3,659	78
	<u>\$2,267</u>	<u>31</u>

D. McINTOSH.
Accountant.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,
31st December, 1875.

Statement of earnings of convicts by contract labor, during the year ending 31st December, 1875 :—

Foundry.

	\$	cts.
24,356½ day's labour at 50 cents per day.....	12,178	25

Shoe Shop.

9,239 day's labour at 50 cents per day.....	4,619	50
	<u>\$16,797</u>	<u>75</u>

D. McINTOSH,
Accountant.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,
31st December, 1875.

NAL List of Officers Employed in the Kingston Penitentiary, as on the 1st December, 1875, giving Rate of Pay, Age and Date of Appointment.

Name.	Rank.	Salary.	Age	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.			
reighton.....	Warden	2,600 00	58	1871, Jan. 1.....	
lanigan	Deputy-Warden....	1,400 00	60	1866, Jan. 1.....	
Lovell	Surgeon	1,200 00	50	1872, Oct. 1.....	
McIntosh.....	Accountant.....	1,000 00	64	1858, April	
E. Cartwright.....	P. Chaplain	1,200 00	38	1875, Oct. 25.....	
A. Thovey	R.C. do	1,200 00	26	1875, Dec. 18.....	
A. Jones.....	Clerk	700 00	46	1869, May 20.....	
onnell.....	Store-Keeper.....	700 00	39	1857, June 19.....	
atthewson.....	School-Teacher....	600 00	39	.....	Appointment re- turned as Keeper.
McCarthy	Chief-Keeper.....	800 00	39	1856, Dec. 1.....	
Sullivan.....	Steward	650 00	39	1860, Feb.....	
Leahy.....	Matron	500 00	37	1861, Jan. 15.....	
ostridge.....	Deputy-Matron	300 00	49	1870, Feb. 1.....	
Adams.....	Carp.-Instructor ...	1,000 00	42	1869, March 1....	
n Gemmell.....	Tailor do ...	700 00	59	1870, Jan. 19.....	
M. Stewart.....	Blks. do ...	700 00	51	1871, July 17.....	
Halliday	Hos-keeper	700 00	48	1867, Jan. 29.....	
Leahy	2nd Class T.I.....	560 00	44	1859, Nov. 1.....	
auder.....	Keeper.....	500 00	59	1860, April 2.....	
urgess.....	do	500 00	49	1862, June	
Farrell.....	do	500 00	53	1867, March 6....	
atthewson.....	do	500 00	39	1859, Sept	Resigned 4th July, '69, and re-en- gaged 2 Nov., '69.
Fitzsimmons	do	500 00	38	1857, Sept. 1	
der Elsmere.....	do	500 00	46	1859, April 13....	
Davidson.....	do	500 00	42	1857, Nov.....	
Carter	do	500 00	48	1854, July 26.....	
oward	Baker	560 00	61	1867, Dec. 20.....	
wift	Messenger	560 00	61	1835, June 1.....	
Shaw.....	Tanner, &c.....	560 00	40	1866, June.....	
McManus.....	Guard	450 00	52	1853, July	
Crawford	do	450 00	61	1846, Oct.	
McDonald.....	do	450 00	48	1855, April 24....	
Holland.....	do	450 00	44	1858, May.....	
McGeein	do	450 00	38	1859, March.....	
rowley.....	do	450 00	34	1863, Jan. 15.....	
Mooney	do	450 00	32	1864, Sept. 27....	
s Hugo.....	do	450 00	52	1865, March	
Holland.....	do	450 00	55	1866, April	
Brennan.....	do	450 00	32	1865, Oct. 3.....	
Priestly.....	do	450 00	51	1855, June 4.....	
McConnell.....	do	450 00	37	1863, April 16....	
Lindsay.....	do	450 00	52	1866, Feb.....	
Bryson.....	do	450 00	30	1866, June 7.....	
iscoll.....	do	450 00	44	1866, Oct. 10.....	
Payne.....	do	450 00	52	1866, Dec. 13.....	
F. Burke.....	do	450 00	33	1866, Oct. 5.....	
Fitzgibbon.....	do	450 00	47	1868, Jan. 1.....	
Smith	do	450 00	39	1860, March 19...	
van.....	do	450 00	46	1859, Oct. 18.....	
McNeil.....	do	450 00	55	1859, Aug. 18	
Evans	do	450 00	39	1868, Jan. 18.....	
Doyle.....	do	450 00	36	1868, Aug. 8.....	
ally.....	do	450 00	38	1870, March 4 ...	
ler Miller.....	do	450 00	39	1869, July 22	
Moore.....	do	450 00	31	1870, May 9.....	
orrison.....	do	450 00	46	1870, Sept. 5.....	
h Dillon.....	do	450 00	38	1871, Jan. 1.....	

**NOMINAL List of Officers employed in the Kingston Penitentiary, etc.—
Continued.**

Name.	Rank.	Salary.	Age	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.			
Callaghan McCarthy.....	Guard	450 00	57	1875, March 1 ...	
Edward Burke, sen.....	do	450 00	57	1868, June 20.....	
John Mills.....	do	450 00	24	1875, Oct. 17	
Bernard Leenahan	do	450 00	29	1875, Nov. 1.....	
William Loneregan.....	do	450 00	35	1875, Nov. 1.....	
Robert McCauley.....	do	450 00	37	1868, Jan. 31...	Resigned 18 Mar., '73; re-engaged 1st Sept, 1875. Resigned 20 Feb., '73; reappointed May 10, 1875.
A. C. McMahon.. ..	do	450 00	35	1867, Aug	

RETURN of Convicts on 31st December.—[Not printed.]

RETURN, showing the value of Work and Repairs on Rockwood Asylum, and Jobbing, performed by the Mason Department during the year ending December 31st, 1875.

No. of Item.	Description.	Time.	Rate.	Value.	Total.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
1	Unloading railroad iron, "P.R.R.Co".....	638	0 50	319 00	
2	Building Rockwood wharf.....	1,045	0 50	522 50	
3	Cutting ice for Rockwood.....	51	0 50	25 50	
4	do Prison.....	238	0 50	119 00	
5	Repairing Base Course in Wings.....	60	0 50	30 00	
6	Work on Compost Ground	54	0 50	27 00	
7	Cleaning rubbish back of Warden's house.....	228	0 50	114 00	
8	Working on farm.....	957½	0 50	478 25	
9	do Back road.....	133	0 50	66 50	
10	do Railroad cars.....	330	0 50	165 00	
11	Unloading railroad ties.....	31½	0 50	15 75	
12	Cleaning snow, Front street.....	80	0 50	40 00	
13	Breaking stone.....	44	0 50	22 00	
14	Preparing for and lathing.....	217	0 50	108 50	
15	Plastering in Wings.....	56	0 50	28 00	
16	Whitewashing.....	361	0 50	180 50	
17	Digging post holes.....	135	0 50	67 50	
18	Jobbing, Wings.....	507	0 50	253 50	
19	do North Lodge.....	28	0 50	14 00	
20	Jobbing and sundries.....	7,934	0 50	3,967 00	
	Value of material purchased and used in above work			168 57	
					\$6,729 57

RETURN, showing the value of work on Permanent Improvements, performed by the Mason Department, during the year ending December 31st, 1875.

No. of Item.	Description.	Time.	Rate.	Value.	Total.
			\$ cts	\$ cts.	
1	Cutting stone for cabinet shop.....	947	0 50	473 50	
2	do Flagging for dungeon and kitchen.....	215	0 50	107 50	
3	do Stone for boundary wall.....	529	0 50	264 50	
4	Building cabinet shop.....	941½	0 50	420 75	
5	do Boundary wall.....	1,027	0 50	513 50	
6	do Tunnel at quarry.....	396	0 50	198 00	
7	Quarrying rubble for and filling cribs.....	350	0 50	175 00	
8	Excavating for and building Front street wall, &c....	1,055	0 50	527 50	
9	Flagging dungeon and kitchen.....	43	0 50	21 50	
10	Well and Vinery ventilation, work on.....	79	0 50	39 50	
11	Plastering guard towers.....	120	0 50	60 00	
12	Grading and making road along farm.....	826	0 50	413 00	
13	Building culvert on road along farm.....	28	0 50	14 00	
14	Grading field.....	181	0 50	90 50	
15	Drain for female prison.....	21	0 50	10 50	
16	Excavating and improving point.....	1,426½	0 50	713 25	
17	Quarrying stone.....	9,957½	0 50	4,978 75	
	Value of material purchased and used in above work..			734 53	
					\$9,805 28

RETURN showing cash expenditure for Materials used by Mason Department during the Year ending 31st December, 1875.

Description.	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Ball Blue.....	Lbs .....119	0 25	29 75	
Lamp Black	do 50	0 07	3 50	
Sheet Zinc.....	do 27½	0 10	2 75	
Blasting Powder	Kegs..... 24	3 34	80 25	
Bullocks' Hair	Bush 10	0 30	3 00	
Fuses.....	Feet.....40,000	0 08	320 00	
Plank 3 in	do 2,500	12 50	31 25	
Plaster..	Brls..... 2	2 00	4 00	
Water Lime.....	do 30	2 00	60 00	
Sand	Loads.....348	0 75	261 00	
Coal Stoves.....	No..... 2	35 00	70 00	
Manilla Rope.....	Lbs .....136	0 15	20 40	
do do	Lbs .....120	0 14	16 80	
Dynamite	Pkgs..... 2	0 20	0 40	
Total cost of Material.....				\$903 10

**RETURN showing cash expenditure for Tools used by Mason Department
during Year ending 31st December, 1875.**

Description.	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Axes.....	No. 1	.....	1 75	
Mason Lines.....	do 2	3 00	6 00	
Spirit Levels.....	do 2	1 95	3 90	
Shovels, steel.....	do 58	.....	72 50	
Shovels, scoop.....	do 2	1 40	2 80	
Tape Lines.....	do 2	3 00	6 00	
Sieves.....	do 2	0 90	1 80	
Grinding Stones.....	do 6	3 00	18 00	
do do.....	Lbs. 954	0 01½	11 93	
Files.....	Dozen 3	6 58½	19 75	
Squares.....	do 2	18 00	36 00	
Masons' Trowels.....	do 1	.....	10 00	
Plasterers' Trowels.....	do ½	12 00	6 00	
Pointing Trowels.....	do ½	6 00	3 00	
Rules.....	do 1½	4 80	7 20	
do.....	do 1½	3 00	4 50	
Brushes.....	do 2	29 00	58 00	
Sundries.....			12 50	
Total cost of Tools.....				\$281 63

**RETURN, showing Cash Account for Articles, &c., manufactured by Mason
Department, and sold during the year ending December 31st, 1875.**

Description.	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.	Total.
		\$ ct2.	\$ cts.	
1 Land Marks.....	No. 7	1 00	7 00	
2 Posts.....	do 198	.....	228 20	
3 Sill Blocks.....	do 25	0 36	9 00	
1 Garden Rollers.....	do 4	0 00	14 00	
5 Stove-pipe Stones.....	do 67	0 00	33 70	
6 Base Courses.....	do 37	0 00	509 47	
7 Steps.....	do 10	0 00	21 15	
8 Sockets.....	do 33	0 00	38 65	
9 Consols.....	do 4	4 75	19 00	
10 Bases.....	do 105	0 00	238 95	
11 Buttress Stones.....	do 100	0 00	167 30	
12 Window and Door Sills.....	do 251	0 00	450 70	
13 Pier Blocks.....	Feet..... 38·6?	0 00	19 25	
14 Columns.....	do 18·6	0 00	20 35	
15 Chimney Caps.....	do 88·6	0 00	39 80	
16 Engine Bed.....	do 55·0	0 00	33 00	
17 Ashler.....	do 140·0	0 30	42 00	
18 Mortar.....	Bush..... 34	0 00	9 20	
19 Screenings.....	do 46	0 15	6 90	
20 Gravel.....	do 380	0 15	57 00	
21 do.....	do 4	0 10	0 40	
22 Lime.....	do 17½	0 25	42 63	
23 do "Rockwood".....	do 10	0 25	2 50	
24 Sundries.....			95 90	
				\$2,166 05

RECAPITULATION.
VALUE OF WORK AND MATERIAL.

	Labour.	Material.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Custom Work	1,754 50	411 55	2,166 05
Rockwood	548 00	2 50,	550 50
Department of Public Works.....	1,263 25	31 25	1,294 50
Penitentiary	13,821 00	871 85	14,692 85
	\$17,386 00	1,317 15	18,703 90

Total number of Days' Work done by Mason Department, during the year ending 31st December, 1875.

Keeper Leahy.....	Stonecutter shop	12,963
" Lauder.....	Mason.....	2,899
" Burgess	do	1,779½
" Elsmere	Quarry.....	10,222
Guard Bryson	Laborer	6,910
Total.....		34,773½

JAMES ADAMS,
Trade Instructor.

13th January, 1876.

**RETURN, of Work done by the Carpenters' and Trades' Departments of the
Kingston Penitentiary, during the Year ending December 31st, 1875.**

No. of Items.		Materials.	Labor.	Total.	Time.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
1 to 38	Custom work.....	57 75	391 08½	448 83½	469
39	Quarries.....	57 80½	143 75	201 55½	287½
40	Towers.....	74 90½	110 50	185 40½	221
41	Wash house.....	19 97	7 50	27 47	15
42	Clothes line.....	33 18½	21 50	54 68½	43
43	Hospital	117 31	287 50	404 81	575
44	do coffin account	5 29	6 00	11 29	12
45	North wing	8 81	21 00	29 81	42
46	Blacksmith Department	27 95½	16 00	43 95½	32
47	Mason do stone shed.....	70 60	93 50	164 10	187
48	do do wheelbarrow account.	49 45½	160 75	210 20½	321½
49	Railroad track and cars.....	193 06½	218 75	411 81½	437½
50	Cheve-de-Frise.....	5 95	2 50	8 45	5
51	Tailor Department	57 02½	70 50	127 52½	141
52	Dry room	5 16½	3 00	8 16½	6
53	Steward's Department, cells, dome and wings..	223 24	377 75	600 99	755½
54	do do dining hall, cellar, &c..	90 37½	84 75	175 12½	169½
55	do do cell beds.....	33 49	83 50	116 99	167
56	do do buckets, tubs, &c.....	35 20	208 00	243 20	416
57	do do bakery.....	21 15½	22 50	43 65½	45
58	Foundry	35 36	21 50	56 86	43
59	Steam engine and room.....	2 59	5 00	7 59	10
60	Water works.....	18 52½	22 00	40 52½	44
61	Stock for store-keeper.....	102 73½	98 25	200 98½	196½
62	Carpenter Department.....	362 87½	367 75	730 62½	735½
63	do do paint shop.....	29 86	.....	29 86	.....
64	Contract shoe shop.....	38 25½	23 00	61 25½	46
65	Farm Department.....	54 21	60 00	114 21	120
66	Farm Department, new fence.....	281 87	156 50	438 37	313
67	Stable do stable.....	52 40½	85 50	137 90½	171
68	do do water carts.....	20 34	7 00	27 34	14
69	North Lodge.....	59 22	54 00	113 22	108
70	Coal house.....	24 03½	38 50	62 53½	77
71	Protestant Chapel and Library.....	54 55½	62 00	116 55½	124
72	Roman Catholic Chapel.....	31 17	30 50	61 67	61
73	Female prison	37 23	86 00	123 23	172
74	Yard lamps	8 78	27 75	36 53	55½
75	Prison Gins, cabinet shop.....	57 29	45 00	102 29	90
76	West Lodge.....	5 43	2 50	7 93	5
77	Cooperware.....	9 89½	176 50	186 39½	353
78	Wharf and Point.....	12 15½	11 50	23 65½	23
79	Wood-shed and yard.....	10 09	3 25	13 34	6½
80	North-west entrance.....	27 77	20 50	48 27	41
81	Churns.....	2 49	13 00	15 49	26
82	Rockwood Wharf.....	37 72	293 25	330 97	586½
83	West dry kiln.....	5 26	3 50	8 76	7
84	Pump at Crystal Palace.....	0 81	2 00	2 81	4
85	Dungeon	1 20½	4 50	5 70½	9
86	Ladder house and ladders.....	3 13½	32 50	35 63½	65
87	Stone-breakers shop, No. 1.....	10 93	1 50	12 43	3
88	do do 2.....	1 19½	2 00	3 19½	4
89	Warden's house.....	23 92½	61 50	85 42½	123
90	Well do	8 79	4 00	12 79	8
91	Summer do	3 44½	42 75	46 19½	85½
92	Green do	46 96	65 50	112 46	131
93	Vinery.....	319 59	154 00	473 59	308
94	Cabinet shop	0 60	354 50	355 10	709
95	Pacific Railroad Company, derricks.....	79 70	38 50	118 20	77
96	Breakwater, south-east corner.....	106 00	44 00	150 00	88
97	Pacific Railroad Company.....	.....	224 00	224 00	418
98	Government derrick for Fort Henry.....	.....	11 00	11 00	22
99	Beer barrel stock.....	.....	88 00	88 00	176
		\$3,176 10	5,174 83½	8,350 93½	10,036½

MARY of Work performed by the Carpenters' and Trades' Department
of the Kingston Penitentiary, during the Year ending December 31st, 1875.

	Material.	Labor.	Total.	Time.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
m work.....	57 75	391 08½	448 83½	469
nment derrick, for Fort Henry.....		11 00	11 00	22
ood wharf.....	37 72	293 25	330 97	586½
: Railroad Company.....		224 00	224 00	448
, do derricks.....	79 70	38 50	118 20	77
et shop.....	0 60	354 50	355 10	709
do gins.....	57 29	45 00	102 29	90
Department, new fence.....	281 87	156 50	438 37	313
.....	319 59	154 00	473 59	308
house.....	46 96	65 50	112 46	131
er do.....	3 44½	42 75	46 19½	85½
do.....	8 79	4 00	12 79	8
n's house.....	23 92½	61 50	85 42½	123
west entrance.....	27 77	20 50	48 27	41
lamps.....	8 78	27 75	36 53	55½
house.....	24 03½	38 50	62 53½	77
de Frise.....	5 95	2 50	8 45	5
s line and posts.....	33 18½	21 50	54 68½	43
s.....	74 90½	110 50	185 40½	221
water, S. E. Corner.....	106 00	44 00	150 00	88
ig.....	1,977 83	3,068 00	5,045 83½	6,136½
	\$3,176 10	5,174 83½	8,350 93½	10,036½

TRACT showing value of Custom Work, Rockwood. Permanent Im-
provements. Jobbing, &c.

	Material.	Labor.	Total.	Time.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
n work.....	57 75	391 08½	448 83½	469
nment derrick, for Fort Henry.....		11 00	11 00	22
ood wharf.....	37 72	293 25	330 97	586½
: Railroad Company.....	79 70	262 50	342 20	525
et shop, burnt building.....	57 89	399 50	457 39	799
ment improvements.....	965 20½	749 50	1,714 70½	1,498½
al jobbing.....	1,977 83½	3,068 00	5,045 83½	6,136½
	\$3,176 10	5,174 83½	8,350 93½	10,036½

RECAPITULATION.

	Material.	Labor.	Total.	Time.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Custom work..	57 75	391 08½	448 83½	469
Rockwood wharf.....	37 72	293 25	330 97	586½
Department Public Works.....	137 59	673 00	810 59	1,346
Penitentiary.....	2,943 04	3,817 50	6,760 54	7,635
	\$3,176 10	5,174 83½	8,350 93½	10,036½
Total number of day's work done during the year.....10,036½				
do men employed, December 31st, 1875..... 36				

6th January, 1876.

JAMES ADAMS,
Trade Instructor.

RETURN of Work done by the Blacksmiths' Department of the Kingston Penitentiary, during the year ending 31st December, 1875.

No. of Item.	DESCRIPTION.	LABOUR.		MATERIAL.		Total.	Time.
		Rate.	Value.	Rate.	Value.		
1	<i>Blacksmiths' Shop.</i>	cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
	276 lbs common iron	5	13 80	4	11 04	24 84	
	459½ lbs Sweeds iron	5	22 98	7	32 17	55 15	
	403 lbs cast iron.....	9	36 27	16	64 48	100 75	
	16 lbs blister steel.....	5	0 80	15	2 40	3 20	
	Sundries				347 59	.....
			\$73 85	.....	457 68	531 53	301½
2	<i>Steam Engine.</i>						
	14 lbs common iron	5	0 70	4	0 56	1 26	
	1 lb Sweeds iron	5	0 5	7	0 7	0 12	
	Fittings				62 98	.....
	837 days' work at engine.....	50	168 50	.....	.....	.....
			\$169 25	.....	63 61	232 86	
3	<i>Water Works.</i>						
	242 lbs common iron.....	5	12 10	4	9 68	21 78	
	2 lbs Sweeds iron... ..	5	0 10	7	0 14	0 24	
	Fittings, &c.....				29 45	.....
	366 days' work at water pipes.....	50	183 00	.....	.....	.....
			\$195 20	.....	39 27	234 47	

RETURN of Work done by the Blacksmiths' Department, etc.—Continued.

No. of Items.	DESCRIPTION.	LABOUR.		MATERIAL.		Total.	Time.
		Rate.	Value.	Rate.	Value.		
4	<i>Carpenters Department.</i>	cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
	2,690 lbs common iron.....	5	134 50	4	107 60	242 10	.....
	80½ Sweeds iron.....	5	4 03	7	5 64	9 67	.....
	125 cast steel.....	9	17 55	16	31 20	48 75	.....
	7½ blister steel.....	5	0 38	15	1 13	1 51	.....
			\$156 46	.....	145 57	302 03	204
5	<i>Tailor Department.</i>						
	31½ lbs common iron.....	5	1 58	4	1 26	2 84	
	8½ lbs cast steel.....	9	0 77	16	1 36	2 13	
	2½ lbs blister steel.....	5	0 13	15	0 38	0 51	
			\$2 48		3 00	5 48	15
6	<i>Bakery.</i>						
	48 lbs common iron.....	5	\$2 40	4	1 92	4 32	1
7	<i>Stone Shed.</i>						
	622 lbs common iron.....	5	31 10	4	24 88	55 98	
	377 lbs Sweeds iron.....	5	18 85	7	26 39	45 24	
	2,500½ lbs cast steel.....	9	225 05	16	400 08	625 13	
	80 lbs blister steel.....	5	4 00	15	12 00	16 00	
	20,235 points and chisels sharpened.....	1	202 35	.....	.....	.....
	543 bush hammers sharpened.....	1 00	543 00	.....	.....	.....
	85 scabbing do.....	25	21 25	.....	.....	.....
	10 mash do.....	25	2 60	.....	.....	.....
	303 drills sharpened.....	10	30 30	.....	.....	.....
	37 pitching tools sharpened.....	25	9 25	.....	.....	.....
	305 picks sharpened.....	10	30 50	.....	.....	.....
			\$1,118 15		463 35	1,581 50	596½
8	<i>Quarries.</i>						
	2,508½ lbs common iron.....	5	125 43	4	100 34	325 77	
	18 lbs Sweeds iron.....	5	0 90	7	1 26	2 16	
	183½ lbs cast steel.....	9	16 52	16	29 36	45 88	
	87½ lbs blister steel.....	5	4 38	15	13 13	17 51	
	1,156 picks sharpened.....	10	115 60	.....	.....	.....
	730 drills do.....	10	73 00	.....	.....	.....
	63 crow-bars do.....	15	9 45	.....	.....	.....
	21 wedges do.....	10	2 10	.....	.....	.....
	14 sledges repaired.....	10	1 40	.....	.....	.....
			\$348 76		144 09	492 87	270½
9	<i>Lime Kiln.</i>						
	2 lbs common iron.....	5	0 10	4	0 08	0 18	
	4 lbs sweeds iron.....	5	0 20	7	0 28	0 48	
			\$0 30		0 36	0 66	1
10	<i>West Wharf.</i>						
	955 lbs common iron.....	5	47 75	4	38 20	85 95	
	52 lbs sweeds iron.....	5	2 60	7	3 64	6 24	
	10 wedges sharpened.....	10	1 00	.....	.....	.....
			\$51 35		41 84	93 19	22½

RETURN of Work done by the Blacksmiths' Department, etc.—*Continued.*

No of Item.	Description.	Labor.		Material.		Total.	Time.
		Rate.	Value.	Rate.	Value.		
11	<i>Hospital.</i>		\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
	3,266 lbs common iron.....	5	163 30	4	130 64	293 94	
	Fittings, &c.				9 45		
12	<i>Farm.</i>		\$1 3 30		140 09	303 39	114½
	154 lbs. common iron	5	7 70	4	6 16	13 86	
	21½ lbs. Sweeds iron.....	5	1 08	7	1 51	2 59	
	12 lbs. blister steel.....	5	0 60	15	1 80	2 40	
	145 picks sharpened	10	14 50				
	7 forks repaired	15	1 05				
	8 spades repaired	15	1 20				
13	<i>Prison.</i>		\$26 13		9 47	35 60	41½
	6,178 lbs. common iron... ..	5	308 90	4	247 12	556 02	
	760 lbs. Sweeds iron.....	5	38 00	7	58 20	91 20	
	72½ lbs. cast steel	9	6 53	16	11 60	18 13	
	70 lbs. blister steel.....	5	3 50	15	10 50	14 00	
	255 removes on horses.....	12½	31 88				
	366 days jobbing.....	50	183 00				
	Sundries.....				84 93		
14	<i>Stewards' Department.</i>		\$571 81		407 35	979 16	643
	221 lbs. common iron	5	11 05	4	8 84	19 89	
	1 lb. cast steel	9	0 09	16	0 16	0 25	
	2 lbs. blister steel.....	5	0 10	15	0 30	0 40	
	Fittings, &c.				59 21		
	197 days work at Pony Engine.....	50	98 50				
15	<i>Rockwood Asylum.</i>		\$109 74		68 51	178 25	2½
	52 lbs. common iron.....	5	2 60	4	2 08	4 68	
	3½ lbs. cast steel	9	0 32	16	0 56	0 88	
16	<i>Discharged Convicts' Tools.</i>		\$2 92		2 64	5 56	7
	65 lbs cast steel.....	9	\$5 85	16	10 40	16 25	4
17	<i>Wardens' House and Fence.</i>						
	4,998½ lbs. common iron	5	249 93	4	199 94	449 87	
	90 lbs. Sweeds iron.....	5	4 50	7	6 30	10 80	
	Fittings, &c.....				51 85		
18	<i>North West Entrance.</i>		\$254 43		258 09	512 52	148
	1,718 lbs. common iron.....	5	85 90	4	68 72	154 62	
	20 lbs. Sweeds iron.....	5	1 00	7	1 40	2 40	
			\$86 90		70 12	157 02	168

RETURN of Work done by the Blacksmiths' Department, etc.—*Concluded.*

No. of Item.	Description.	Labour.		Material.		Total.	Time
		Rate.	Value.	Rate.	Value.		
19	<i>Pacific Railroad Co.</i>		\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
	316 lbs. common iron.....	5	15 80	4	12 64	28 44	
	148 lbs Sweeds iron	5	7 40	7	10 36	17 76	
			\$23 20		23 00	46 20	41½
20	<i>Prison Wharf Derricks, P. R. R. Co.</i>						
	923 lbs. common iron.....	5	\$46 15	4	36 92	83 07	62½
21	<i>Prison Derricks.</i>						
	766 lbs. common iron.....	5	\$38 30	4	30 64	68 94	32½
22	<i>Cabinet Shop.</i>						
	17 lbs. common iron.....	5	0 85	4	0 68	1 53	
	7 lbs. cast steel	9	0 63	16	1 12	1 75	
	67 days works, "material furnished by Board of Public Works.".....	50	33 50	.....	.....	.....
			\$34 98		1 80	46 78	1¾
23	<i>Female Prison.</i>						
	11½ lbs common iron.....	5	\$0 58	4	0 46	1 04	4
24	<i>Railroad Track and Cars.</i>						
	443 lbs. common iron.....	5	22 15	4	17 72	39 87	
	10 lbs. cast steel	9	0 90	16	1 60	2 50	
	2 lbs. blister steel.....	5	0 10	15	0 30	0 40	
			\$23 15		19 62	42 77	23¾
25	Custom work.....	.....	\$50 75		64 43	45 18	101½

**ABSTRACT of Work performed and Material used by the Blacksmiths'
Department of the Kingston Penitentiary, during the Year ending
December 31st, 1875.**

	Labor.	Material.	Total.	Time.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Custom work.....	50 75	64 43	115 18	101½
Rockwood Asylum.....	2 92	2 64	5 56	7
Pacific Railroad Co.....	69 35	59 92	129 27	103½
Cabinet shop, burnt building	73 28	32 44	105 72	101½
Warden's house and fence.....	254 43	258 09	512 52	148
North-west entrance	86 90	70 12	157 02	168
General jobbing.....	3,018 78	2,016 59	5,035 37	3,511½
	\$3,556 41	2,504 23	6,060 64	4,141

RECAPITULATION.

	Labor.	Material.	Total Value.	Time.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Custom work.....	50 75	64 43	115 18	101½
Rockwood Asylum.....	2 92	2 64	5 56	7
Depart Public Works.....	142 63	92 36	234 99	205½
Penitentiary.....	3,360 11	2,344 80	5,704 91	3,827½
	\$3,556 41	2,504 23	6,060 64	4,141

SUMMARY of Material used and Work done by the Blacksmiths' Department of the Kingston Penitentiary, during the Year ending December 31st, 1875.

No. of Item.		Labor.	Material.	Total.	Time.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
1	Blacksmiths' shop.....	73 85	457 68	531 53	301½
2	Steam engine	169 25	63 61	232 86	337
3	Water works	195 20	39 27	234 47	366
4	Carpenters' department.....	156 46	145 57	302 03	204
5	Tailor department	2 48	3 00	5 48	15
6	Bakery	2 40	1 92	4 32	1
7	Stone shed.....	1,118 15	463 35	1,581 50	596½
8	Quarries	348 78	144 09	492 87	270½
9	Lime kiln.....	0 30	0 36	0 66	1
10	West wharf.....	51 35	41 84	93 19	22½
11	Hospital.....	163 30	140 09	303 39	114½
12	Farm	26 13	9 47	35 60	41½
13	Prison	571 81	407 35	979 16	1,009
14	Stewards department.....	109 74	68 51	178 25	199½
15	Rockwood Asylum.....	2 92	2 64	5 56	7
16	Discharged convicts tools.....	5 85	10 40	16 25	4
17	Warden's house and fence.....	254 43	258 09	512 52	148
18	North-west entrance	86 90	70 12	157 02	168
19	Pacific Railroad Co.....	23 20	23 00	46 20	41½
20	Prison wharf derricks, "P. R. R. Co.".....	46 15	36 92	83 07	62½
21	do derricks.....	38 30	30 64	68 94	32½
22	Cabinet shop.....	34 98	1 80	36 78	68½
23	Female prison.....	0 58	0 46	1 04	4
24	Railroad track and cars.....	23 15	19 62	42 77	23½
25	Custom work	50 75	64 43	115 18	101½
		\$3,556 41	2,504 23	6,060 64	4,141

R. M. STEWART,
T. I.

RETURN of Unproductive Labour performed in the Kingston Penitentiary during 1875, showing the Number of Convicts employed in each Department on the 31st December, and the Number of Days' Work during the year.

Departments.	Men.	Days.
ason, quarries, stone-cutting and labour	168	34,773½
arpenter	36	10,036½
acksmith	14	4,141
ison shoe.....	15	3,838
ilor	37	3,521
kery	6	1,452
eward	14	4,119
ings	11	3,053
ash-house	6	1,845
ying-room.....	37	5,313
one-breakers, stables, wood-yard and bucket-ground	93	11,759
arm	11	3,720
ospital patients	17	5,570
do orderlies	3	1,267
males	21	6,927
orderlies	4	1,212
me-kiln.....	1	295
oint	1	308
oint, labour gang.....	26	2,028
ailroad.....	2	316
olitary	1	.....
ontract lock-shop—artisans	67	24,356½
do orderlies	2	618
ontract shoe-shop .....	.....	9,239
	593	139,707½

GENERAL SUMMARY of the Value of Labour performed in, and Material furnished by, the several Departments of the Kingston Penitentiary for the year 1875.

Departments.	Custom.		Rockwood.		Public Works.		Penitentiary.		Total.
	Material.	Labour.	Material.	Labour.	Material.	Labour.	Material.	Labour.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
ason	411 55	1,754 50	2 50	548 00	31 25	1,263 25	871 85	13,821 00	18,703 90
arpenter	57 75	391 08½	37 72	293 25	137 59	673 00	2,943 04	3,817 50	8,350 93½
acksmith	64 43	50 75	2 64	2 92	92 36	142 63	2,344 80	3,360 11	6,060 64
rison shoe.....	83 69	59 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,529 61	1,265 25	3,937 82
ailor.....	.....	211 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,072 14	3,283 14
arm .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,679 14	.....	4,679 14
emale .....	.....	160 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,236 40	1,396 90
Totals.....\$	617 42	2,627 10½	42 86	844 17	261 20	2,078 88	13,368 44	26,572 40	46,412 47½

GENERAL SUMMARY of the Value of Labour performed, etc.—Continued.

	Days.	Rate.	
		Cts.	\$ cts.
Bakery	1,452	75	1,089 00
Steward	4,119	40	1,647 60
Wings	3,053	40	1,221 20
Wash-house	1,845	40	738 00
Drying-room	5,313	40	2,125 20
Stone-breakers, stables, bucket-ground and wood-yard	11,759	40	4,703 60
Hospital orderlies	1,267	40	506 80
Female—nursing sick, house-work, washing, ironing, &c.....	3,286	40	1,314 40
Lime-kiln, chapels, yard, north lodge, messengers, railroad and Point	2,749	40	1,099 60
Prison shoe shop	3,838	75	2,878 50
Tailor	3,521	75	2,640 75
Labourers.....	2,028	40	811 20
Contract shoe-shop, to 30th September.....			4,619 50
do lock-shops			12,178 25
			82,986 07½

STATEMENT of Movement of Convicts in the Kingston Penitentiary from 12 p.m. 31st December, 1874, to 31st December, 1875.

Description.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining at 12 p.m. 31st December, 1874				385	23	408
Received since :—						
From County jails.....	187	6	193			
St. Vincent de Paul	158		158			
Recapture of escaped convict	1		1			
				346	6	352
Discharged since :—				731	29	760
By expiration of sentence	115	6	121			
Pardon	30	1	31			
Sent to Lunatic Asylum*	6		6			
Death	5	1	6			
Escape	3		3			
				159	8	167
Remaining at 12 p.m. 31st December, 1875				572	21	593

* Two of these convicts were sent to this Penitentiary from the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary to be transferred to Rockwood Asylum.

preceding 31st December, 1875.

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NOMINAL LIST of Convicts pardoned out of the Kingston Penitentiary during 1875, with Crime and Place, where convicted.

No.	Name.	Place.	Crime.
1	George H. Stearns	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	Robbery.
2	Ludwig Keber.....	York.....	Sheep stealing.
3	Frederick Belmont.....	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	Robbery.
4	John Downey.....	Ottawa.....	Manslaughter.
5	George Whitney.....	Wentworth	Rape.
6	Robert Douglas.....	Algoma.....	Wounding with intent.
7	Thomas Trembley	Essex.....	Shooting with intent.
8	W. J. Fitzmaurice.....	Ontario.....	Arson.
9	John Connors.....	Leeds and Grenville.. ..	Burglary and Larceny.
10	Patrick Corcoran.....	York.....	do do
11	Simon Hulbert.....	Essex.....	Horse stealing.
12	Squire Boulton.....	Essex.....	Cutting and wounding.
13	Joseph Moizau	Quebec	Robbery.
14	John Oliver.....	Northumberland, &c.. ..	Felony.
15	Louis Phillipe	Quebec	Crimping.
16	James Kerrison.....	Wentworth.....	Larceny.
17	Michael Judge.....	Leeds and Grenville.....	Rape.
18	William Green.....	Hastings.....	Assault and Robbery.
19	James Riddle.....	York.....	Larceny and receiving.
20	Charles Smith.....	Kent.....	Rape.
21	John Hamilton.....	Perth.	Murder.
22	James Gould.....	Norfolk	Highway robbery.
23	Joseph Bamberry.....	Brant.....	Larceny.
24	James English.....	Northumberland, &c.. ..	Manslaughter.
25	Peter Monterre.....	Brant.....	Larceny.
26	John McDonald.....	Wentworth.....	Rape.
27	George Livingston.....	Montreal	Horse stealing,
28	Frederick Draper.....	Northumberland, &c.....	Rape.
29	John McGinnis	Simcoe.....	Rape.
30	John Phelan	York	Burglary and Larceny.
31	Elizabeth Jones.....	Middlesex.....	Manslaughter.

NOMINAL LIST of Convicts who have died in the Kingston Penitentiary during 1875, with Crime and Place of conviction.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Place.
1	Andrew David.....	Murder.....	Kent.
2	Jane Sanderson.....	Larceny	Northumberland, &c.
3	Joseph Moore	Receiving stolen goods.....	Leeds and Grenville.
4	Ransom Place.....	Forgery.....	Wentworth.
5	J. R. Newman.....	Larceny	Montreal.
6	John Kelly	Crimping.....	Quebec.

CRIMINAL Statistical Tables of the Kingston Penitentiary, for the year 1875.

	Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Race.....	White	329	6	335	Occupations.	Butchers.....	5	.....	5
	Coloured	11	.....	11	—Continued..	Cabinet-makers.....	2	.....	2
	Indian.....	5	.....	5		Carpenters	17	.....	17
		345	6	351		Carters	9	.....	9
Civil Condi-						Carvers	1	.....	1
tion	Single.....	211	1	212		Cigar-makers	2	.....	2
	Married	127	5	132		Clerks.....	19	.....	19
	Widowed	7	.....	7		Cooks	2	.....	2
		345	6	351		Druggists	1	.....	1
Age.....						Engineers	5	.....	5
	Under 20.....	75	.....	75		Farmers	17	.....	17
	From 20 to 30	157	5	162		Females.....	.....	6	6
	“ 30 to 40.....	63	.....	63		Founders	1	.....	1
	“ 40 to 50.....	28	.....	28		Gardeners.....	3	.....	3
	“ 50 to 60.....	18	1	19		Hatters.....	1	.....	1
	Over 60.....	4	.....	4		Iron-fitters.....	1	.....	1
		345	6	351		Labourers.....	146	.....	146
Country.....						Lockmakers.....	1	.....	1
	Cape of Good Hope.....	.....	1	1		Lumber Merchants.....	1	.....	1
	England	38	.....	38		Machinists.....	1	.....	1
	France.....	10	.....	10		Mariners	13	.....	13
	Germany	2	.....	2		Merchants	3	.....	3
	Ireland.....	32	2	34		Moulders	2	.....	2
	New Brunswick.....	1	.....	1		Painters.....	7	.....	7
	Newfoundland	1	.....	1		Pattern-makers	1	.....	1
	Nova Scotia.....	1	.....	1		Peddlers.....	1	.....	1
	Ontario.....	79	2	81		Physicians	3	.....	3
	Prince Edward Island.	1	.....	1		Plasterers	2	.....	2
	Quebec.....	119	.....	119		Printers.....	4	.....	4
	Russia.....	1	.....	1		Railway Conductors....	1	.....	1
	Scotland.....	21	.....	21		Reporters	1	.....	1
	United States.....	39	1	40		Shipwrights	1	.....	1
		345	6	351		Shoemakers.	19	.....	19
Religion.....						Slaters.....	1	.....	1
	Baptist.....	10	1	11		Soldiers.....	1	.....	1
	Catholic.....	181	4	185		Stewards.....	1	.....	1
	Congregational.....	2	.....	2		Stone-cutters.....	5	.....	5
	Episcopalian.....	65	.....	65		Storeman.....	1	.....	1
	Irish Free.....	1	.....	1		Sweeps.....	1	.....	1
	Jewish	3	.....	3		Tailors.....	9	.....	9
	Methodist.....	27	1	28		Tobacconists.....	1	.....	1
	None	9	.....	9		Traders.....	1	.....	1
	Presbyterian	24	.....	24		Upholsterers.....	1	.....	1
	Protestant	23	.....	23		Varnishers.....	1	.....	1
		345	6	351		Whitesmiths....	1	.....	1
Occupations						Turners	1	.....	1
	Agents.....	2	.....	2			345	6	351
	Bakers.....	8	.....	8	Sentences....	Two years.....	106	3	109
	Barbers.....	5	.....	5		do and 6 mos...	2	1	3
	Blacksmiths.....	4	.....	4		do and 10 mos..	1	.....	1
	Boiler-makers.....	1	.....	1		Three years.....	117	1	118
	Book-keepers	3	.....	3		do and 2 mos...	1	.....	1
	Bricklayers.....	3	.....	3		Four years	19	.....	19
	Broom-makers.....	1	.....	1		do and 6 mos...	1	.....	1
						Five years.....	44	.....	44
						Six years.....	5	.....	5
						Seven years.....	17	.....	17
						Eight years.....	3	.....	3
						Nine years.....	1	.....	1
						Ten years.....	7	.....	7
						Eleven years.....	1	.....	1

CRIMINAL Statistical Tables of the Kingston Penitentiary, etc.—*Concluded.*

	Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Sentences.— <i>Continued.</i>	Fourteen years.....	5	.....	5	Crimes.— <i>Continued.</i>	Manslaughter.....	8	.....	1
	Sixteen years and 6 mos	1	.....	1		Murder.....	9	1	10
	Life	14	1	15		Murder, assault to.....	1	.....	1
		345	6	351		Perjury	2	1	3
Education ...	Neither read nor write.	86	1	87		Poison, attempt to.....	1	.....	1
	Read only.....	27	2	29		Post Office letter, de-	1	.....	1
	Read and write.....	232	3	235		stroying.....	1	.....	1
		345	6	351		Post Office letter, steal-	1	.....	1
Moral habits	Abstinent.....	89	1	90		ing money from..	1	.....	1
	Temperate.....	206	3	209		Rape	8	.....	8
	Intemperate	50	2	52		Rape, assault to.....	10	.....	10
		345	6	351		Receiving.....	6	.....	6
Crimes	Arson.....	12	.....	12		Robbery.....	19	.....	19
	do Attempt at.....	3	.....	3		Sheep stealing.....	2	.....	2
	Assault	6	.....	6		Sheep stealing and lar-	1	.....	1
	do Aggravated.....	3	.....	3		ceny.....	1	.....	1
	do on Constable..	1	.....	1		Shooting	4	.....	4
	Bestiality.....	2	.....	2		Sodomy.....	1	.....	1
	Bigamy.....	1	.....	1		Trees, destroying.....	2	.....	2
	Bringing stolen goods					Wounding	7	.....	7
	to Canada.....	2	.....	2		Wounding and larceny	1	.....	1
	Burglars tools in pos-						345	6	351
	session	2	.....	2	Counties	Algoma.....	1	.....	1
	Burglary.....	19	.....	19		Brant.....	10	.....	10
	do Aiding.....	1	.....	1		Bruce.....	4	.....	4
	do and larceny..	26	.....	26		Carleton.....	6	.....	6
	do and receiving..	1	.....	1		Essex.....	5	.....	5
	do and prison					Elgin.....	7	.....	7
	breach.....	2	.....	2		Frontenac	2	1	3
	Cattle stealing.....	4	.....	4		Grey.....	2	.....	2
	Counterfeit coin, utter-					Haldimand	2	.....	2
	ing	1	.....	1		Halton	1	.....	1
	Crimping.....	3	.....	3		Hastings.....	3	.....	3
	Embezzlement.....	3	.....	3		Huron.....	1	.....	1
	False pretences.....	2	.....	2		Kent.....	7	.....	7
	False pretences and					Lambton	6	.....	6
	prison breach.....	1	.....	1		Lanark.....	2	.....	2
	Felony	2	.....	2		Leeds and Grenville...	13	.....	13
	do and Aiding	1	.....	1		Lennox and Addington	2	1	3
	Forgery	12	.....	12		Lincoln.....	8	.....	8
	Highway robbery.....	2	.....	2		Middlesex.....	10	.....	10
	Horse stealing	24	1	25		Norfolk	4	.....	4
	Horse stealing and lar-					Northumberland and			
	ceny	1	.....	1		Durham	4	.....	4
	Horse stealing and					Ontario	6	.....	6
	prison breach.....	1	.....	1		Oxford.....	2	.....	2
	Larceny.....	112	2	114		Peel.....	6	.....	6
	Larceny, arson and					Perth.....	1	.....	1
	prison breach.....	1	.....	1		Peterboro.....	2	.....	2
	Larceny, attempt at....	2	.....	2		Prescott and Russell...	1	.....	1
	Larceny and embezzle-					Prince Edward.....	1	.....	1
	ment.....	1	.....	1		Renfrew.....	1	.....	1
	Larceny and false pre-					Simcoe	2	1	3
	tence.....	2	1	3		St. Vin't de Paul Pen'ry	158	.....	158
	Larceny and prison					Victoria.....	1	.....	1
	breach.....	3	.....	3		Waterloo.....	1	.....	1
	Larceny and receiving	2	.....	2		Welland.....	10	.....	10
						Wentworth..	18	1	19
						York.....	35	2	37
							345	6	351

**LIST of Convicts who have been re-committed to the Kingston Penitentiary
and the number of times, for year 1875.**

No.	Name.	Times.		Remarks.
		1st.	2nd.	
1	Walter Barry	1	.....
2	George Everett	1	.....
3	Alexander Graham.....	1	.....
4	Rose Ann Harper	1	.....
5	William Thompson	1	.....
6	George Martin.....	1	.....
7	John North.....	1	.....
8	William Roberts.....	.....	1	
9	James Butler	1	.....
10	Peter Connors.....	1	.....
11	Andrew Kerrigan.....	1	.....
12	Alexander McEwen	1	.....
13	Robert Waters.....	1	.....
14	Elizabeth J. Burton.....	1	.....
15	William Simpson	1	.....
16	John O'Donnell.....	1	.....
17	Jackson Weir.....	.....	1	
18	Thomas Spellman	1	.....
19	John J. Rose.....	1	.....
20	Angus Shute.....	1	.....
21	William H. Williams.....	1	.....
22	Alfred Welch.....	1	.....
23	Philip Donnelly	1	.....
24	Andrew Smith.....	1	.....
25	Thomas Evans.....	1	.....
		23	2	

**SUMMARY of Punishments awarded to the Convicts in the Kingston
Penitentiary, for the year 1875.**

Month.	No. without bed.	No. in dark cell.	No. in solitary cell.	No. flogged.	No. of lashes.	No. chained.	No. admonished.	No. who lost part remission.	No. deprived of school.	No. deprived of light.	No. in South Wing.	Remarks.
Janury	13	4	.....	.....	.....	2	23	.....	19	.....
February	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	.....	16	.....
March	1	29	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	33	.....
April	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	48	2	61	18	
May	42	2	.....	.....	.....	3	57	2	66	29	
June	72	5	2	48	7	4	58	2	63	32	
July	64	1	.....	.....	.....	6	42	2	36	15	
August	55	.....	5	96	.....	9	32	3	38	23	
September	33	.....	3	72	.....	8	45	10	40	61	
October	19	.....	2	36	.....	.....	2	.....	10	18	
November..	53	.....	2	48	.....	2	5	2	8	48	
December	47	....	2	60	.....	15	5	.....	25	12	
	1	507	13	16	360	7	64	354	23	415	256	

CRIMINAL Statistical Tables of the Kingston Penitentiary, etc.—*Concluded.*

	Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Sentences.— <i>Continued.</i>	Fourteen years.....	5	.....	5	Crimes.— <i>Continued.</i>	Manslaughter.....	8	.....	1
	Sixteen years and 6 mos	1	.....	1		Murder.....	9	1	10
	Life	14	1	15		Murder, assault to.....	1	.....	1
		345	6	351		Perjury	2	1	3
Education ...	Neither read nor write.	86	1	87		Poison, attempt to.....	1	.....	1
	Read only.....	27	2	29		Post Office letter, de-	1	.....	1
	Read and write.....	232	3	235		stroying.....	1	.....	1
		345	6	351		Post Office letter, steal-	1	.....	1
Moral habits	Abstinent.....	89	1	90		ing money from..	1	.....	1
	Temperate.....	206	3	209		Rape	8	.....	8
	Intemperate	50	2	52		Rape, assault to.....	10	.....	10
		345	6	351		Receiving.....	6	.....	6
Crimes	Arson.....	12	.....	12		Robbery.....	19	.....	19
	do Attempt at.....	3	.....	3		Sheep stealing.....	2	.....	2
	Assault	6	.....	6		Sheep stealing and lar-	1	.....	1
	do Aggravated.....	3	.....	3		ceny.....	1	.....	1
	do on Constable...	1	.....	1		Shooting	4	.....	4
	Bestiality.....	2	.....	2		Sodomy.....	1	.....	1
	Bigamy.....	1	.....	1		Trees, destroying.....	2	.....	2
	Bringing stolen goods					Wounding	7	.....	7
	to Canada.....	2	.....	2		Wounding and larceny	1	.....	1
	Burglars tools in pos-						345	6	351
	session	2	.....	2	Counties	Algoma.....	1	.....	1
	Burglary.....	19	.....	19		Brant.....	10	.....	10
	do Aiding.....	1	.....	1		Bruce.....	4	.....	4
	do and larceny...	26	.....	26		Carleton.....	6	.....	6
	do and receiving..	1	.....	1		Essex.....	5	.....	5
	do and prison					Elgin.....	7	.....	7
	breach.....	2	.....	2		Frontenac	2	1	3
	Cattle stealing.....	4	.....	4		Grey.....	2	.....	2
	Counterfeit coin, utter-	1	.....	1		Haldimand	2	.....	2
	ing	3	.....	3		Halton	1	.....	1
	Crimping.....	3	.....	3		Hastings.....	3	.....	3
	Embezzlement.....	3	.....	3		Huron.....	1	.....	1
	False pretences.....	2	.....	2		Kent.....	7	.....	7
	False pretences and					Lambton	6	.....	6
	prison breach.....	1	.....	1		Lanark.....	2	.....	2
	Felony	2	.....	2		Leeds and Grenville...	13	.....	13
	do and Aiding	1	.....	1		Lennox and Addington	2	1	3
	Forgery	12	.....	12		Lincoln.....	8	.....	8
	Highway robbery.....	2	.....	2		Middlesex.....	10	.....	10
	Horse stealing	24	1	25		Norfolk	4	.....	4
	Horse stealing and lar-					Northumberland and			
	ceny	1	.....	1		Durham	4	.....	4
	Horse stealing and					Ontario	6	.....	6
	prison breach.....	1	.....	1		Oxford.....	2	.....	2
	Larceny.....	112	2	114		Peel.....	6	.....	6
	Larceny, arson and					Perth.....	1	.....	1
	prison breach.....	1	.....	1		Peterboro.....	2	.....	2
	Larceny, attempt at....	2	.....	2		Prescott and Russell...	1	.....	1
	Larceny and embezzle-					Prince Edward.....	1	.....	1
	ment.....	1	.....	1		Renfrew.....	1	.....	1
	Larceny and false pre-					Simcoe	2	1	3
	tence.....	2	1	3		St. Vin't de Paul Pen'ry	158	.....	158
	Larceny and prison					Victoria.....	1	.....	1
	breach.....	3	.....	3		Waterloo.....	1	.....	1
	Larceny and receiving	2	.....	2		Welland.....	10	.....	10
						Wentworth..	18	1	19
						York.....	35	2	37
							345	6	351

**LIST of Convicts who have been re-committed to the Kingston Penitentiary
and the number of times, for year 1875.**

No.	Name.	Times.		Remarks.
		1st.	2nd.	
1	Walter Barry	1	.....
2	George Everett	1	.....
3	Alexander Graham.....	1	.....
4	Rose Ann Harper	1	.....
5	William Thompson	1	.....
6	George Martin.....	1	.....
7	John North.....	1	.....
8	William Roberts.....	.....	1	
9	James Butler	1	.....
10	Peter Connors.....	1	.....
11	Andrew Kerrigan...	1	.....
12	Alexander McEwen	1	.....
13	Robert Waters...	1	.....
14	Elizabeth J. Burton.....	1	.....
15	William Simpson	1	.....
16	John O'Donnell.....	1	.....
17	Jackson Weir.....	.....	1	
18	Thomas Spellman	1	.....
19	John J. Rose.....	1	.....
20	Angus Shute.....	1	.....
21	William H. Williams.....	1	.....
22	Alfred Welch.....	1	.....
23	Philip Donnelly	1	.....
24	Andrew Smith.....	1	.....
25	Thomas Evans.....	1	.....
		23	2	

**SUMMARY of Punishments awarded to the Convicts in the Kingston
Penitentiary, for the year 1875.**

Month.	No. without bed.	No. in dark cell.	No. in solitary cell.	No. flogged.	No. of lashes.	No. chained.	No. admonished.	No. who lost part remission.	No. deprived of school.	No. deprived of light.	No. in South Wing.	Remarks.
Janury	19	4	.....	.....	.....	2	23	.....	19	.....
February	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	.....	16	.....
March	1	29	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	33	.....
April	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	48	2	61	18	
May	42	2	.....	.....	.....	3	57	2	66	29	
June	72	5	2	48	7	4	58	2	63	32	
July	64	1	.....	.....	.....	6	42	2	36	15	
August	55	.....	5	96	.....	9	32	3	38	23	
September	33	.....	3	72	.....	8	45	10	40	61	
October	19	.....	2	36	.....	.....	2	.....	10	18	
November...	53	.....	2	48	.....	2	5	2	8	48	
December	47	....	2	60	.....	16	5	.....	25	12	
	1	507	13	16	360	7	64	354	23	415	256	

RETURN OF PUNISHMENTS in the Female Department, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year ending 31st of December, 1875.

MONTH.	Solitary and Lose Remission.	Solitary with Bread and Water, and Loss of Remission and Hair Cut.	Reports not acted upon.	Admonished.	No. of Reports.	No. Reported.	No. of Women in Prison in each month.
January	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	23
February .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	24
March	1	.....	3	1	5	4	24
April.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	24
May.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
June	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	22
July .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
August.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	2	22
September.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
October .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
November .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
December .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Totals	5	2	3	2	12	10	

MARY LEAHY,
Matron.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,
31st December, 1875.

NOMINAL list of Convicts who have become insane during 1875, with their present state.

No.	Name.	Present State.
1	John B. Clements.....	No improvement.
2	Oliver Bosquin	do
3	Alexander Garrison	do
4	Timothy Topping.....	do
5	Orange L. Lemmons	Committed suicide, Dec. 22, 1875.
6	Benjamin Clouthier.....	No improvement.

NOTE.—Two of the above convicts were received from the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

RETURN of "Remission of Sentence" earned by Convicts discharged from
the Kingston Penitentiary during the year 1875,

No.		Days earned.
3	Convicts averaged	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	do do	13
2	do do	31
6	do do	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	do do	54
5	do do	64 $\frac{1}{2}$
36	do do	75 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	do do	81
3	do do	92
4	do do	106
3	do do	112
22	do do	127
1	do earned	130
2	do averaged	144
2	do do	161
2	do do	173
3	do do	181 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	do do	204
3	do do	217
3	do do	227
6	do do	231
1	do earned	272
1	do do	333
1	do do	428
1	do do	432
121	Total .....	.....

SURGEON'S REPORT.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,

January, 3rd, 1876.

SIR,---I have the honor to present my Annual Report for the year 1875.

The sanitary condition of the Prison is nearly all that could be desired, certainly all that could be reasonably expected, in view of the fact that it is not a modern structure. The defective construction, originally of the sewers and sleeping cells, render it a matter of surprise that the health of the convicts continues so good. Indeed were it not for the constant vigilance of the Warden, a large sick and death rate would result from these causes alone. Good food, cleanliness, regular work and proper clothing continue producing their proper effects.

The convicts on the whole are healthy, and manifest a cheerfulness which is surprising under the circumstances.

A larger proportion than usual of the convicts received during the year have been of enfeebled constitution, many of them scarcely vigorous enough to help themselves, being diseased, maimed, halt and blind. Of the latter class two were so blind as to be unable to help themselves, and upon their arrival had to be taken into Hospital and will have to remain there until the expiration of their sentence. These invalids, as they undoubtedly are, are constant applicants for advice and treatment, and necessarily increase our percentage of sick, in and out of Hospital. Thanks to a good Providence our death rate is small, and although we have had serious cases of illness, the ratio of recoveries has been large. The excellency of the Hospital, the efficient oversight of the Hospital Overseer, Mr. Halliday, and the reasonable appliances at our disposal, contributes largely to this result. Our Orderlies or Nurses are convicts, and they readily and humanely do all in their power to alleviate the suffering of all placed under their care.

I am happy in being able to state that, inculcated and practised by the Warden, a humane feeling prevails among all classes in the Institution, and that no similar community could be better cared for.

Of the Officers of the prison 26 have been confined to their homes from illness, involving absence from duty 300 days.

The total number prescribed for, and to whom medicine was administered, amounted to 2,221.

Herewith are appended the usual statistics.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

M. LOVELL, M. D.
Surgeon.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

**ANNUAL RETURN of Cases treated in the Hospital, Kingston Penitentiary,
from 1st January to 31st December, 1875.**

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Dead.	Remaining.	Remarks.
Abscess		2	1	.....	1	
Asthma		2	2	.....	.....
Apoplexy		1	.....	1	.....
Boils... ..		12	12	.....	.....
Bronchitis		6	5	1	.....
Bronchocele.	1	.....	.....	.....	1	
Burns		9	9	.....	.....
Cephalœ		1	1	.....	.....
Carbuncle		1	1	.....	.....
Cataract		1	.....	.....	1	
Cholera		75	75	.....	.....
Colic	1	13	14	.....	.....
Constipation		2	2	.....	.....
Contusion		23	23	.....	.....
Debility	2	10	12	.....	.....
Delirium Tremens		1	1	.....	.....	Suffering from the disease when received into pri- son.
Dementia		3	2	.....	1	
Diarrhœa		38	38	.....	.....
Dyspepsia		8	8	.....	.....
Dysentery		2	2	.....	.....
Embolism		1	.....	1	.....
Epilepsy		12	12	.....	.....
Erysipelas		3	2	.....	1	
Febriculœ	1	120	120	.....	1	
Fever Intermittens		1	1	.....	.....
Fever Typhoid	1	17	16	.....	2	
Fistula in ano	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Fracture Tibia		1	1	.....	.....
Hæmatemesis		1	.....	.....	1	
Hæmorrhoids		1	1	.....	.....
Heart disease	1	3	2	2	.....
Hypochondriasis		1	1	.....	.....
Hysteria		1	1	.....	.....
Influenza		3	3	.....	.....
Jaundice		1	1	.....	.....
Lumbago		9	9	.....	.....
Malingering		19	19	.....	.....
Mania		1	1	.....	.....
Ophthalmia	1	21	20	.....	2	
Orchitis		1	1	.....	.....
Paralysis	1	.....	.....	.....	1	
Phthisis		1	.....	.....	1	
Pleuritis		1	1	.....	.....
Pleurodynia		3	3	.....	.....
Pneumonia Typhoid		3	1	1	1	
Phlegmon		2	2	.....	.....
Rheumatism		17	16	.....	1	
Scrofula		1	1	.....	.....
Senility		1	.....	.....	1	
Sprain	1	8	9	.....	.....
Synoritis		2	2	.....	.....
Syphilis		3	3	.....	.....
Tonsillitis		6	5	.....	1	
Ulcers		3	3	.....	.....
Varicella		1	1	.....	.....
Whitlow		3	3	.....	.....
Wounds		42	42	.....	.....
Total	11	524	512	6	17	

Average daily sick..... 15.26
 Proportion of deaths to admission.. 1.12 per cent.
 Proportion of deaths to strength per
 1000.....

M. LOVELL, M.D.,
Surgeon.

ANNUAL RETURN of Deaths in Hospital, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year 1875.

No.	Names.	Age.	Disease.	When admitted.	Died.	Country.	No. of days in Hospital.	Remarks.
1	Andrew David.....	65	Heart disease.....	5th Jan., 1875....	3rd March, 1875..	Canada	54	Indian.
2	Jane Sanderson.	51	Bronchitis.	15th Sept., 1875..	27th Sept., 1875..	Ireland	13	
3	Joseph Moore	45	Typhoid Pneumonia ...	13th Oct., 1875...	18th Oct., 1875...	England.....	6	
4	Ransom Place	22	Apoplexy	16th Nov., 1875...	17th Nov., 1875...	Canada	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	
5	James R. Newman.....	32	Embolism	23rd Nov., 1875...	23rd Nov., 1875...	United States	15 minutes	
6	John Kelly	28	Heart disease.....	17th Nov., 1875...	25th Dec., 1875...	Ireland	39	This man was transferred from the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary on the 27th October last, at which time he suffered acutely from the disease of which he subsequently died.

M. LOVELL, M.D.,
Surgeon, K. P.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,
1st January, 1876.

STATEMENT of Accidents to Convicts in the Kingston Penitentiary, during the Year 1875.

Date:	Names.	Where employed.	Nature of accident.	Cause of accident.	No. of days in Hospital.	Remarks.
1875.						
13th May	Albert Burns	Convict shoe shop	Loss of first joint right thumb	Caught by pegging machine..	32	
7th July.....	Louis Phillippe	Quarry.....	Contusion of ankle.....	Fall of derrick.....	47	
29th Sept.	Jean J. Cheril	Stone shed	Fracture of tibia.....	Fall of stone off banker	83	
6th Nov.....	James Alexander	Foundry,.....	Lacerated wound of finger....	Caught in machinery	23	
6th Dec.....	Ludger Houle	Quarry	Two crushed fingers	Fall of stone.....	17	

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,
1st January, 1876.

M. LOVELL, M.D.,
Surgeon.

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

Statistics for Annual Report for the year 1875.

Number of days sick in hospital.....	5,570
do orderlies attending sick.....	1,267
do sick in hospital last day of year, 31st December.....	17
do orderlies employed attending sick, 31st December.....	3

1st January, 1876.

J. HALLIDAY, M D.

MATRON'S REPORT.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,

1st January, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honor to report on the condition of the Female Department of the Kingston Penitentiary for the year ending 31st December 1875.

At the expiration of the year 1874 there remained in this Department 23 females, since then the number has decreased to 21 on the last of the past year.

Since my last report six have been received and six discharged by expiration of sentence, one was pardoned and one died, the conduct and industry of the prisoners have been generally very good. Few complaints have been made against them for misconduct—this can be ascertained by reference to the return, of punishments accompanying this report, the earnings amount to \$2,494.10.

The school in connection with this department is attended by all those who cannot read nor write, during their attendance they are very attentive and show a strong disposition to make all the progress possible during the time allowed to them for instruction.

I have added hereto a return of the work done in this department which I hope will prove satisfactory. There has been made by the Female convicts during the year.

Braces.....	days	64
Chemise.....	"	58
Caps.....	"	75
Drawers	"	200
Dresses.....	"	46
Jackets	"	11
Mitts.....	"	16
Matrasses	"	374
Neckties	"	59
Pillowslips	"	52
Pockethandkerchiefs	"	152
Pants.....	pairs	656
Socks	"	1,589
Stockings	days	104
Sheets	"	50
Shirts (cotton).....	"	152
Shirts, (flannel).....	"	503
Shrouds	"	6
Skirts	"	22
Towels.....	"	51
Mending for male prison.....	"	185
Sewing for female prison.....	"	69
Household work.....	"	1,833
Washing and Ironing.....	"	1,453
		<hr/>
		7,782
Extra labour.....	"	855
		<hr/>
		6,927
Cash.....	\$160.50	

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

MARY LEAHY.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

SIR,--- In presenting the Report for the year now ended, I am sorry to have to record a large increase in the number under my charge owing, I believe, to pressure of the time, driving into crime many who though inclined to be honest are not strong enough to resist any temptation of more than ordinary power.

During part of the past year I discharged the duties as Mr. Mulkins' *locum tenens* part he discharged himself, and on his resignation I was appointed Chaplain.

I append a list of visits, &c., for the two months since my appointment.

In the Hospital 526 visits were paid, divided among 42 persons according to the length of their stay in Hospital.

At class 285 were instructed, the Sunday and Wednesday services have been duly performed. At Christmas 44 convicts (37 male and 7 females) received the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper after careful instruction.

Thanks to the grant from the Government I was enabled to add largely to the Library, a great boon to the men and a great means of preventing evil, if not of doing positive good.

Of the moral improvement of the convicts it is hard to speak positively, because we can keep track of only but a few after they leave, my belief is, that as a check upon their downward progress, the means used are very efficient, that as a means of doing positive good they are moderately successful if we do not form too high expectations, and are content with the fact that many go out with their minds made up for a struggle with evil even although they often prove weak when temptation overtakes them.

One other matter I would lay before you, I believe there is some substantial justice in the complaints made of hymns ancient and modern by the Presbyterian Synod. It contains some few hymns which teach doctrines unacceptable to Evangelical Christendom. It might be as well to change it which could be done gradually and without incurring any extra expense by the substitution as new hymn books were required of the Irish Church Hymnal which contains one hundred and sixty hymns in common with Hymns Ancient and Modern, and has no doctrine which could offend any reasonable mind.

Yours faithfully,

CONWAY E. CARTWRIGHT,
Chaplain.

J. G. MOYLAN,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLIN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

SIR,—I have the honor to present to your consideration this, my first Annual Report, as R. C. Chaplain of the Kingston Penitentiary. I received my official appointment on the 17th ult., but have been the acting R. C. Chaplain since the 2nd day of May last.

As far as I am acquainted with the Prison regulations and the enforcing of the Prison Rules by the present officials, I must express as being convinced of their conduciveness to the physical and moral advancement of the prisoners.

My visits to the prison, like those of my predecessors, were for the purpose of holding Divine service, giving instructions or visiting the Hospital and School. The Hospital is always kept clean and healthy, and the patients are always treated with kindness and attention. The School is well attended, and many of the prisoners who, entirely ignorant, even of the alphabet, at their arrival will be able to read, write and cypher tolerably at the expiration of their sentence.

We have a good English library attached to the Catholic Chapel, and many an hour of useful reading is thus afforded the convicts, which but for this privilege, would be spent in despondency or evil meditations. We are, however, by no means well supplied with French reading. The number of convicts of French origin has greatly increased this year by the numbers sent from the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul. Hence the necessity of additional French reading.

Among the pleasing incidents of the year I might place foremost the frequent visits of His Lordship Bishop O'Brien. At two of these visits, viz. : the 23rd of May and the 7th of November, he administered the sacrament of confirmation to, in all, forty-four persons.

On May 23rd—

Males.....	17
Females.....	1
November 7th—	
Males.....	26
	—
Total.....	44

At each visit His Lordship addressed the convicts under my spiritual care in French and English. His instructions were well received by all, as I am pleased to say all religious instructions are by the majority of the Catholic prisoners. There is no greater proof of this required than the number who frequent the sacraments. The number of Holy Communions during the year was about (800) eight hundred.

Another proof, however, of the sincerity of many of the prisoners is their respect for the Chapel and the anxiety manifested in decorating it for the great festival of Christmas.

The following statement will show the increase of prisoners of 1875 over 1874 :
Number of Catholic prisoners January 1st, 1875 :

Males.....	100
Females.....	9
	—
Total.....	109

Number of Catholic prisoners January 1st, 1876 :

Males.....	239
Females.....	9
	—
Total.....	248
Giving an increase over last year.....	139

This increase arises from the numbers received from St. Vincent de Paul.

There was but one death among the Catholic prisoners this year which speaks much for the healthful condition of the institution.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

P. A. TWOHEY,
R. C. Chaplain.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

SCHOOL MASTERS' REPORT.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 12th January, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit to you my Annual Report on the School of the Kingston Penitentiary for the year ending the 31st day of January 1875.

The Average Daily attendance.....	80
Branches taught, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.....	
In the First Book, reading only.....	26
In the Second Book, reading and learning to write.....	21
In the Third Book, reading, writing and ciphering.....	33

I respectfully beg leave to state that the progress made by those attending school has been most satisfactory, of course there are a few who do not evince any great desire to learn, but I am happy to say the great majority desire to learn all they can. Those attending school are furnished in their cells, if asked for, with the same kind of books, slates, &c., as are used in the school room.

On the whole, I think those attending school are progressing as favourably as can be expected.

Many thanks are due the Chaplains for their frequent visits to the school room, and the encouragement given on those visits inspires both pupils and teachers with greater zeal.

Before closing this report I must say that my assistant teachers evince the greatest zeal for the improvement of those under their tuition.

Your most obedient Servant,

J. B. P. MATHEWSON,
School Master.

JOHN CREIGHTON, Esq.,
Warden, Kingston Penitentiary.

ROCKWOOD ASYLUM.

ROCKWOOD ASYLUM,

KINGSTON. ONT., 11th January, 1876.

SIR,—In my Annual Report, for several years, I have urged the necessity of making more extended provision for the care of the insane, and this is a matter which will no longer admit of postponement, seeing the press has become alive to its necessity and strongly advocates its adoption. And the Grand Jurors at almost every County Assize throughout the Province refer to it in their presentment.

If anything were wanted to stir up the authorities on this subject, the census returns lately published should do so. The startling fact is therein proclaimed that in the population of our Province, amounting to 1,620,851, we have no fewer than 4,081 persons of unsound mind. It may be said though, that at Confederation the Lunatic Asylums were handed over to the different Provinces, and to them belong the care of the insane.

Rockwood Asylum, however, is still a Dominion Institution and it is clearly the duty of our Government while it retains possession of a single Asylum to assist in making provision for the care of those unfortunate ones who have been deprived of the right use of their reason.

This institution is not a local one, as its Reports will show that we have had patients from almost all, if not all, the counties in the Province; and not only so, but we have had patients from a point as far east as sixty miles below Quebec and as far west as Manitoba,

Although Rockwood Asylum has extended its benefits so widely, nevertheless we have not room enough to accommodate one-half of those shown by the census to be of unsound mind in the eastern third of our own Province.

Insanity is a disease, and like other diseases, the success attending its treatment greatly depends on the earliness of the stage at which the proper remedies are prescribed and administered.

We are now so pressed for want of room that we can very rarely admit a recent case, and the stage at which we would have reasonable hope of restoring a fair percentage of our cases to a sound state of mind, has passed away before their admission, and those who might have been healed and placed in a fit state to earn a living for themselves, become confirmed, chronic maniacs, over-crowding our asylums and shutting others out from hopeful treatment.

If the building were completed we would have ample room to accommodate six hundred and fifty (650) patients, and in my opinion a larger number than that should not be allowed in any single asylum.

The site for a large asylum where Rockwood now stands was most judiciously chosen, as in no other place in the Province do greater facilities exist for building a large public institution, nor could better hygienic conditions be found elsewhere. Excellent stone for building purposes could be found on, or close to the grounds, and convict labour could be employed for the work, or now, when so much distress prevails, large numbers of stonecutters, quarrymen and labourers could be fully employed at their respective callings.

The air around the asylum is free from the contaminating influences that affect so injuriously some other institutions of a like kind. Our supply of pure water for all purposes is unlimited and the facilities for drainage unsurpassed. Supplies of all kinds can be procured as cheaply here as in almost any locality in the Province, so that with all those advantages in its favour I can strongly recommend the Government to make provision for the commencement of work so absolutely essential to afford increased and necessary accommodation for the insane.

Whether the recommendation for additional buildings be approved or not, it is now necessary to re-arrange the apartments in the centre building and their occupancy, as at a comparatively small outlay this part of the asylum could be made to accommodate thirty respectable paying patients at least.

Our grounds as well as our building are too circumscribed. It is very desirable to have land enough to give employment to our patients, as physical exercise is a very valuable auxiliary to other curative means with the insane.

Mr. Langmuir in his annual report, recently presented to the Ontario Legislature, states in reference to Rockwood Asylum:—"At the time of Mr. Scoble's visit upwards of ninety male patients were out working at the several employments furnished by the domestic officers of the Asylum--the grounds and the improvements in progress. This is a very large percentage considering the character of the patients committed to the Asylum. The amount of work that has been performed by the patients in this institution is not the least remarkable feature in connection with its management; and the construction of a beautiful and productive garden in the rocky and hitherto barren soil, is a lasting monument of their industry and perseverance."

We have now improved our grounds as far as practicable, and unless more land will soon be acquired we will not be able to give our patients that amount of out-door exercise so very desirable in their condition.

In England, where land is so very valuable, the Commissioners on Lunacy generally recommend one acre to every four patients; but, after all our improvements, we have not more than one acre of arable land to every twenty-five patients. A sufficient quantity of land for present purposes can now be acquired at a reasonable rate close to our present property—in fact, adjoining it—a plot of ground that I recommended to be purchased some years ago.

It will be necessary during the year 1876 that my recommendations in the report for 1874, in reference to the enlargement of the laundry and steam-drying room, should be attended to, as well as erecting a separate apartment for ironing the clothes. In a large institution it is absolutely essential that every facility should be afforded for washing both bed and body clothing, and the present arrangements are not sufficiently extensive for our use. The plans sometime ago submitted for building, and other necessary changes connected therewith, will amount to five thousand dollars. That amount should, therefore, be placed in the estimates.

I may here be permitted to remark that a member of the present Government is reported to have said that Rockwood Asylum was the most expensively conducted one in the Province. I cannot conceive why such an impression should be entertained, as I fearlessly assert that there is not another asylum, either in Canada or on the Continent of America, more economically managed, or where the actual cost of maintenance per patient has been kept so low.

This Asylum occupies a most anomalous position, for while it is a Dominion institution, the cost of its maintenance is chiefly defrayed by the Province of Ontario. To make this assertion plainly appear, I will place in parallel columns the actual outlay on the part of the Dominion Government for all purposes—construction works as well as maintenance—for the past four years, and the amounts received by the Dominion Government from the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, for the maintenance of their patients in the corresponding years:

Amount of Dominion Funds expended during the following years, viz. :—

1872. \$46,307 36

1873. \$50,705 99

1874. \$52,735 50

1875. \$44,900 58

Amount of money received by the Dominion Government from the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec : —

1872 { Ontario \$46,903 80
 { Quebec 1,001 00

\$47,904 80

1873 { Ontario \$49,721 08
 { Quebec 1,001 00

\$50,722 08

1874 { Ontario \$51,986 73
 { Quebec 1,001. 00

\$52,987 73

1875 { Ontario \$52,163 35
 { Quebec 919 00

\$53,082 35

The Asylum property has been very much enhanced in value by the labour of the Ontario patients principally. This year, for the first time, we place a nominal value on works performed, extended reports of which will be found in Tables 7 and 8 hereunto appended.

An excellent breakwater has been built, the work on an esplanade commenced, an excellent young orchard planted, the grounds for which (quarrying trenches out of the rock) have been not only prepared by the Ontario patients, but the cost of the purchase of the trees covered by the sum paid by that Province also. In fact, the grounds about this Asylum are worth more than double the money to-day that they were when I took charge of them, and as Mr. Langmuir justly reports, what was formerly a barren, rocky waste has been converted into beautiful parterres, walks and gardens, and all has been effected without asking the Government to expend one dollar for labour, as it has all been done by our own patients.

The breakwater was built and partly filled by convicts from the Kingston Penitentiary. The filling was completed by our own patients and keepers.

Twelve Tables will be found appended, which convey a good deal of useful information.

No. 1 shows the movements of the patients during the year.

No. 2 shows the movements of patients since the Asylum was opened.

No. 3 shows the previous residence of patients admitted since the Asylum was opened. This Table exhibits the wide-spread benefits this Asylum has conferred.

No. 4 shows the obituary for the year.

No. 5 shows the cause of death in all fatal cases since the Asylum was opened.

No. 6 shows the expenditure for the year. The low rates at which contracts were taken, and the low figures paid for coal and cordwood have kept the expenditure for the year very low.

No. 7 shows the employment of the patients and their attendants during the year. This Table shows that the male patients performed 16,201 days work during 1875.

No. 8 shows the nominal value of labour performed, calculated at very low rates. This \$10,249.90 may be classed as actually saved, as, had not our own patients been both able and willing to perform those several works, other parties would require to have been employed for that purpose.

No. 9 shows the produce of our farm and garden, and a very moderate valuation of the same, namely \$1,351.96.

No. 10 gives a list of articles made and repaired during the year in the Tailors' and Shoemakers' shop.

No. 11 gives an enumeration of the articles made and repaired in the Female Department.

No. 12 gives measurement of works performed by carpenters, blacksmiths, masons, painters, glaziers, quarry-men, and some labourers.

Thanking you for your kindness to the officers and employees of the Asylum,

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN R. DICKSON, M.D., F. R. C. S. E.,
Medical Superintendent.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

TABLE NO. 1.

SHOWING movements of Patients in Rockwood Asylum for the Year ending 31st December, 1875.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Asylum, 1st January, 1875.....	211	169	380
Ontario patients admitted during 1875.....	8	25	33
Kingston Penitentiary.....	4	.....	4
From Province of Ontario.....	2	.....	2
do do Quebec .....	.....	.....	.....
Total number under treatment during year.....	225	194	419
<i>Discharged.</i>	Males.	Females.	Total.
Recovered.....	9	14	23
Died.....	8	9	17
Transferred.....	1	0	1
	18	23	41
Remaining 31st December, 1875.....	207	171	378
Average number of residents during the year.....	214	170	380

TABLE NO. 2.

SHOWING the Admissions, Discharges, Elopements, Transfers and Deaths, from the opening of the Asylum, 25th June, 1855, to 31st December, 1875.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Warrant patients and others from counties and county gaols.....	421	320	741
Convict lunatics from the Penitentiary.....	139	11	150
Patients from Toronto Asylum.....	17	12	29
Patients from Malden Asylum.....	0	5	5
Convict from Penetanguishene Reformatory.....	1	0	1
Military.....	5	0	5
Total number of admissions.....	583	348	931
<i>Discharged.</i>	Males.	Females.	Total.
Recovered.....	215	101	316
Died.....	152	75	227
Eloped.....	7	0	7
Transferred.....	2	1	3
	376	177	553
Remaining in Asylum, 31st December, 1875.....	207	171	378

TABLE No. 3,
SHOWING previous residence of Patients admitted since the Asylum was opened.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District.....	1	1	2	Brought forward.....	270	206	476
Manitoba.....		1	1				
Counties.							
Brant.....	6	4	10	Oxford.....	14	3	17
Bruce.....	3	4	7	Peel.....	7	1	8
Carleton.....	36	29	65	Perth.....	8	8	16
Elgin.....	2	3	5	Peterborough.....	6	5	11
Essex.....	2	2	4	Prescott and Russell.....	5	6	11
Frontenac.....	59	44	103	Prince Edward.....	10	4	14
Grey.....	6	7	13	Renfrew.....	9	5	14
Haldimand.....	6	6	12	Simcoe.....	7	5	12
Halton.....	1	0	1	Stormont, Dundas and Glen-			
				garry.....	28	18	46
Hastings.....	26	16	42	Victoria.....	3	9	12
Huron.....	6	4	10	Waterloo.....	10	4	14
Kent.....	2	0	2	Welland.....	6	4	10
Lambton.....	12	2	14	Wellington.....	2	4	6
Lanark.....	23	18	41	Wentworth.....	11	7	18
Leeds and Grenville.....	22	11	33	York.....	24	31	55
Lennox and Addington.....	13	8	21	Toronto Asylum.....	17	12	29
Lincoln.....	9	3	12	Malden Asylum.....	0	5	5
Middlesex.....	6	3	9	Penetanguishene Reformatory	1	0	1
Norfolk.....	6	4	10	Penitentiary.....	139	11	150
Northumberland and Durham.	10	19	29	Military.....	5	0	5
Ontario.....	13	17	30	Central Prison.....	1	0	1
Carried forward...	270	206	476	Total admissions.....	583	348	931

TABLE No. 4.
Obituary of the year 1875.

Number of Deaths.	Registered Number.	Age—Years.	Date of Death.	Duration of Insanity.	Proximate Cause of Death.
1	638	55	2nd February.....	8 years 4 months.....	Phthisis.
2	784	72	28th do.....	2 do 10 do.....	Senile exhaustion.
3	707	72	30th April.....	9 do 0 do.....	Cancer of breast.
4	782	63	5th May.....	2 do 5 do.....	Apoplexy.
5	853	41	9th do.....	2 do 2 do.....	Phthisis.
6	73	47	20th do.....	17 do 0 do.....	do
7	19	50	12th June.....	19 do 6 do.....	Enteric fever.
8	852	68	9th July.....	5 do 5 do.....	Paralysis.
9	470	71	27th do.....	6 do 0 do.....	do
10	656	23	25th August.....	5 do 5 do.....	Epileptic exhaustion.
11	303	70	10th September.....	Many years.....	Enteritis.
12	901	54	24th October.....	1 year 8 months.....	Softening of brain.
13	437	40	26th do.....	7 do 3 do.....	Phthisis.
14	809	60	18th December.....	5 do 0 do.....	Paresis.
15	923	27	22nd do.....	Not reported.....	Suicide.
16	896	47	25th do.....	1 year 1½ months.....	Carinovum Uteri.
17	871	75	26th do.....	1 do 7½ do.....	Dysentery.

TABLE No. 5.

SHOWING the causes of Death since the Asylum was first opened.

Diseases.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Cerebral or Spinal Diseases.</i>			
Apoplexy and paralysis.....	30	3	33
Epilepsy	21	3	24
Paresis.	10	0	10
Exhaustion from acute mania	5	5	10
<i>Thoracic Diseases.</i>			
Inflammation of the lungs.....	2	0	2
Pulmonary consumption.....	35	36	71
Disease of the heart.....	5	0	5
Aneurism.		1	1
<i>Abdominal Diseases.</i>			
Enteritis.....	1	1	2
Peritonitis.....	2	0	2
Hepatic abscess.....	1	0	1
Ascites..	7	3	10
Dysentery.	6	11	17
Strangulated hernia.....	1	0	1
Inflammation of kidneys and bladder.....	1	0	1
Cauliflower excrescence of uterus.....		1	1
Cancer of uterus.....		1	1
Cancer of breast.....		1	1
Fever.....	5	3	8
Erysipelas.....	3	0	3
Suicide	2	0	2
Accidental drowning.....	1	0	1
Killed by a fall in attempting to elope.....		1	1
Abscess (lumbar).....	1	0	1
General debility of old age.....	13	5	18
Total number of deaths since opening of Asylum	152	75	227

TABLE No. 6.

SHOWING Expenditure for the Year 1875.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Beef, mutton, fish and poultry.....	6,210 40	
Flour, malt and hops	3,318 85	
Tea, coffee, sugar and syrup.....	2,208 41	
Potatoes, beans, peas and onions..	1,272 29	
Milk and butter.....	3,059 19	
Barley, rice and oatmeal.....	297 04	
Mustard, spice, salt and vinegar.....	75 75	
Fruit, tobacco and snuff.....	412 39	
		16,854 32
Salaries and wages		14,252 88
Heating and lighting.....		7,052 91
Material for clothing and leather.....		2,813 00
Laundry and cleansing.....		306 18
Medicine and medical comforts		247 23
Capital account.....		1,301 34
Repairs.....		700 26
Fodder.....		767 56
Contingent account.....		604 93
Total amount expended.....		\$44,900 58

TABLE No. 7.

EMPLOYMENT of Patients during the Year 1875, number of days and parts of days' work.

Sphere of Occupation.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
Carpenters' shop.....	50	38	40	38	40	38	40	38	40	50	54	58	524
Engine-house.....	124	112	124	120	90	90	94	94	90	108	106	106	1,256
Farm and quarry.....	74	100	104	130	240	500	480	480	480	460	390	200	3,638
Breakwater and wharf.....	.....	.....	.....	190	100	.....	100	120	120	.....	.....	.....	630
Gardens.....	64	60	98	100	160	200	200	216	218	280	270	98	1,984
Jobbing and piggery.....	126	124	132	140	138	130	144	156	143	150	162	167	1,710
Kitchen.....	120	124	120	116	120	116	120	120	120	120	120	120	1,436
Laundry (male).....	130	120	136	130	130	130	136	130	130	130	130	130	1,560
Masons.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	24	24	24	24	.....	.....	120
Painters and glaziers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
Stables, attending.....	64	68	68	68	64	64	66	64	68	64	60	64	782
Shoemakers' shop.....	52	48	54	52	52	52	52	52	54	52	52	50	622
Tailors' shop.....	52	48	54	52	52	52	52	52	54	52	52	50	622
Blacksmiths' shop.....	26	24	27	26	26	.....	.....	26	.....	14	14	20	203
Stone-breakers.....	160	160	138	130	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	718
Whitewashers.....	.....	.....	14	6	.....	20	20	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	84
Wood-yard.....	20	21	22	24	24	26	26	26	26	27	26	12	280
	1,062	1,047	1,130	1,322	1,364	1,442	1,579	1,624	1,591	1,529	1,436	1,075	16,201

ATTENDANTS ASSISTING.

From respective departments.....	130	170	200	260	260	250	260	260	264	200	150	150	2,544
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FEMALE LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

Laundry.....	74	76	79	80	84	84	84	78	78	80	82	86	965
Making clothing.....	200	228	260	264	268	273	271	262	262	270	250	230	3,038
Repairing clothing.....	100	160	170	160	160	150	120	120	120	130	140	120	1,650
	374	464	509	504	512	507	475	460	460	480	472	436	5,653

TABLE No. 8.

VALUE of Labour performed in the several Departments, Rockwood Asylum, during the year 1875.

Description of Work.	Days' Work.	Rate.	Value.
		cts.	\$ cts.
Carpenter			313 00
do Assistants patients.....	524	50	262 00
Engine-house do	1,256		628 00
Farm and quarry do	3,638		1,819 00
Breakwater and wharf do	630		315 00
Gardens do	1,964		982 00
Jobbing and piggery do	1,710		852 00
Kitchen do	1,436		718 00
Laundry, male do	1,560		780 00
Masons do	120		60 00
Painters and glaziers do	52		26 00
Stables, attending do	782		391 00
Shoemakers' shop do	622		311 00
Tailors' do do	622		311 00
Blacksmiths' do do	202		101 00
Stone breaking do	718		359 00
Whitewashing do	84		42 00
Wood-yard do	280		140 00
Laundress do			144 00
do assistants do	965	30	289 50
Clothing making, female patients.....	3,038		911 40
do repairs do	1,650		495 00
			\$10,249 90

TABLE No. 9.

FARM and Garden Produce, 1875.

Description.	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Asparagus.....	67 bunches.....	0 06	3 60
Apples	20 bushels.....	0 75	15 00
Beets.....	96 do	0 50	48 00
Beans, Mohawk.....	8 do	0 75	6 00
do butter	15 do	1 00	15 00
Currants.....	500 quarts	0 10	50 00
Carrots	150 bushels.....	0 45	67 50
Cabbage	1,360 heads.....	0 08	108 80
Celery.....	150 roots.....	0 10	15 00
Corn, sweet.....	160 heads.....	0 10	16 00
Gooseberries.....	150 quarts.....	0 12	18 00
Lettuce	132 baskets.....	0 30	39 60
Onions.....	40 bushels.....	1 25	50 00
Pease in pod.....	18 do	0 75	13 50
Potatoes	218 do	0 50	109 00
Parsnips	48 do	0 50	24 00
Radishes.....	90 bunches.....	0 10	9 00
Rhubarb.....	100 do	0 10	10 00
Spinach.....	43 baskets.....	0 30	12 90
Squash.....	10 do	1 00	10 00
Tomatoes.....	36 bushels.....	1 00	36 00
Vetches, green feed	50 loads.....	1 25	62 50
Clover, do	60 do	2 00	120 00
Hay.....	9 tons.....	10 00	90 00
Pork.....	3,058 lbs.....	0 07	214 06
Hogs, live stock	18 worth.....		250 00
Oats.....	150 bushels.....	0 49	73 50
Straw	5 ton	9 00	45 00
			\$1,531 96

TABLE No. 10,
SHOP-WORK.—Tailors and Shoemakers.

Description.	Made.	Repaired.
Men's coats.....	97	81
Trowsers, pairs.....	244	682
Vests.....	73	29
Boots, Wellington		9
do Cobourg	46	45
Shoes, leather.....	10	3
do canvas.....	201	31
Sundries, repairs to harness, &c.....		

TABLE No. 11.
Female Department Labour.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons	196	
Bedticks.....	136	230
Chemises	231	
Caps	4	
Dresses, cotton.....	76	
do stuff.....	49	
Drawers, flannel, men's.....	86	156
do women's	2	
Jackets.....	6	
Mittens.....	8	
Pillow cases.....	179	140
do ticks.....	112	4
Sheets.....	410	120
Shirts, flannel.....	370	1,300
do cotton.....	5	
Skirts, flannel.....	112	
Stockings, wool, pairs.....	18	
do footed.....	6	
Socks.....	287	1,340
Stockings, cotton.....	211	
Suits, linen	2	
do tweed.....	2	
Blankets.....		30
Counterpanes		82
Quilts		12
Marking socks.....		300
do blankets		50

TABLE No. 12.
Works performed on Asylum premises, 1875.

Description.	Measurement.
Carpenters' :—	Feet. Feet.
Open picket fence.....	386 × 4
Hand railing.....	307 × 3
Board walk.....	225 × 3
New piggery.....	34 × 31 × 10
New gates	4
Sundry jobbing repairs.....	
Painting :—	
Fence	8,216
Windows.....	1,188
Hand rails.....	921
Glazing	98
Miscellaneous :—	
Made of gravel.....	1,000 bushels.
Macadamised roads.....	140 rods.
Made arable land.....	1 acre.
Quarried of stone.....	250 toise.
Graded of wharf and esplanade.....	118 × 42 yards.
Built of dry stone wall.....	266 × 7 feet.
General labour of farm.....	
Blacksmith's work where required.....	

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY P.Q.,

(Translation.)

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, 26 January, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit to you the Annual Report of the management of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the year ending 31st December, 1875.

My duties as Warden having only commenced on the fifteenth of December last, I am consequently only responsible for the superintendence during the last fifteen days.

Following the instructions of the Honorable the Minister of Justice, I had previously passed nearly four weeks at Kingston, Ontario, in order to examine and study there the discipline and management of the Penitentiary of that Province.

My observations convinced me that that important Institution, under the skillful and firm direction of the present Warden, Mr. John Creighton, had reached a degree of usefulness and influence to which the Penitentiary of the Province of Quebec should struggle to attain; and impressed with this idea, I have courageously set myself to the task in entering upon my new duties.

DISCIPLINE.

The feeble health of my predecessor not having permitted him to devote to the management of the Penitentiary the necessary time and diligence, the discipline of the Institution has consequently suffered. The officers themselves, poorly instructed as to the duties incumbent upon them, gradually accustomed themselves to the non-performance of the foremost rules of discipline. The system of silence, which is, so to speak, the basis of success in the management of a Penitentiary, not being observed, and the officers interesting themselves but little in putting it into practice, it was not surprising that the results obtained in respect of conduct was not in accordance with what we had a right to expect.

WORK.

Another cause which may have contributed much to the want of success of this establishment is the absence or insufficiency of work imposed upon the prisoners. By consulting the Reports of the different Departments it will be easy for you to ascertain that the work has been neither well organized nor well carried out. In the course of the year, therefore, the work of a considerable number of the prisoners has necessarily not been utilized. And since the first days of my arrival I have discovered that several passed their days in idleness.

It is easy to understand that such a system cannot improve the moral condition of the prisoner and give him habits of activity and industry. I then learned, with regret, that one of the important sources of industry, the quarrying of stone, which might furnish a considerable amount of work to the prisoners, had been stopped since the preceding month of May.

OFFICERS.

The total number of officers, on the 31st December last, was 47, Out of this number, apart from the superior officers, and those set over the management of the interior departments:—

6 are Trade Instructors.

7 are Keepers.

20 are Guards of different classes.

This number, compared with the staff kept up at Kingston for a greater number of prisoners, may appear somewhat too great, but you will please remember the opinion stated by the Warden at Kingston himself, in his Report for last year, that "the same number of posts must be filled with the smaller as with the larger number of prisoners." For this reason I am not disposed to ask that the number of guards and keepers be reduced.

I nevertheless believe it necessary to suggest some changes as to the Trade Instructors. In order to direct and overlook the numerous works which the Government will be called upon to execute in order to place the Penitentiary on a suitable footing, I would advise the appointment of a skilled and well trained man, who could at the same time direct the work in the departments, such as that of carpenter, blacksmith, stone-cutter, mason, quarry-man, brickmaker, &c. To him alone would be given the title of Instructor. But there might be given him as assistants a certain number of overseers.

The department of Tailors and Shoemakers might be placed under the charge of the same officer, and another department given in charge of the officer set over the Bakery.

BOOKS.

The keeping of the books is very defective, the Accountants' office alone excepted; the system followed at Kingston should be established here at the earliest possible date. Unless this is done it will be impossible to exercise a satisfactory control over the administration of each Department. I have sent to Ottawa forms of all the books in use at Kingston, hoping that the Government will shortly order the printing of them.

CONDUCT OF PRISONERS.

On examining the books of punishments, the conduct of prisoners has been generally good in the course of the year. Saving some rare exceptions, I believe that as a rule the prisoners are disposed to behave well. I have had to inflict no serious punishment up to the 31st December last, and my admonishments are generally received with deference by the prisoners. If the officers entrusted with their supervision were more firm and strict in the execution of their duties, it would be easy to enforce a more constant observance by the prisoners of the rules of discipline.

EXPENDITURE.

The actual expenditure for the support of the Institution during the year 1875, amounted to \$50,486.56, and the average number of prisoners having been 123, the cost of the maintenance of each prisoner reaches the sum of \$410.40.

The total amount of income earned by the prisoners (as established by the statement filed with this Report) reaches the sum of \$7,322.60, and leaves consequently a balance of expenditure for the maintenance of the Penitentiary of \$43,163.96. It is easy to understand that the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, will, in effect, remain a heavy burden on the Dominion, if some means is not found to organise and direct upon a more considerable scale the labour of the prisoners.

WORKSHOPS.

The workshops are in an unsatisfactory condition, generally too small and badly arranged, whether for the organization of the work or for the superintendence of the prisoners. Several Departments should be placed on the same floor. In this way the shoemaker's and tailor's workshop, and the change department might be placed under the supervision of the same overseer, who, for the same salary, would do the work of three different officers. The carpenters, smiths, &c., should be placed in a building better adapted for them, and their workshops provided with improved machinery necessary for their working. The stonecutters should also have a suitable building, in order to carry on their work during the winter without injury to their health.

QUARRYING OF STONE.

Well organized and well conducted it might become a considerable source of revenue for the Penitentiary. The quarry, at present the property of the Institution, is extensive, and its productions eagerly sought after. With the requisite improvements, and especially the construction of a tram-way, it will be possible not only to provide work for a great number of prisoners, but to increase the annual revenue of the Institution in furnishing to a great centre, like Montreal, a portion of the stone required.

Brick-making with convict labour commenced in the month of December. An improved machine will be purchased in a few days in accordance with the instructions of the Department of Justice, and no doubt in offering to the industry of our prisoners this new field of action, we shall find means to cover more than the expenditure caused by its establishment.

THE FARM

For the year 1875, has not given a very satisfactory result.

The expenses amount to.....	\$4199 57
The revenue to.....	2056 11

Expenditure Balance.....	\$2143 46
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From information received, five (5) prisoners have been regularly employed on the farm. I intend employing on it a greater number, wishing to insist specially, as is done at Kingston, on the cultivation of vegetables and roots. A great expenditure would be annually avoided if we could raise from the cultivation of the farm all the vegetables required for food. But I ought to draw your attention to the necessity of authorising as soon as possible the erection of buildings necessary for the keeping of vegetables. The cellar now in use is unfitted for the purpose. The vegetables rot there rapidly, and might constitute an unwholesome food for the prisoners, apart from the actual loss which this state of affairs occasions.

CONCLUSION.

The Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul situated in an extremely salubrious locality, in the neighbourhood of a great city like Montreal, and possessing numerous means for utilizing the labor and industry of the prisoners, may in the future realize the expectations formed upon its establishment. In order to arrive at this result, I shall indicate as indispensable the following means :—

- 1st. Rigid discipline for the officers as well as for the prisoners.
- 2nd. Changes in the present composition of the Heads of Workshops.
- 3rd. The enlargement of the present Prison and erection of suitable workshops.
- 4th. New method of keeping the books, in order to insure economy and an effective control over each Department.

5th. The more extended system of work as respects stone, brick, and the farm.

In conclusion, Sir, I must offer you my thanks for your good will towards me, and tender them at the same time to the officers of this Institution, upon whose assistance I have been fortunate enough to rely.

The whole humbly submitted.

J. A. DUCHESNAU,

Warden.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,

Inspector of Penitentiaries.

LIST OF RETURNS FOR 1875.

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|-----|---|
| No. | 1. Table of criminal statistics. |
| | 2. Punishments inflicted. |
| | 3. List of prisoners re-committed. |
| | 4. " " pardoned and released. |
| | 5. Movement of prisoners. |
| | 6. Statement of abatement of punishment. |
| | 7. Statement of number of prisoners from each district. |
| | 8. List of prisoners.—[<i>Not printed.</i>] |
| | 9. Report of the Warden. |
| 10. | " " Surgeons. |
| 11. | " " Protestant Chaplain. |
| 12. | " " Catholic Chaplain. |
| 13. | " " School Master. |
| 14. | " " Shoe shop. |
| 15. | " " Farm. |
| 16. | " " Tailor shop. |
| 17. | " " Carpenter's shop. |
| 18. | " " Blacksmith and Tinsmith. |
| 19. | " " Baker and Brickmaker. |
| 20. | " " Mason and Stonecutter. |
| 21. | " " Wood yard and others. |
| 22. | Real estate. |
| 23. | Immoveables. |
| 24. | Statement of the Revenue. |
| 25. | " " Expenditure. |
| 26. | " " Debts due to Penitentiary. |
| 27. | " " Claims against Penitentiary. |
| 28. | List of officers. |

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|-----|--|
| 29. | Statement from the Steward's Department. |
| 30. | " " Store " |
| 31. | " " Accountant's office. |
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No. 1.

SUMMARY of Statistical Tables for the year 1875.

—	Men.	Women.	Total.	—	Men.	Women.	Total.
Race.				Education.			
s.....	150		151	Not knowing how to			151
red	1			read or write.....	89		
				Reading.....	42		
Country.				Reading and writing ...	20		
la.....	99		151	Civil State.			151
nd.....	15			Unmarried ..	98		
l States.....	12			Married.....	52		
e	8			Widower	1		151
Brunswick.....	1						
nd	2			Moral Habits.			
d	12			Sober.....	50		151
Scotia	1			Temperate.....	42		
ark	1			Intemperate	59		
Age.				Duration of Punish-			
15 to 20	41		151	ment.			151
20 to 25	46			2 years	54		
25 to 30	21			3 do	60		
30 to 40	29			4 do	3		
40 to 50	7			5 do	20		
50 to 60	7			6 do	2		
60 and above	0			7 do	7		
Religion.				10 do	1		151
n Catholic	109		151	Life	4		
h of England.....	40			Occupation.			
.....	2			Carters	13		
Crime.				Clerks.....	12		
ny	66		151	Labourers	43		
lt.....	1			Moulder	1		
stealing ..	10			Painters	5		
do	4			Butchers	2		
ny.....	2			Farmers	4		
pretences	4			Bakers.....	6		
lt with intent to				Stonecutters	2		
.....	23			Schoolmaster	1		
ry	3			Agents	2		
laughter	2			Storeman.....	1		
ary	3			Printers	5		
.....	4			Tailors	6		
zzlement	4			Bookkeepers	4		
iously destroying				Reporter ..	1		
t letters.....	2			Shoemakers	8		
ng money of a Post				Machinists	2		
er.....	1			Tinsmiths	2		
iously receiving				Carpenters	9		
en goods.....	5						
iously setting fire..	1						

No 1. — SUMMARY of Statistical Tables for the year 1875.—*Concluded.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Total.
<i>Crime.—Concluded.</i>				<i>Occupation.—Concluded</i>			
Assault with intent to commit rape	4			Carver	1		
Found to commit felony by night in a house....	3			Barber	1		
Intent to commit murder	1			Tanner	1		
Uttering a forged cheque	1			Physician	1		
Uttering a forged request for procuring credit ...	1			Chemist and druggist ..	1		
Feloniously stealing and carrying away a certain package containing money.....	1			Soldier	3		
Feloniously cutting and opening the bag of the Mail of Her Majesty, and stealing money therein	1			Hatter	1		
Feloniously cutting and destroying keys.....	2			Mason	1		
Feloniously going on board of a ship without the consent of the master or person in charge	2			Merchants	2		
			151	Cabinetmaker	1		
				Blacksmith	1		
				Merchant tailor.....	1		
				Engineer	1		
				Tobacconist	1		
				Measurer	1		
				Broker	1		
				Spapmaker ..	1		
				Postmaster	1		
				Waiter	1		
							151

No 2.

OUTLINE of Punishments inflicted on the Prisoners in the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, during the year 1875.

Months.	Number of Prisoners on Bread and Water.	Number of Prisoners put in Punishment Cells.	Number of Prisoners punished by Whipping.	Number of Prisoners Reprimanded.	Remarks.
January	32	32			Punishments inflicted the last year, by my predecessor, have been different in their nature with those inflicted during the preceding year; that is, there has been fewer reprimands and less whipping; but more of "punishment cells," and of "on Bread and Water."
February	7	16	2		
March	60	25			
April	45	19			
May	23	17		1	
June	11	26			
July	1	3			
August	1	4			
September	5	6		2	
October	2	34		4	
November	2	3			
December	33	13			

No. 3.

NOMINAL LIST of Prisoners committed on a second offence, and number of Re-imprisonments in the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, during the year 1875.

Names.	1st Re-imprisonment.	2nd Re-imprisonment.	3rd Re-imprisonment.
Joseph Prévost.....	1		
Francois Vaillancourt	1		
Charles Levesque	1		
Alexis Lamoureux.....	1		
Henri Landry	1		
Joseph Dupont.....	1		
Olivier Ledoux.....	1		
Octave Cochu	1		
John Atkinson....		1	
Andrew Arnold			1

No. 4.

NOMINAL List of Prisoners set at liberty and pardoned during the year 1875, with mention of their crime and place of conviction.

Name.	Crime.	Place of Conviction.
Patrick Phelan.....	Stealing a valuable security out of a post letter.....	Montreal.
Aimé St. Laurent.....	Feloniously destroying post letter containing money	Rimouski.
Simeon Bourdeau.....	Larceny	Reformatory, Montreal.
Andrew Arnold.....	Robbery.....	Quebec.
Antoine Lavoie	Aggravated assault	Rimouski.
Honoré Trudel.....	Robbery.....	Quebec.
Pierre Belleau	do	do
Charles Farrell	Larceny.....	Montreal.
William Ledoux	Horse stealing.....	Bedford.
Henry Douglas.....	do and larceny.....	Richelieu.
Charles Gendreau.....	Assault to do bodily harm.....	Montreal.
Achille Sentenne.....	Larceny.....	do
Edouard Lafranchise	do	Richelieu.
François Lavalée.....	do	do
Joseph Laviolette.....	do	do
Léon Patry.....	Assault	Quebec.
John Brown	Larceny	Arthabaska.
James Walsh.....	Unlawfully going on board of a merchant ship	Quebec.
Jean Soucisse.....	Larceny as a servant.....	Montreal.
Joseph Dupont.....	Larceny	do
Joseph Lamarche.....	Assault.....	do
Charles Reddy.....	Burglary and larceny.....	do
Michael Sexton.....	Larceny.....	Reformatory, Montreal.

No. 4. — NOMINAL list of prisoners set at liberty, etc.—*Concluded.*

Name.	Crime.	Place of Conviction.
Octave Cochu	Burglary and larceny.....	Montreal.
John Dunn.....	Larceny	Reformatory, Montreal.
Alfred Joannet	do	Montreal.
James Morahan	do	Reformatory, Montreal.
Thomas St. Jean.....	Burglary and larceny.....	Montreal.
William Hausselman.....	Larceny	do
Antoine Charbonneau.....	do	do
John Baptiste Dubois.....	do	do
John Shannon.....	Unlawfully and maliciously inflicting grievous bodily harm.....	do
Edouard Thibault..	Burglary.....	Quebec.
James Bartley	Horse stealing... ..	Montreal.
William Beevan.....	Manslaughter.....	Quebec.
Augustus Benjamin	Bestiality.....	Iberville.
John Rogers.....	Unlawfully going on board of a merchant ship.....	Quebec.
F. X. Douaire.....	Larceny	Montreal.
Augustus Levesque.....	Horse stealing.....	Rimouski.
George Thompson.....	Larceny	Montreal.
Pierre Collin.....	Burglary and larceny.....	do
Léon Benard.....	Uttering and forging coin.....	do
Joseph Samson.....	Larceny.....	Quebec.
Francis Snay	do	do
Martin Burke	Feloniously breaking and entering into a shop and stealing therein	Montreal.
John Bryan.....	Feloniously receiving stolen goods.....	do
Charles Parent.....	Larceny	do

No. 5.

TABLE of the Movement of Prisoners of the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, from Midnight the 1st January, 1875, up to Midnight the 31st December, 1875.

Descriptive Remarks.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining at midnight the 31st December, 1874.....				179		179
From the County Prisons	151		151			151
						330
Discharged at the expiration of their punishment.....	41					
Pardoned.....	8					
Sent to Kingston Penitentiary.....	156					
Escaped.....	5		210			210
Remaining at midnight the 31st December, 1875.....						120

No. 6.

STATEMENT of Abatement of Sentences earned by the Prisoners who wen out of the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, during the year 1875.

	Days.
Eleven prisoners who obtained a mean of.....	77½
Sixteen do do	135
Three do do	173½
Five do do	212½
One do do	250½
One do do	453½
Minimum of days obtained.....	77½
Maximum do	453½
Number of prisoners discharged (not including those pardoned).....	39
Number of those who obtained remission	38

No. 7.

TABLE showing the number of Prisoners received from each District.

District.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Montreal	104	.....	.....
Quebec	13	.....	.....
Three Rivers	1	.....	.....
Bedford.....	9	.....	.....
Richelieu	6	.....	.....
Ottawa.....	1	.....	.....
Joliette	2	.....	.....
St. Francis.....	2	.....	.....
Kamouraska.....	1	.....	.....
Montmagny	1	.....	.....
Beauce	1	.....	.....
Terrebonne.....	3	.....	.....
Iberville.....	4	.....	.....
Rimouski	1	.....	.....
St. Hyacinthe.....	1	.....	.....
St. Johns	1	.....	.....
	151	.....	151

No. 8. — LIST OF CONVICTS with their age, trade and native place of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, P. Q.

[*Not printed in accordance with recommendation of Joint Committee on Printing.*]

No. 9. — WARDEN'S REPORT, pp. 75.

(No. 10.—*Translation.*)

CANADA.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL,
18th January, 1876.

SIR, — Agreeably to custom, we have the honour to address you our third Report upon the sanitary condition of this Penitentiary of the Province of Quebec. The hygienic condition of this Penitentiary has been excellent for the year ending the 31st December last. We are happy to inform you that last year was passed without the Institution being visited by any contagious or epidemic malady, and further, we have not to register any death or serious accident.

The serious complaints, which we have had to treat, in the course of the year, have happily been few in number, as may be verified by the table hereto annexed and prepared with care by the keeper of the hospital (Mr. McDermott), who, we desire to state here, continues to fulfil the duties of his office to our great satisfaction.

The number of patients admitted to the infirmary during the year, was forty-two which makes a mean of three and one-half admissions each month. The number of days, which these patients passed in the hospital, was 1,457, or a mean of $34\frac{2}{3}$ for each. The number of prescriptions given to those who came each day to consult us on trifling ailments was 960.

Among the patients lying in the infirmary on the 31st December last, there were two affected with a chronic complaint, one of them as we have already mentioned in our former Reports, arrived sick from the Penitentiary of Kingston, and since that time he has almost always been under our care ;—the other, sentenced for life, arrived here during March in such a state of weakness, especially in the lower extremities, that he required the aid of two persons to take him down from the vehicle and carry him into the Penitentiary ; during the fine summer weather, he became strong enough to be able to walk with the assistance of a stick, but since the beginning of winter he has relapsed into the same condition in which he was at the time of his arrival.

Besides the prisoners whom we have had to treat during the year, we attended all the officers as well as their families up to the end of August last, at which period we were informed by Dr. Tassé, who was then Warden, that for the future the only parties who were entitled to the services of the physicians would be the officers of the Institution.

On the 15th of December last, Dr. Duchesneau the new Warden came to take the management of the Penitentiary, and from what we know of his activity and energy we have no doubt that before long this Institution will be equal to the Penitentiary of Ontario.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servants,

J. PRATT,
J. T. POMINVILLE,
Joint Physicians.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

ANNUAL Return of Sick treated in the Hospital and Cells of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, during the year ended 31st December, 1875.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Abscess.....		4	4		
Acnea.....		2	2		
Asthma		1	1		
Boils.....		5	4		1
Bronchitis	1	6	6		1
Buboe.....		2	2		
Cardialgice		18	18		
Catarrh.....		5	5		
Cancer.....		2	2		
Cholera.....		2	2		
Contusion.....		11	11		
Constipation.....		32	32		
Colic.....		14	14		
Cough.....		50	50		
Cystitis	1		1		
Debility		3	2		1
Diarrhoea		63	63		
Dysentery		19	19		
Dyspepsia.....		5	5		
Epilepsy		3	3		
Erysipelas.....		1	1		
Erythema.....		1	1		
Febricula.....	2	4	6		
Gonorrhoea		8	8		
Hæmoptysis.....		1	1		
Hæmorrhoids		2	2		
Hernia		4	4		
Lumbago		13	13		
Miliary Eruption.....		7	7		
Nephritis		1	1		
Neuralgia		2	2		
Odontalgia.....		15	15		
Ophthalmia		17	17		
Orchitis		3	3		
Otitis.....		3	3		
Papillary eruption.....		5	5		
Paralysis		1	1		
Parotitis		2	2		
Pleuritis.....		1	1		
Phymosis		1	1		
Pleurodynia.....		10	10		
Prurigo		1	1		
Ryrosis		14	14		
Rheumatism	1	4	4		1
Ringworm.....		8	8		
Spermatorrhoea.....		2	2		
Sprain.....		7	7		
Stranguary		3	3		
Syphilis secondary.....		8	8		
Tœnia		1	1		
Tonsilitis.....		19	19		
Tumour.....		5	5		
Ulcer.....	1	3	4		
Varicose veins		3	3		
Wounds		12	12		
Hæmarafopia		2	2		
Total.....	6	441	443		4

**J. PRATT,
J. T. POMINVILLE,
Surgeons, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.**

RETURN of Convicts employed in Hospital of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the year ending December 31st, 1875.

No.	Employment.	No. of Working Days.	Rate.	Total.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
2	One cook	365	0 40	146 00
.....	One waiter.....	365	0 40	146 00
				292 00

J. McDERMOTT.

(No. 11.)

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

**ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY,
21st January, 1876.**

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my Annual Report for the year, 1875.
The numbers for the year are as follows:—

Number at beginning of year.....	28
“ admitted during the year.....	42
	—
	70

Number discharged by expiration of sentence.....	2
“ removed to Rockwood Asylum.....	1
“ “ Kingston Penitentiary.....	40
	—
	43

Number remaining on 31st December.....	27
--	----

Age.

Under 20 years.....	9
From 20 to 30 years.....	9
“ 30 to 40 “	7
“ 40 to 50 “	1
“ 50 to 60 “	1
	—
	27

Religions.

Church of England.....	17
Presbyterian	5
Methodist.....	3
Second Advent Christians.....	1
Lutheran	1
	—
	27

<i>Country.</i>	
England	10
Province of Quebec	6
“ Ontario	3
Ireland	2
United States	2
Scotland	1
Wales	1
Nova Scotia	1
Denmark	1
	—
	27
<i>Condition.</i>	
Married	9
Single	18
	—
	27
<i>Moral Habits.</i>	
Abstinent	11
Temperate	8
Intemperate	8
	—
	27

There are now only two of those who came from Kingston in 1873, one of whom, however, is on a recent commitment.

The number of those who acknowledge themselves to have been guilty of the offence charged against them is nineteen, the remaining eight profess entire innocence of the same. With respect to the latter I am strongly of opinion that two are the victims of perjury; and that in the case of another there exist, at least, very strong mitigating circumstances evolved before a Court of Law.

The morning and afternoon services on Sundays and holidays, as also those of other festivals, have been unremitting; the responses, singing and attention to the sermon are highly commendable, and the same remark applies to the exposition on Thursdays. I am happy to say that but very few have been placed under restraint either in the cells or dungeon, and that on such occasions my remonstrances and exhortations have been becomingly received. The sick in hospital have been very few; but to such my visits have been always welcome.

The library consists of 122 volumes; the number on the catalogue is 158, leaving a deficiency of thirty-six during two years. A few have become worn out, others taken to Kingston, and some have been surreptitiously removed through the want of a proper place for their distribution. I feel that a grant of at least \$50 a year is absolutely necessary for the Protestant Library. It is to be regretted that historical, scientific and other works of useful knowledge are at a discount, while amusing authors are at a large premium. Some would gladly study mathematics and other sciences in their cells, were the means of doing so accorded to them.

The English portion of the school continues to be well attended to by Messrs. Maher and McKay, but much progress is impossible so long as books and other appliances are deficient.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient and humble servant,

JOHN ALLAN,
Protestant Chaplain.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

(No. 12.—*Translation.*)

CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY, P.Q.

31st December, 1876.

SIR,—Since I had the honor of presenting my last yearly report, important changes have occurred in the administration of our Penitentiary. The old laws have been repealed and replaced by the Penitentiary Act of 1875. Under this Act the Board of Directors of Penitentiaries has been abolished and replaced by an Inspector placed under the control of the Minister of Justice.

This Act is still so recent that it is impossible to form any opinion as to its successful operation or otherwise. The only remark I shall take the liberty of making is, that two visits a year made by the Inspector do not appear to me to be sufficient. The infrequency of the visits of the Directors or of the Inspector of Penitentiaries, during the last eighteen months, has certainly been prejudicial to the proper working of the Penitentiary. An institution which is in its infancy is more in need of supervision than old establishments which, in addition to the law and regulations, are guided by the experience of a past which has borne the test of time.

Another event which must also exert a notable influence on the management of our Penitentiary, is the retirement of the two leading executive officers of the establishment, and the appointment in their stead of the present titularies. To those who have left us I offer my best wishes for their prosperity. To those who have succeeded them I wish a most cordial welcome. It is but two weeks since the new Warden and his Deputy assumed the management of the Penitentiary. So far as we have been able to judge in this short space of time, Dr. Duchesneau appears to us to be well qualified for the position he occupies, and Mr. McKay, his Deputy, has already given, in other positions, proofs of ability which will not be belied in his discharge of the new duties he has so recently undertaken.

This is the third yearly report it becomes my duty to make as Chaplain of the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul. Now, I am at this moment more than ever convinced that success in the moral reformation of the convicts depends in a great part on the selection of the individuals constituting the administrative staff of the Penitentiary. On this selection depends—more perhaps than on any other condition—the success or failure of the system in force in our penitentiaries. It is absolutely necessary to insist that the employees shall exhibit proofs of morality, intelligence, zeal and humanity, qualities which unfortunately are not common.

But in order to have good officers it is necessary to give them a suitable remuneration and to secure them from the worry and anxiety of mind which inevitably result from insufficiency of pay. With our ideas as to the requisite qualifications of a good penitentiary officer, we could not help regretting that the new Act did not allow higher salaries, more especially to the subordinate officers. With the present salaries it is impossible to secure the services of men possessed of all the requisite qualifications. We are, therefore, of opinion that the present state of things should be changed, and that salaries should be paid which would permit the selection of men in every way qualified for the discharge of their duties. To those who are not aware that the success of a penitentiary sometimes depends on a very trifling matter, it may seem idle to discuss this question of salaries. But to those who are in a position to judge of the advantages resulting from securing the services of really competent officers, the question becomes a matter of very considerable importance, and worthy of the attention of the Government.

It is useless to object that this would cause an increase of expenditure. A penitentiary, which has for its principal end the reformation of criminals, must always be a charge upon a country. To attempt to speculate on prison management and

make it a matter of money, would be a great mistake. Moreover, whatsoever may be the amount of the tax levied on the public for the support of an effectual penitentiary system, that tax must always be infinitely less burdensome than that levied by criminals who live at the expense of that same public.

Let it be well understood that the thieves incarcerated in a penitentiary sometimes represent fabulous sums, such as would astound the public, were the whole truth known on this subject. Now, these criminals, if they be not diverted from their old courses by an effectual system of correction, will, on leaving the penitentiary, make the public pay heavily for the paltry savings effected to the detriment of their reformation.

To impart to the criminal habits of order and work; to make him feel that for him, as for other men, the only road to follow is that of honor and virtue: such is the chief end of every penal institution worthy of the name.

Now, that end can never be attained if you do not place at the head of such institutions men whose conduct, still more than their words, shall be an example and an encouragement for those they are appointed to reform.

We must here state how grieved we have been to see certain officials quite careless in enforcing morality, both as to language and conduct, amongst the convicts. What reformation can we expect amongst the convicts when those whose task it is to reform them are the first to laugh at their dissolute language or to give them the example of a morality more than lax? * * * It would be useless to enter into details.

Let me simply express my firm conviction that a reform is needed on this point. This reform has already been commenced, and the present Warden will, I am certain, continue it. Why conceal from ourselves, or from the public, a state of things the results of which must prove the more disastrous the longer it is kept secret? Let us look the evil in the face; let us lay the axe to the root: this is the only way to master it.

In my preceding reports I have urged that the rule of silence should be observed as strictly as possible. The experience I have since acquired has not in the slightest degree modified my opinion on this point. Let the rules enjoining silence be changed if it be thought best to do so, but so long as they exist let them be strictly enforced.

Together with silence, let the rule as regards work be thoroughly carried out. Idleness is, in a penitentiary perhaps more than elsewhere, the source of many vices. Now, it is certain that our convicts have not always been sufficiently employed. At the time of the last transfer to Kingston, several convicts who were anxious to change their course of life on leaving the Penitentiary, and with that view desired to learn some trade which would enable them to earn a livelihood, begged us to take steps to have their names entered on the list of those who were to leave for Kingston. Constant work distributed intelligently according to the capacity, the antecedents, and even, as far as possible the tastes of each individual, and with a special view to the future career of the convicts and to render it easy for them, on leaving the institution, to work at a trade which will enable them to earn a living—this is another means of reform necessary to insure good order in the Penitentiary and to provide for the well-being and future preservation of the convicts.

In another of our reports we wrote the following paragraphs, which was not printed, but which we desire to repeat because at this moment, as when we first wrote it, it appears to us to be a matter of the first importance. The following is the paragraph in question:—

“The same occasions of perversion which are met with outside, do not exist in a penitentiary where none but men are confined. But for certain perverted natures, the vice against Nature would soon take the place of their former vices, if the most strict and intelligent vigilance were not continually exercised. In fact, I do not hesitate to declare that this would be the most odious plague of our prisons if every means were not taken to prevent and remove it by outward repression. The priest may preach, but his efforts will be of little or no avail, unless you close up every outward issue to this hideous and infectious passion. Hence the necessity of prevent-

ing any meeting of the convicts one with another, except under the supervision and under the eye of the keepers. This exact supervision and silence, seems to me to be two essential points for any moral improvement, and, therefore, necessary to the success of the Priest's ministry in the work devolving upon him in the Penitentiary."

As I have referred to the Priest, I may say at once that he should be the agent more especially charged with the moral regeneration of the convicts, and that as such he requires full liberty of action, and the support of those appointed to assist him in the work entrusted to him. His chief duties as Chaplain are as follows:—

The celebration of mass and of the offices of the Church on Sundays and festivals.

Sermons and instructions to the convicts assembled in the chapel.

Special instructions to convicts who are ignorant of the essential truths of religion.

Visiting the convicts in their cells.

Special visits to convicts under punishment or sick.

Confession.

Daily attendance at morning prayers offered in the chapel.

The care of the library.

The supervision of the school and direction of the teachers.

We attach much importance to the grandeur of the ceremonies of Catholic worship, the benificent influence of which is manifest everywhere, but more especially in its effect on prisoners. The ornaments of the altar, the vestments of the officiating priest, the glare of the lights, the fumes of the incense, the sound of the organ, the pious chant, impart to our ceremonies a solemnity which touches deeply the hearts of the unfortunate beings who attend, and lays them open to impressions conducive to their amendment. Hence it is that we strive to make the most of the apartment now used as a chapel, by decorating it in a manner best calculated to make the convicts forget, there at least, that they are still in prison.

Besides these outward means of doing good, the Chaplain more than all the rest, if he would not see his ministry struck with impotence and sterility, must cherish towards those whom he is appointed to reform, that true Christian charity which is of all means the most effectual for the reformation of criminals. From this fountain-head of charity must he draw that zeal which nothing can dismay, that devotedness which finds in failure itself the hope of victory, confidence in God who is never invoked in vain, and who makes use of the humblest instruments to accomplish his greatest works.

With a view of giving greater variety to our religious festivals, I have frequently called to my assistance priests from without, more especially to officiate and preach on the occasion of great festivals. Mgr. Fabre, who has ever shown a deep interest in the success of the Penitentiary, was kind enough this year as in former years, to officiate in our humble chapel and to address our convicts in words of counsel admirably adapted for their good.

The removals to Kingston gave rise, in some instances, to scenes of disorder. Moreover, the certainty the convicts had in advance that they were here only by the way, prevented them from adopting at once a line of conduct such as would entitle them to share in the favors granted by the law or left to the discretion of the authorities. We trust, therefore, that this transfer of our convicts to Kingston will not be renewed, and that steps may be taken to provide us with buildings sufficient for the accommodation of all our criminals.

Notwithstanding all the disadvantages I have just enumerated; notwithstanding relaxation of discipline inevitable in a state of transition lasting over six months; notwithstanding the excitement necessarily caused by an investigation which lasted nearly two months; notwithstanding, lastly, the changing of the two principal officers of the Institution, order has never been seriously disturbed and the work of reforming the convicts has been carried on with tolerable success. The fact is, that the number of those who have returned to the practice of religious duties, and the

general amendment, have been quite as remarkable as in previous years. It must, however, be added that the hundred and some convicts transferred to Kingston were selected from amongst the most turbulent and difficult to manage and that we were left with the best. This will account for the fact that with so many disadvantages we have, nevertheless, been enabled to obtain such good results.

The school, which has been under the control of Keeper T. Maher since the death of the regretted M. Lefevre, has been intelligently conducted. The want of books and other necessary objects has impeded the progress of the school, which has in other respects been pretty satisfactory. The teachers have given proofs of zeal and good will. They are entitled to praise.

The library is absolutely in need of renewal. Books are wanting, and many of those we have are so much deteriorated that it is impossible to read them. In order to enable us to make our books last longer, it is desirable that we should have in the Penitentiary, a small binding shop; there so soon as a book has been slightly damaged we can get it repaired before it has become completely useless.

Reading is at all times a most agreeable and profitable pastime. All the convicts who are able to read get books from the library, and in the evening devote to reading the few hours they are allowed to spend in their cells before going to bed. If permission were once given us to purchase books enough to form a good library it would be a great advance made to assist in the moralization of the convicts. We therefore venture to hope that the Government will this year permit us to purchase books enough to meet the wants of the Institution.

The number of convicts on 1st January, 1875, was 179, of whom about 151 were Catholics. On the 31st December the total number was 120, of whom 92 were Catholics. During the year 156 were transferred to the Kingston Penitentiary after remaining here for a longer or shorter period. Of the latter, 113 were Catholics.

I shall refrain from giving further statistical details here, as the Warden's report usually contains all the information required by the Government.

As in the past my intercourse with the convicts has been very frequent. I visited the Penitentiary twice each day. The convicts have invariably treated me with respect and rendered comparatively easy the discharge of the duties, at times arduous enough, of my office.

The officials of every grade, nationality or religion have evinced towards me the utmost good will, and treated me invariably with the most perfect courtesy. For my part, I have done my best to promote amongst the different classes of officials peace, harmony and good feeling. My actions, as well as my words, have been constantly directed to that end. And so far as I am concerned, and in order to do justice to the officers to whom it may more especially apply, I must state that I never noticed that the religious convictions of the convicts were the cause of any evil, or prejudicial to the good understanding which has always existed and still exists in our Penitentiary. As to the expediency of doing away with liberty of conscience, and of forcing the convicts to practice what they do not believe, the thing appears to me to be so contrary to the most elementary notions of justice and common sense, that I deem it useless to say anything further on the subject. In mentioning the matter, my object is chiefly to destroy the false impression which might have been created in the public mind had credence been given to the words to which I just made allusion, and which are to be found in one of the reports for 1874.

Peace and harmony can only be the fruit of justice. It is not by tyrannising over conscience that the reign of harmony is to be brought about. The captivity of the body is dreadful enough in itself without attempting to chain down the mind also. Conscience should be as free in the penitentiary as elsewhere. To assert the contrary would be unjust, not to say criminal.

Before closing this report, permit me, Sir, to refer to the great pleasure with which the officers of the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul witnessed your appointment as Inspector. The confidence and esteem you had earned when forming part of the late Board of Directors of Penitentiaries, caused your appointment to the position you now occupy to be received with the very greatest satisfaction. Your acquire-

ments, your spirit of fairness, your courtesy in all the dealings you have had with the officers of our Penitentiary, justify us in anticipating the very best results in favor of the Institution, in behalf of which you are striving in concert with us.

Trusting that this report may meet your approval, and that it may be conducive to the development of our Penitentiary system,

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH W. LECLERC, Priest,
Catholic Chaplain.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

ADDENDA.

State of the Catholic Library.

French books in good order	182	
English books in good order.....	31	
	—	213
French books in bad order or to be repaired.....	86	
English books in bad order or to be repaired.....	108	
	—	194
Total		407

(No. 13.)

SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL,
31st December, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honor to lay before you the Schoolmaster's Report for the year just ended.

The number attending school daily is sixty-four. Eighteen can read and write well, sixteen write middling, thirty can spell more or less perfectly. Since I assume charge of the school in October last, through the demise of keeper Lefevre, the rudiments of education have been well attended, and with much satisfaction.

The prisoners choose for themselves the French or English language, as the both are taught, and are very much appreciated. The two Chaplains are very attentive kind and courteous; they visit, I might say daily, and their presence in the school-room is very much esteemed by the prisoners.

The Warden has afforded every opportunity to those who want to go to school and has visited it almost daily, since his arrival.

The two Chaplains and the Warden can state the progress of these important branches of instruction.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your very humble servant,

THOMAS MAHER,
Teacher.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

No. 14.

STATEMENT of Work made in the Shoe Shop during the year ending
31st December, 1875.

Name and Work.	Quantity.	Value of the Article.	Value of Work.	Total Value.
	Prs.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Officers :—				
Repairing.	201	24 99	39 64	64 63
Wellington boots (family).....	2	5 92	1 78	7 70
Boots new footed.....	4	5 49	3 31	8 80
do children.....	3	3 33	2 17	5 50
Men's Balmoral.....	5	6 03	3 50	9 53
Children's do	41	30 21	16 25	46 46
Men's shoes.....	6	6 44	2 64	9 08
Women's slippers.....	49	23 53	14 20	37 73
do Congress.....	19	19 29	9 16	28 85
Men's do	14	29 36	11 36	40 72
Sofas repaired	4	.....	3 20	3 20
Uniform Wellington boots.....	15	49 39	24 11	73 50
do Congress.....	15	38 63	21 37	60 00
Farm :—				
Harness repaired	11	2 00	5 71	7 71
Tugs.....	10	3 84	5 21	9 05
Martingales.....	2	0 74	1 50	2 24
Bridle fronts.....	6	0 74	1 90	2 64
Water-hose.	1	1 12	1 30	2 42
Collar straps.....	19	1 86	2 38	4 24
Belts.....	2	1 30	2 00	3 30
Convicts :—				
Mitts repaired.....	141	2 16	2 75	4 91
Shoes do	426	76 78	163 50	240 28
Long boots.....	2	3 45	1 55	5 00
Boots, new footed.....	13	18 11	10 89	29 00
Waterloo's.....	12	17 79	8 95	26 74
Cobourg's	4	3 82	3 10	6 92
Discharge Congress.....	43	70 30	55 12	125 42
Slippers.....	9	5 83	3 50	9 33
Mitts (new).....	74	14 01	10 32	24 33
Braces	25	0 30	0 50	0 80
		\$466 76	\$432 87	\$899 63

STATEMENT of Men in the Shoe Shop, and number of days work for 1875.

	Days of Work.	Total.
Twenty-one men were employed in shoe shop, making an average of.....	2,165½	\$519 71

No. 15,
PRODUCE of the Farm during the Year 1875.

	Price.	\$ cts.
740 bushels potatoes.....	0 50	370 00
100 do white beets.....	0 25	25 00
1,726 heads cabbages.....	0 04	69 04
200 bushels Swedish turnips.	0 50	100 00
334 do white do	0 25	83 50
180 do white and yellow carrots....	0 25	45 00
180 do red beets.....	0 60	108 00
420 do oats.....	0 50	210 00
133 do barley.....	1 00	133 00
2,780 gallons milk.....	0 20	556 00
257½ pounds butter..	0 25	64 37
2,152 do pork.....	0 10	215 20
1,100 bundles straw.....	7 00	77 00
		\$2,056 11

NOTE.—No account having been kept by the farmer, credit cannot be given to the farm for the carting done by the teams.

Total expenditure for the farm during the year is.....	2,569 57
Farmer's salary.....	550 00
Farm guard's salary.....	350 00
Number of days' work done by the convicts, 1,825, at 40 cents.....	730 00
	\$4,199 57

STATEMENT of Number of Men and Days' work on the Farm for 1875.

Five men making 1,825 days of work at 40 cents.....	\$730 00
---	----------

No. 16.

STATEMENT of Work made in the Tailors' Shop during the year 1875.

Description.	Quantity.	Value of Cloth used.	Value of Work done.	Total Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Officers' Winter Clothing:—				
Pea jackets	30	301 50	30 00	331 50
Cloth vests	30	93 30	15 00	108 30
do pants	30	108 60	15 00	123 60
		503 40	60 00	563 40
Officers' Summer Clothing:—				
Frock coats	3	49 50	4 50	54 00
Cloth vests	3	10 95	1 50	12 45
do pants	3	15 54	1 50	17 04
		75 99	7 50	83 49
Convicts Discharge Clothing:—				
Beaver coats and Tweed coats.	49	279 70	49 00	328 50
Tweed vests	50	90 20	25 00	115 20
do pants	50	150 00	25 00	175 00
		519 70	99 00	618 70
Clothing for Penitentiary:—				
Woollen coats	123	382 48	49 20	431 68
do vests	55	50 05	13 75	63 80
do pants	143	321 75	35 75	357 50
do caps	34	13 54	1 70	15 24
do mitts	75	18 54	3 75	22 29
do slippers	16	1 35	1 60	2 95
Flannel shirts	390	538 20	58 50	596 70
do drawers	179	170 05	26 85	196 90
Linen pants	224	262 08	56 00	318 08
do coats	2	2 40	0 80	3 20
do aprons	5	2 27	0 10	2 37
do towels	263	45 47	1 31	46 78
do bags	8	2 92	0 16	3 08
do sheets	183	133 59	3 66	137 25
Pillow ticks	210	36 75	2 10	38 85
Bed ticks	81	102 06	8 10	110 16
Handkerchiefs	144	18 00	0 72	18 72
		2,101 51	264 05	2,365 56
Repairing clothing for the Penitentiary		20 00	452 99	472 99
Work done for Shoe Shop:—				
Machine sewing		2 00	3 15	5 15

**STATEMENT of Work done in Tailors' Shop, during the year ending
31st December, 1875.**

Month.	No. of Men.	No. of Days.	Rate.	Total Value.
			cts.	\$ cts.
January.....	13	239	54	129 06
February.....	13	239	45	107 55
March.....	13	239	26	62 14
April.....	13	239	24	57 36
May	13	239	34	81 26
June	13	239	20	47 80
July	13	239	22	52 58
August.....	13	239	23	54 97
September.....	13	239	24	57 36
October	13	239	35	83 65
November	13	239	36	86 04
December	13	239	28	66 92
		2,868		\$886 69

No. 17.

STATEMENT of Work done in Carpenters' Shop for 1875.

For which Department.	Amount of Materials.	Price of Work.	Total Value.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Steward's department	29 09	37 15	66 24
Wing.....	14 71	9 60	24 31
Shoe shop	0 65	1 00	1 65
Blacksmiths.....	4 54	2 81	7 35
Tailor's.....	2 41	0 85	3 26
Bakery.....	0 82	2 70	3 52
Warden's quarters.....	11 34	6 65	17 99
Deputy Warden's quarters.....	3 30	1 65	4 95
Accountant's quarters.....	0 32	0 25	0 57
Mr. W. Mackay's house, brick.....	0 17½	0 10	0 27½
Mr. J. Cooper's house, brick.....	8 60	10 35	18 95
Outside customers.....	49 56	136 06	185 62
Brick yard.....	5 03	8 98	14 01
School.....	0 15		0 15
Catholic Chapel.....	7 57	9 75	17 32
Protestant Chapel.....	30 16	70 00	100 16
Storekeeper's department.....	4 72	20 00	24 72
Farm.....	59 88	47 88	107 76
Wood yard.....	2 45	53 35	55 80
Engine-house.....	61 31	28 74	90 05
Warden's and Deputy Warden's offices.....	30 55	26 38	56 93
Hospital	16 44	31 15	47 59
Stone-cutters.....	25 80	58 75	84 55
General work for Penitentiary.....	99 08	54 10	153 18
Brick block.....	116 22	73 80	190 02
Quarry	9 96	11 00	20 96
Wharf, 132 days at 50 cents....	165 01	66 00	231 01
Canal, do do		66 00	66 00
Rev. J. U. Leclercs, 109 days at 40 cents.....		123 60	123 60
Brick block 1,864 days at 40 cents		745 60	745 60
	\$759 84	\$1,704 35	\$2,464 09

No. 17.—STATEMENT of Work done in Carpenters' Shop, etc.—Concluded

DAYS WORK IN THE SHOP.				\$	cts.
January,	494	days at	22 cents	108	68
February,	431	do	do	94	82
March,	410	do	do	90	20
April,	364	do	do	80	08
May,	337	do	do	74	14
June,	445	do	do	97	90
July,	586	do	do	128	92
August,	491	do	do	108	02
September,	522	do	do	114	84
October,	533	do	do	117	26
November,	464	do	do	102	08
December,	475	do	do	104	50
				1,221	44
Deduction of men who worked outside 264 days at 50 cents.....				\$132	00
do do 1,973 do 40 cents				789	20
				921	20
Total.....				\$300	24

No. 18.

MATERIALS used and work done in the Blacksmith Shop and Tinsmith Shop during the year 1875.

Description.	Value of the Work.	Value of Articles.	Total Value.
<i>Blacksmith's Shop.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
For the Institution.....	336 40	173 66	510 06
do Farm	157 58	47 28	204 86
do Officers.....	36 35	38 92	75 27
do Stone-cutters	52 77	12 77	65 54
	583 10	272 63	855 73
<i>Tinsmith's Shop.</i>			
For the Institution.....	136 83	136 49	273 32
do Officers.....	34 33	49 02	83 35
	171 16	185 51	356 67
Total, Blacksmith and Tinsmith Shop.....	754 26	458 14	1,212 40

No. 22.

SUMMARY of Real Estate of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, as on
31st December, 1875.

	\$	cts.
Warden's House and Premises.....	10,000	00
Quarry.....	18,000	00
Brick House and Premises.....	2,200	00
Engine House, Sewers, Drains and appurtenances	9,600	00
Wharf.....	1,000	00
Sixty-two and one-half acres of Land at \$25.00	1,562	50
<i>Buildings on the Land last mentioned—</i>		
Stone House.....	1,500	00
Shed formerly used as carpenter's shop.....	150	00
Stone cutter's shed	100	00
Blacksmith's and carpenter's shop.....	1,600	00
Penitentiary buildings	174,000	00
Barns, stables and sheds.....	2,000	00
Shoemaker's and tailor's shops.....	1,200	00
Bakery.....	450	00
Privies.....	100	00
Ice house.....	75	00
Prison wall and towers	7,600	00
Farm wall and fences.....	900	00
Bridge.....	300	00
Architect's office.....	75	00
Night watchman's box	40	00
1 Terrace of 8 houses with stables and sheds	15,000	00
4 watchman's boxes, at quarry.....	50	00
	\$247,502	50

No. 23.

SUMMARY of Department Stock in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary,
as on 31st December, 1875.

		\$	cts.
Architect's office	0	58	65
Accountant's office.....	1	90	85
Armoury	3	2,081	53
Bakery.....	4	162	93
Blacksmith's and tinsmith's shops.....	6	8,457	30
Brick yard	14	734	10
Catholic chapel and library.....	16	1,300	76
Carpenter's shop	20	1,308	78
Chief Keeper's office ..	25	111	19
Deputy Warden's office.....	26	18	35
Engine house.....	27	45	35
Farm.....	29	4,496	99
Hospital	33	722	25
Protestant chapel and library.....	37	203	05
Real estate.....	39	247,502	50
Shoe shop.....	40	216	09
Steward's department.....	44	10,661	03
Storekeeper's department.	72	5,015	25
Stone cutter's department.....	79	4,939	35
School.....	82	258	62
Tailor's shop.....	84	787	63
Warden's and Inspector's offices.	87	268	25
		\$289,410	80

H. BRODIE MACKAY, }
ELZÉAR DAGNEAULT, } *Valuators.*

REVENUE.

The Dominion of Canada in Account with the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the year ending 31st December, 1875.

Dr.

Cr.

1875.		\$ cts.	1875. Dec. 31...		\$ cts.
January 6...	To bank draft in favor of the Honorable the Receiver				
Feb'y 6...	General	51 21		By Rations.....	10 75
March 4...	do	558 14		Carpenters' shop.....	172 97
April 7...	do	36 70		Tailors' shop	49 04
May 15...	do	49 72		Blacksmiths' shop.....	110 68
June 7...	do	47 48		Shoeshop.....	223 94
July 12...	do	50 78		Bakery	4 88
August 4...	do	66 20		Farm	58 72
Sept. 15...	do	55 75		Organization	100 00
Oct. 1...	do	79 55		Convict labour.....	28 80
Nov. 1...	do	61 17		Stone-cutters	7 85
Dec. 1...	do	115 20		Rent.....	145 45
Dec. 30...	do	213 00		Retiring gratuity.....	558 14
		86 32			
		\$1,471 22			\$1,471 22

R. & O. E.

H. BRODIE MACKAY

Acting Accountant.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, P.Q.
31st December, 1875.

No. 25.

STATEMENT showing the cost for Maintenance of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the year ending 31st December, 1875.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Expenditure as per Annual Account.....		57,443 33
Cr.		
By Waterworks.....	76 55	
Carpenters' shop.....	157 92	
Blacksmiths' shop.....	1,115 05	
Brickyard.....	81 60	
Conveyance of Convicts.....	1,313 94	
Prison Buildings..	2,102 95	
Department of Public Works.....	12 04	
Quarry.....	48 00	
Convicts' travelling allowance.....	578 00	
Cash revenue and amount refunded by Keeper John Groves, as per bank drafts transmitted to the Honorable the Receiver General.....	1,471 22	
		6,957 27
Expenditure for maintenance.....		50,486 56
Average number of Convicts during the year, 123.		
Average cost of each Convict for maintenance, is \$410.46.		
By earnings of Convicts as hereunder:—		
Carpenters' shop:—		
264 days, at 50 cts.....	132 00	
1,973 do 40	789 20	
Shoeshop —		
2,165½ days valued at.....	519 71	
Blacksmith and Tinsmith shop:—		
1,456 days, valued at.....	183 00	
Bakery:—		
512 days, at 40 cts.....	204 80	
Tailors' shop:—		
2,868 days, valued at.....	886 69	
Farm:—		
1,825 days, at 40 cts.....	730 00	
Steward's department:—		
5,840 days, at 40 cts.....	2,336 00	
Wood cutters —		
1,872 days, at 40 cts.....	748 80	
Brickyard:—		
84 days, at 60 cts.....	50 40	
Accountant's office:—		
600 days, at 50 cts.....	300 00	
Storekeeper's office:—		
300 days, at 50 cts.....	150 00	
Hospital:—		
730 days, at 40 cts.....	292 00	
		7,322 60
Expenditure over Earnings.....		\$43,163 96

NOTE.—The time of Convicts working in the Quarry and Stonecutters' Department has not been kept by the Keepers, and consequently no entry can be made in the above.

**STATEMENT of Expenditure of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary during
the year ending 31st December, 1875.**

	\$ cts.
Roman Catholic Chapel.....	118 04
Prison clothing.....	4,010 40
Water works	76 55
Carpenter's shop.....	157 92
Escaped convicts	111 45
Furniture.....	451 24
Farm	2,569 57
Department of Public Works	12 04
Freight and cartage.....	100 91
Fuel.....	5,309 07
Blacksmith's shop.....	1,115 05
Laundry.....	80 70
Light.....	668 62
Medicines and medical comfort	492 41
Salary.....	29,975 96
Prison Buildings.....	2,102 95
Convicts travelling allowance.....	578 00
Conveyance of convicts.....	1,313 94
Rent.....	397 15
Armory.....	62 00
Postage and telegrams.....	147 12
Rations.....	6,613 21
Shoe shop	7 75
Tailor's shop.....	21 86
Travelling expenses.....	181 61
Tobacco	340 10
Tools.....	185 84
Quarry	48 00
Brickyard	81 60
Protestant Chapel	3 45
Valuation	73 32
Maintenance.....	36 00
	\$57,443 83

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, P.Q.,
31st December, 1875.

H. B. MacKAY,
Acting Accountant.

No. 26.

STATEMENT of Debts owing to the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, as on
31st December, 1875.

	\$	cts.
†Julien Sentenne.....	21	78
†Roumald Gadbois.....	3	15
†J. B. Daoust.....	0	10
†James Blain.....	0	05
John Cooper (†\$12.28).....	39	78
F. Z. Tassé.....	96	96
†H. B. MacKay.....	0	59
Felix Cadot.....	0	88
†Elzear Dagneault.....	4	25
Michael Kerrigan.....	6	83
†J. B. Desouneau.....	8	00
†Onesime Sigouin.....	0	10
†John Lynch.....	8	47
Brother Perrior.....	0	92
Ferdinand Chartrand.....	1	07
†John McDermott.....	0	40
†Telesphore Ouimet.....	0	78
†Robert Corby.....	0	20
Pierre Gadbois.....	3	50
F. X. Prieur.....	48	11
†J. B. Gadbois.....	2	20
†E. Langlois.....	0	50
†Leandre Mazuret.....	20	00
†William Mackay.....	1	20
†Alphonse Dequoy.....	0	72
Olivier Herbert.....	3	53
Rev. J. U. Leclerc.....	186	79
†James J. Scott.....	1	46
†Jean Vaudry.....	3	50
Joseph Desouneau.....	4	00
J. B. Auclair.....	16	00
J. B. Mauseau.....	4	00
F. X. Auclair.....	10	60
B. Z. Tardif.....	6	60
Louis Fortier.....	4	00
Moise Roger.....	1	75
†Rev. John Allan.....	0	50
E. H. Lemay.....	6	00
Auguste Couillard.....	3	00
Louis Paré.....	6	74
Joseph Lavergue.....	1	25
Sylvestre Prévost.....	0	82
†Pierre Chapleau.....	0	40
C. E. Germain.....	9	50
†Isaïe Hortie.....	0	20
John Kelly.....	18	81
†Adolphe Lefevre.....	1	05
†Procope Dumas.....	1	25
Providence Nunnery.....	3	27
William Workman.....	4	70
William Clendenning.....	115	04
J. D. Pelletier.....	31	20
†Auguste Leduc.....	2	60
†James Devlin.....	0	15
†Hilaire St. Jacques.....	1	00
F. B. Lamarche.....	16	00
Rev. N. Lavallée.....	2	40
†F. P. McIlwaine.....	2	25
†Louis Bazinet.....	9	67
†P. A. Cauchon.....	2	50
Carried forward.....	\$753	07

No. 26.—STATEMENT of Debts owing the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, etc.—Concluded.

	\$ cts.
<i>Brought forward</i>	753 07
L. N. Benjamin.....	4 50
Camille Paré.....	0 60
Board of Public Works.....	12 04
A. Caron.....	0 10
O. Pelletier.....	0 60
J. B. Drapeau.....	0 60
O. Huot.....	1 30
†H. Lanctot.....	0 05
†J. A. Duchesneau.....	0 60
Joseph Perreault.....	117 29
Benjamin Sigouin.....	1 75
Total	\$892 50

† Since paid.

No. 27.

STATEMENT of Claims against the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, as on 31st December, 1875.

	\$ cts.
Duquay and Lauzon.....	80 87
F. X. Quevillion.....	24 00
Leonidas Villeneuve.....	4 20
Dufresne and McGarity..	338 45
Joseph Perrault.....	370 67
Godfroy Granger.....	311 79
Leandre Fanteux.....	529 15
J. M. Grothé.....	8 50
Beaudry and Dufresne.....	5 25
Ferdinand Chartrand.....	46 50
Simon Galerneau.....	12 00
H. and H. Merrill.....	72 40
Simeon Marcotte.....	14 56
Laviolette and Nelson.....	103 38
Officers Pay-list.....	2,367 94
F. P. McIlwaine.....	4 00
Auguste Couillard.....	112 44
Z. Joubert.....	1 78
Antoine Lacasse.....	2 00
J. L. Cassidy and Co.....	20 35
Louis Fortier.....	9 00
Joseph Quevillion.....	0 40
Holtby.....	0 50
J. G. Mazuret.....	6 33
O. Hill.....	0 84
D. and J. Sadlier and Co.....	0 96
Maxime Bougie.....	1 05
Scott and Whyte.....	0 25
Fabre and Gravel.....	0 45
T. Lamarche.....	0 15
Total	\$4,449 68

H. BRODIE MACKAY,
Acting Accountant.

No. 28.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Age.	Date of Appointment.	
		\$ cts.			
J. A. Duchesneau.....	Warden	2,600 00	43	Dec.	15, 1875
H. B. Mackay.....	Deputy Warden.....	1,400 00	53	Nov.	30, 1875
Elzéar Dagneau	Accountant.....	1,000 00	40	Jan.	7, 1876
Joseph Pratt.....	Surgeon.....	600 00	66	May	20, 1873
J. T. Pominville.....	do	600 00	50	do	20, 1873
John Allan	Protestant Chaplain.....	1,200 00	62	do	20, 1873
J. W. Leclerc.....	Catholic do	1,200 00	37	do	20, 1873
Hyp. Lanctot.....	Clerk	600 00	59	Dec.	15, 1875
John Cooper.....	Chief Keeper	800 00	60	May	20, 1873
Albert Valois.....	Store Keeper	700 00	30	Jan.	14, 1876
Leand. Mazuret	Steward.....	650 00	47	May	20, 1873
J. McDermott.....	Hospital Keeper.....	500 00	37	do	20, 1873
Geo. B. Lamarche.....	Messenger.....	450 00	33	do	26, 1873
Edward Kenny	Farmer and Gardener.....	550 00	25	Jan.	1, 1876
Julien Sentenne	Trade Instructor.....	700 00	56	May	19, 1873
J. B. Cordier.....	do	700 00	55	do	19, 1873
Pierre Chapleau	do	700 00	64	do	20, 1873
Procopé Dumas	do	700 00	37	do	20, 1873
Jean Vaudry.....	do	700 00	48	do	20, 1873
Aug. Leduc	do	700 00	37	July	1, 1873
John Groves.....	Keeper	500 00	49	May	20, 1873
Robert Corby.....	do	500 00	46	do	20, 1873
Thomas Maher.....	do	500 00	39	do	20, 1873
John Lynch	do	500 00	37	do	19, 1873
Etienne Langlois.....	do	500 00	64	do	20, 1873
Onés. Sigouin	do	500 00	40	do	19, 1873
F. P. McIlwaine	Guard, 1st Class.....	450 00	35	do	20, 1873
Michael Kerrigan	do	450 00	46	do	20, 1873
William Mackay	do	450 00	41	do	20, 1873
Celestin Sigouin.....	do	450 00	51	do	19, 1873
James Blain	do	450 00	42	do	20, 1873
Alphonse Dequoy.....	do	450 00	37	do	19, 1873
James J. Scott.....	Guard, 2nd Class.....	425 00	37	do	19, 1873
John Briere.....	do	425 00	34	do	19, 1873
Jean Bte. Desormeaux	do	425 00	38	July	1, 1873
Isaie L'hortie.....	Guard, 5th Class.....	350 00	26	May	19, 1873
Romuald Gadbois.....	do	350 00	28	do	19, 1873
Joseph Demers.....	do	350 00	29	do	19, 1873
Zéphirin Lacasse.....	do	350 00	46	July	14, 1873
Jean Bte. Gauthier.....	do	350 00	33	do	1, 1873
Nap. Charbonneau.....	do	350 00	26	do	7, 1873
Jean Bte. Gadbois	do	350 00	30	do	14, 1873
Edward Maher.....	do	350 00	24	do	21, 1873
Hilaire St. Jacques.....	do	350 00	55	Sept.	25, 1873
P. A. Cauchon.....	do	350 00	25	do	25, 1873
Adolphe Lefebvre.....	do	350 00	35	July	3, 1874
James Devlin.....	Engineer.....	780 00	25	Dec.	1, 1874

No. 29.

STATEMENT of Men employed in the Steward's Department and number of Days' Work performed, during the year ending 31st December, 1875.

Number of Men.	No. of Days' Work.	Rate.	Total.	Remarks.
		cts.	\$ cts.	
.....	5,840	40	2,336 00	

No. 30.

STATEMENT of Days' Work done by the Man employed in the Store, during the year 1875.

Months.	Man.	Days' Work.	Rate.	Total Value.	Remarks.
			cts.	\$ cts.	
ry.....	1	24	50	12 00	
ary.....	1	24	50	12 00	
.....	1	26	50	13 00	
.....	1	26	50	13 00	
.....	1	23	50	11 50	
.....	1	25	50	12 50	
.....	1	27	50	13 50	
st.....	1	24	50	12 00	
nber.....	1	26	50	13 00	
er.....	1	25	50	12 50	
nber.....	1	25	50	12 50	
iber.....	1	25	50	12 50	
	.....	300	.....	\$150 00	

No. 81.

STATEMENT of Days' Work done by the Men employed in the Accountan
Office during, the, year 1875.

Months.	Men.	Days' Work.	Rate.	Total Value.	Remarks.
			cts.	\$ cts.	
January	2	48	50	24 00	
February	2	48	50	24 00	
March	2	52	50	26 00	
April	2	52	50	26 00	
May	2	46	50	23 00	
June.....	2	50	50	25 00	
July.....	2	54	50	27 00	
August	2	48	50	24 00	
September	2	52	50	26 00	
October.....	2	50	50	25 00	
November.....	2	50	50	25 00	
December.....	2	50	50	25 00	
	.....	600	.....	\$300 00	

ST. JOHN PENITENTIARY.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

SAINT JOHN PENITENTIARY,
January 26th, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following Report of this Prison for the year 1875:—

I am pleased to say that the affairs of this institution since the last annual report have been satisfactory.

The Accountant has been very vigilant and attentive in the discharge of his duties.

The Surgeon has visited the prison daily and given every attention to the sick; his treatment in almost every case has been very successful. A prisoner was sent here from the St. John Police Court, for two months, in January last; three days after he was admitted he died of *delirium tremens*.

There was one birth in November last; Convict Mary Ann Richardson gave birth to a female child.

The Chaplains attend regularly to the spiritual wants of the prisoners; the Protestant Chaplain has service in the prison every Sunday and Wednesday; he visits the school occasionally, and is ready to attend on other occasions if called for. The Catholic Chaplain has service every Sunday; he held a jubilee here in November last, which I think had a good effect on the Catholic prisoners; he also visits occasionally through the week, and attends to all sick calls.

The duties of Schoolmaster have been very well attended to; a number of the prisoners have made good progress in reading, writing and arithmetic.

The Keepers carry out their orders and attend to their duties well.

The Guards are always ready and on the alert.

The general conduct of the prisoners during the year has been very good.

The average number of male prisoners during the past year was 82½; the shops and manufacturing machinery can only employ about sixty, showing that over twenty prisoners can earn nothing, except working on the farm in summer, and in winter they are employed at sawing wood, carrying coal, shoveling snow, and other work about the yard, from which no revenue is derived.

I have during the past year had the land belonging to this Penitentiary surveyed and marked out, and a good new fence built around the whole of that part not before fenced. I cleared and stumped last fall about four acres of land in addition to what was previously cleared, making in all now cleared of the land newly fenced, about eight and a half acres.

A barn, which was so much wanted, has been built; although not as large and well finished as I asked for, it answers very well for a store for broom corn, hay, straw, &c., and an excellent stable for horses.

I have also built a good piggery in addition.

I am in hopes to raise enough vegetables next season, including potatoes, for a years' supply for the prison.

Under the instruction of M. Stead, Esq., architect, I improved the old house, situated at the north end of the prison, so that it is now a very good and commodious store-house.

I have during the past summer laid down about 300 feet of sewers, and had the cess pools emptied and cleaned up; this work was much needed as the sanitary condition of the prison required it.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES KETCHUM,

Warden.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,

Inspector of Penitentiaries.

SURGEON'S REPORT.

SAINT JOHN PENITENTIARY,
December 31st, 1875.

SIR,—In submitting my annual report I beg to state that the sanitary condition of this prison for the year just closed, has been satisfactory. There has been no epidemic or contagious disease.

A large number have presented themselves for advice and treatment during the year, in all 759; for this number I have all the duties to perform, which are usually divided between the surgeon, apothecary and hospital keeper. There has been one birth and one death. James Boyd, an old inebriate, died of epileptic convulsions, three days after admission. The large number of short termed prisoners admitted here from the Police Office, require the principal attendance, nearly all exhibit the effects of poor food and hard drink; as for instance, I may state that in two weeks three cases of *delirium tremens* were presented for treatment; under the generous diet of this prison they soon recuperate, and after a few months' confinement they are sent out, only to return in many cases worse than before. With reference to this latter class of prisoners I beg to advise that tobacco be prohibited, or left discretionary with the surgeon; as its use is not necessary, but often proves injurious, and in many cases prevents my efforts to cure some of their diseases: notably, opthalmic and syphilitic, while I find in looking over the accounts for 1875 an actual increase of \$55 over that of 1874 for tobacco alone. The diet of this prison is good, and contains all the elements necessary to support the human body. Every attention is paid to the ventilation of the dormitories and workshops. In the performance of my duties I must acknowledge the uniform kindness and assistance of all the officers.

The annexed table gives the number of cases treated during the year, exclusive of all those who received medicine and advice for temporary ailments.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN BAXTER, M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng.
Surgeon to the St. John Penitentiary.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

**RETURN of Cases treated in Hospital, St. John Penitentiary, for
the year ending 31st December, 1875.**

Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharg'd	Died.	Remaining.
.....	8	8	.....	.....
.....	1	1	.....	.....
nus	15	15	.....	.....
.....	4	20	24	.....	.....
ion.....	23	23	.....	.....
.....	19	19	.....	.....
.....	30	30	.....	.....
.....	14	14	.....	.....
remens.	13	13	.....	.....
na	1	.....	.....	1
Convulsions.....	1	.....	1	.....
Ano	2	2	.....	.....
.....	2	2	.....	.....
a	6	6	.....	.....
.....	1	1	.....	.....
a.....	1	1	.....	.....
is.....	4	4	.....	.....
ice of Urine.....	5	5	.....	.....
.....	27	27	.....	.....
.....	7	7	.....	.....
b	10	10	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	1
sm	25	22	.....	3
.....	4	4	.....	.....
.....	12	12	.....	.....
.....	4	8	12	.....	.....
Iritis	2	.....	2	.....	.....
r Diathesis	18	18	.....	.....
.....	1	1	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	11	11	.....	.....
.....	11	290	295	1	5

CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

St. JOHN, N.B., January 23rd, 1876.

— Since my last annual report things have gone on in the Penitentiary John in a satisfactory manner. The exact discipline which I always maintain among the prisoners, evinces the zeal and ability of those in charge of the institution, and at the same time that strict and perfect order regularly maintained there, but with Christian charity, tends not a little to render more fruitful the labors of the Chaplain for the moral improvement of the prisoners. During the previous year, my relations with the officials of the Penitentiary have variably been marked by the greatest cordiality and the best *entente*. All, without distinction of creed or nationality have, on every occasion, shown me the warmest sympathy, and contributed by their good will to render more effectual my labors among the prisoners and more agreeable for myself the duties of my office. To all of them I express the expression of my most sincere gratitude.

I am gratified to say that all the prisoners who know how to read apply themselves eagerly to make the best use of the books in the library. The reading of good books is certainly a powerful means of moralization, being, besides, a most agreeable pastime during the long hours of seclusion the prisoners spend each day in their cells. I am, therefore, very grateful for the pecuniary means provided, at my request, during the past year, for the increase of good books in the library. I again most respectfully request that a new supply of well-chosen books be granted this year, in order that the deep interest the prisoners take in reading may be sustained. Each prisoner is also furnished from the library with an excellent prayer-book, which he is allowed to keep in his possession for his daily religious exercises.

Towards the end of the month of November, through the kindness of the Warden—always ready and zealous in granting me every facility to perform my ministerial duties towards the prisoners—I was allowed to hold the exercises of the Jubilee in the prison with the help of another priest, Rev. Joseph Murray. All the prisoners attended those pious exercises with the utmost devotion, showing a sincere desire to profit by them. Everyone sought, in the reception of the Sacrament, the strength they need so much to form good habits in place of the bad ones they had acquired. The best proof of the great success of this mission is the unanimous accord of the officials to congratulate us on the marked change for the better effected in the prisoners. Our chapel, which is in fact but an ordinary room, having nothing apart from the altar and its ornaments of the style of a religious edifice, absolutely requires some improvements which would make the prisoners feel when they enter it that they are in a sacred place; yet I must return my thanks for some necessary improvements which were made about the altar during the last year, and which give it a more respectable appearance.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F. X. JOSEPH MICHAUD, Priest,
Catholic Chaplain.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

ST. JOHN, N.B., December 31st, 1875.

SIR,—I beg to report that through the year ending this day I have been enabled regularly to discharge the duties of my office, not having been prevented from doing so, except on two occasions, either by severity of weather or ill health. And both on Sundays and Wednesdays the behavior of the men at church has been orderly and reverent; far more so than could be reasonably expected from persons who have been proved guilty of overt crimes—some of them guilty of the most appalling crimes which men can commit. Two men, convicted of murder, have been added to the number during the year, their sentences having been commuted from hanging to imprisonment for life.

Several others have been convicted of fraud or violence, and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. The entire number of Protestant prisoners this day is 58; the number last December 31st was 51. This increase may, in a great part, be attributable to the depressed state of trade; the scarcity of employment prompting men to dishonesty. But there can be no doubt at all that intoxicating drink has led to all the crime which is now being punished in this Penitentiary.

I feel it to be a very serious responsibility to attempt the reformation and salvation of these men; and were it not for the abounding mercy of God, I should feel the task to be hopeless. But, relying on His grace, I do not despair of any man; and at times there is indeed much cause for gratitude.

I am happy to say the day-school is in successful operation. The average attendance is about 17. Many of the men take great interest in their studies and are trying hard to improve in the elements of education. Mr. Burk has discharged his duty as teacher very efficiently, and I should be glad if his salary were increased. The entire number of Protestant prisoners at present is 58, of these 50 are males and eight females; 20 cannot read at all; six can read imperfectly, and 32 can read and write well.

I wish to express my gratitude for the kind courtesy shown me at all times both by the Warden and other officers, and especially for the attendance of the Warden at divine service when his health would allow. This has been a real encouragement.

I remain, very truly yours,

GEORGE SCHOFIELD,
Protestant Chaplain.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

MATRON'S REPORT.

ST. JOHN PENITENTIARY,
January 17th, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honor to make for your information the following report on the state of the Female Department, for the year 1875:—

The number of females in prison on the 31st December, 1874, 15; received in 1875, four convicts and 56 common prisoners; discharged in 1875, 58 common prisoners, leaving on the 31st of December, 1875, 17; of this number, five are convicts. The daily average has been 15. There has been made by the female prisoners during the year, for the male prison, 30 brown and yellow shirts, 59 pairs of white flannel drawers, 67 white flannel shirts, one jacket, one pair of pants, 11 vests, 98 sheets, 73 pillow-cases, 86 towels, four rollers; put loops on 180 sheets and 200 blankets, knit 60 pairs of socks, mended shirts, drawers and socks every week in wash. Made for female prison 40 jackets, 60 skirts, 65 chemises, 12 pillow-cases, 22 sheets, knit nine pair of stockings. This, with the cooking and washing for both prisons, has kept all fully employed. The general conduct of the common prisoners, good; that of the convicts, extra good. They are influenced a great deal by the kindness and generosity of the Government in allowing remission of sentence and gratuity money, according to their industry and good conduct. Convict Mary Ann Richardson was delivered of a female child on the 28th of November, mother and child were removed to the hospital-room by permission of the Warden. Female prisoners share in the religious instructions provided for the Institution.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

CATHERINE KEEFFE,
Matron.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

ST. JOHN PENITENTIARY,
January 1st, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honor to lay before you my annual report of the school under my charge:—

Total number on Register.....	18
Religion—Roman Catholic, 7; Protestant, 11.....	18
Nationality—Irish, 1; P. E. Island, 2; New Brunswick, 15.....	18

Average daily attendance	17
Learning to write and cipher, 11 }	18
Learning to read and spell.... 7 }	
Hours of Session—12:20 to 1 P.M., four times a week.	

I have much pleasure in stating that the convicts attending school are very attentive and orderly during the sessions, and are always desirous of acquiring a thorough knowledge of what they are studying. Considering the time at their disposal—40 minutes each day—they have been amply rewarded for their attention and zeal. I am highly pleased with the progress made by the pupils during the year. It is to be hoped that for many of them the term of their imprisonment is not time misspent. On the contrary, having acquired a fair knowledge of the elementary rules and having been strengthened and fortified by the salutary teachings of the Chaplains, some of those convicts now attending school in the Penitentiary will, at the expiration of their term of imprisonment, go forth into the world to become members of society.

I have also charge of the Catholic and Protestant libraries. Books are issued at convenient times. In an institution like this where so many of the prisoners are of the vagrant class who have no interest whatever in books, it is very difficult to preserve them from destruction. However, it has been so managed that no wanton destruction of books has taken place. I cannot close this report without expressing my sincere thanks to the Rev. Mr. Schofield for his uniform kindness, his valuable suggestions and his words of encouragement to the pupils in his frequent visits to the school during the year.

I remain, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

D. BURKE,

Chief Keeper and Schoolmaster.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

MOVEMENTS of Prisoners in St. John Penitentiary, from 1st January to 31st December, 1875.

	Common Prisoners.			Convicts.			Total.
	Under 16.	Over 16.	Total.	Under 16.	Over 16.	Total.	
Remaining at midnight, 31st December, 1874—Males.....		54		1	34		
do do—Females.....		14	68		1	36	104
Admitted since, up to December 31st, 1875—Males.....		163			27		
do do—Females.....		55	218		4	31	249
							353
Discharged by executive clemency—Males.....					2		
Discharged by order Police Magistrate—Males.....		19					
do do—Females.....		3					
Discharged by expiration of sentence—Males.....		154			11		
do do—Females.....		53					
Died—Males.....		1					
Escaped—Males.....		2	232			13	245
Remaining at midnight, December 31st, 1875—Males.....		41		1	48		
do do—Females.....		13	54		5	54	108

SENTENCES of Prisoners in Prison, 31st December, 1875

Convicts.	Males.	Females	Total.	Common Prisoners.	Males.	Females	Total.
For life.....	3	1		For 2 years 6 months (2 commitments)	1		
24 years.....	1			2 years (2 commitments)	2		
20 do	1			18 months	5		
12 do	2			16 do	1		
9 do	2			14 do	1		
7 do	1			12 do	9	1	
6 do	1			6 do	8	7	
5 do	6			4 do	2		
4 do	5			3 do	4	1	
3 do	14	1		2 do	8	4	
2 do 6 months..	1						
2 do	12	3					
	49	5	54	Grand Total.....	41	13	54
							108

EDUCATION and Religious Profession of Prisoners in prison on the 31st December, 1875.

Religion.	Males.	Females	Total.
Convict.			
Roman Catholic.....	18	2	
Episcopalian	10	1	
Presbyterian	6		
Baptist	10	2	
Methodist.....	5		
	49	5	54
Common Prisoners.			
Roman Catholic.....	22	8	
Episcopalian	6	1	
Presbyterian	5		
Baptist	6	4	
Methodist.....	2		
	41	13	54
Grand Total.....			108

EDUCATION and Religious profession of Prisoners, etc.—*Concluded.*

Education.	Males.	Females	Total.
<i>Convicts.</i>			
Can read and write.....	26	2	54
Can read only.....	7	.....
Cannot read and write.....	16	3	
<i>Common Prisoners.</i>			
Can read and write.....	23	2	54
Can read only.....	4	2	
Cannot read and write.....	14	9	
	41	13	54
Grand Total.....	.....	.....	108

NATIONALITY of Prisoners in Prison on the 31st December, 1875.

Convicts.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Common Prisoners.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New Brunswick.....	30	5	35	New Brunswick.....	24	4	28
Nova Scotia	6	.....	6	Nova Scotia	2	2	4
Ontario	1	.....	1	Prince Edward Island.....	4	.....	4
Ireland.....	6	.....	6	Ontario	1	.....	1
England	2	.....	2	Ireland.....	6	7	13
Scotland	2	.....	2	England	3	.....	3
United States.....	2	.....	2	Scotland	1	.....	1
	49	5	54		41	13	54
Grand Total			108				

OFFENCES of Prisoners in Prison on the 31st December, 1875.

Convicts.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Common Prisoners.	Males.	Females.	Total.
.....	3	1	4	Stealing.....	9	1	10
murder.....	3	.....	3	Larceny.....	8	.....	8
.....	2	.....	2	Assault.....	3	.....	3
.....	3	.....	3	Vagrancy.....	15	12	27
.....	16	1	17	Wounding with intent to do			
.....	3	.....	3	greivous bodily harm.....	2	.....	2
greivous bodily harm...	3	1	4	Forgery.....	1	.....	1
.....	1	.....	1	Arson.....	1	.....	1
.....	1	.....	1	Escaping from prison.....	1	.....	1
.....	2	.....	2	Abusive language.....	1	.....	1
.....	1	.....	1				
.....	4	1	5				
.....	1	.....	1				
.....	.....	1	1				
.....	2	.....	2				
.....	1	.....	1				
.....	2	.....	2				
.....				
.....	1	.....	1				
.....	49	5	54		41	13	54
Grand Total			108				

PRISONERS admitted from Midnight 31st December, 1874, to Midnight 31st December, 1875, with term of imprisonment

Convicts.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Common Prisoners.	Males.	Females.	Total.
.....	2	1	3	For 1 month.....	5	.....	5
.....	1	.....	1	40 days.....	1	.....	1
do.....	2	.....	2	2 months.....	104	41	145
do.....	1	.....	1	3 do.....	17	4	21
do.....	3	.....	3	4 do.....	6	.....	6
do.....	3	.....	3	5 do.....	1	.....	1
do.....	7	1	8	6 do.....	12	9	21
do.....	1	.....	1	9 do.....	1	.....	1
do.....	7	2	9	12 do.....	9	1	10
				14 do.....	1	.....	1
				16 do.....	1	.....	1
				18 do.....	2	.....	2
				24 do (two Com'ts,			
				12 months each).....	2	.....	2
				30 months (two Com'ts,			
				one 18 mos., one 12 mos.	1	.....	1
	27	4	31		163	55	218
Grand Total			249				

DAILY average number of Prisoners, Convict and Common, throughout the Year 1875.

Males	82½
Females.....	15½
Total	98

OFFICIAL STAFF, St. John Penitentiary, 1st January, 1876.

Name.	Office.	Salary.	Age.	Date of Appointment.
		\$ cts.		
Charles Ketchum.....	Warden	1,400 00	53	31st October, 1874
George L. Foster	Accountant.....	800 00	35	11th August, 1874
Dennis Burke.....	Chief Keeper,Storekeeper,&c.	700 00	28	19th October, 1874
John Baxter	Surgeon.....	500 00	39	4th Sept., 1872
Rev. George Schofield.....	Protestant Chaplain.....	400 00	62	1st August, 1865
Rev. Joseph F. X. Michaud.....	Roman Catholic Chaplain....	400 00	35	1st January, 1875
John R. Perrie.....	Keeper.....	500 00	56	1st October, 1859
George Keffe.....	do	500 00	52	1st Dec., 1861
Henry Godsoe	do	500 00	42	1st August, 1869
William Hogan.....	do	500 00	35	1st January, 1869
George Campbell.....	Guard.....	400 00	58	18th June, 1867
Robert Ferguson.....	do	400 00	55	14th February, 1870
John Johnson.....	do	400 00	34	20th March, 1871
Robert Harle.....	do	400 00	35	3rd October, 1872
John Duff.....	do	400 00	29	1st April, 1873
Samuel Barnes.....	do	400 00	38	1st June, 1874
John C. Beatteay.....	do	400 00	34	1st April, 1875
John Keffe.....	Assistant Warehouse Clerk...	450 00	...	1st April, 1872
Catherine Keffe.....	Matron.....	250 00	45	1st June, 1865
Mary McCarthy.....	Deputy Matron.....	180 00	31	1st June, 1865

NUMBER and Description of Punishments during 1875.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Confined to dark cell.....	9	21	14	4	5	7	7	6	2	8	3	5	91
Deprived of dinner.....	.....	17	6	10	5	10	7	2	3	2	6	4	72
Deprived of good conduct stripes .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4
Deprived of bed .....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Ball and chain.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
													177

PRISONERS, Convict and Common. Number of days employed during the year 1875.

	Days.
On account of manufactures.....	13,874
On account of farm.....	2,000
On account of maintenance.....	8,204

VALUATORS' Estimate of Buildings, Steam Engine, Machinery, etc.

	\$ cts.	Total.
Granite building (male prison).....	61,101 00	
Females' prison (brick building).....	9,600 00	
Workshop and boiler-house (brick).....	7,448 00	
Warden's and Guards' Quarters (brick).....	11,746 00	
Steam engine, machinery, etc.....	10,356 00	
		\$100,251 00

QUANTITY and Value of Land owned by the St. John Penitentiary.

36 acres, valued at..... \$250 per acre.

EXPENDITURE FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1875.

Dr.

The Dominion of Canada in account with the St. John Penitentiary.

Cr.

Date.	Maintenance.	Amount.	Manufactures.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.		Amount.
1875.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.	1875.			\$ cts.
Dec. 31	To Barley	176 00	To Broom corn	5,649 82	Jan. 30...	By Officers' pay list		752 95
	Beans	175 33	Fuel	1,599 76	Feb. 9...	Warrant to pay Jan. accounts		4,312 01
	Beef	945 33	Hardware	164 86	do 27...	Officers' pay list		752 95
	Baking	172 10	Hoop iron	1,638 44	March 4...	Warrant to pay Feb. accounts		767 00
	Blacksmith shop	94 02	Lumber	5,068 97	do 31...	Officers' pay list		752 95
	Clothing	897 64	Machinery oil and belting	268 42	April 3...	Warrant to pay March accounts		4,375 80
	Convicts' allowance	442 63	Machinery and repairs	644 13	do 30...	Officers' pay list		752 95
	Flour	1,429 20	Printing and advertising	165 49	May 20...	Accountable warrant, check 1,001		200 00
	Fish	60 00	Tacks and twine	439 36	do 29...	Warrant to pay April accounts		1,928 16
	Fuel	3,199 48	Wire	625 63	do 31...	Officers' pay list		752 95
	Hospital	124 79	Soda	29 65	June 20...	Warrant to pay May accounts		1,247 67
	Leather and findings	274 98	Paints and oils	1,981 46	do 30...	Officers' pay list		752 95
	Light	173 43	Brimstone	21 78	July 26...	Warrant to pay June accounts		1,979 54
	Library	76 34	Charcoal	2 40	do 31...	Officers' pay list		752 95
	Meal	348 30	Lath twine	17 37	Aug. 5...	Accountable warrant, check 122		200 00
	Molasses	510 23	Rivets	91 03	do 26...	Warrant to pay July accounts		606 96
	Miscellaneous	581 04			do 31...	Officers' pay list		752 95
	Oatmeal	19 24			Sept. 17...	Warrant to pay Aug. accounts		874 55
	Repairs on prison	1,032 33			do 20...	Accountable warrant, check 149		20 05
	Rice	10 08			do 23...	do do 150		45 34
	Runaway prisoners	55 75			do 30...	Officers' pay list		752 95
	Stable	612 99			Oct. 25...	Accountable warrant, check 151		21 05
	Salt	16 80			do 27...	Warrant to pay Sept. accounts		1,879 26
	Soap	67 79			do 30...	Officers' pay list		752 95
	Straw	302 23			Nov. 10...	Warrant to pay Oct. accounts		5,718 16
	Salaries	9,791 69			do 18...	Accountable warrant, check 45		800 00
	Pork	89 50			do 24...	do do 195		14 36
	Printing and advertising	165 48			do 30...	Officers' pay list		752 95
	Stationery	85 09			Dec. 28...	Accountable warrant, check 199		83 05
	Tobacco	156 00			do 30...	Officers' pay list		752 95
					1876.			
	Tea and peas	128 23			Jan. 10...	Warrant to pay Nov. accounts		2,281 54
	Vinegar and pepper	41 08			do 27...	Warrant to pay Dec. accounts		1,823 47
	Potatoes	489 03			do 27...	Warrant No. 41		150 16
	Manure	346 25			do 27...	Payment at Ottawa on broom corn		4,834 04

Armoury	69 51				
Dishes	16 56				
Starch	0 07				
Stove polish	1 60				
Cow	57 50				
Ice	22 75				
Farm	264 08				
Officers' clothing	587 57				
Butter	2 62				
Contingencies	82 10				
Postage	15 00				
Total	\$24,209 76	Total	\$18,399 57	Total	\$42,677 33

RECAPITULATION.

1875. July 23..... Dec. 31..... do	To Draft in favor of the Hon. the Receiver-General, No. 229 Refund..... Maintenance	\$ 8 35 24,209 76 18,399 57 44 01
do	Manufactures.....	
do	Balance on hand	
1876. Jan. 25.....	Draft in favor of the Hon. the Receiver-General, No. 689 Refund.....	15 64
	Total	\$42,677 33

GEORGE L. FOSTER,
Accountant.

St. John, N.B., January 29th, 1875.

REVENUE FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1876.

二

The Dominion of Canada in Account with the St. John Penitentiary.

OR.

[illegible]

ST. JOHN, N.B., December 31st, 1876.

GEORGE L. FOSTER,
Accountant.

BALANCES due the Saint John Penitentiary, 31st December, 1875.

1875. Dec. 31...		\$ cts.	1875. Dec. 31...		\$ cts.
To	Alms House.....	18 80	To	<i>Brought forward</i>	3,812 23
	M. D. & H. A. Austin.....	116 50		George Robertson.....	100 00
	Berton Bros.....	593 34		Steeves Bros.....	126 13
	School Trustees.....	16 50		Stephens & Figgures.....	218 60
	J. B. Belyea.....	20 40		John R. Smith.....	230 72
	Burnham & Co.....	31 80		W. H. Thorne.....	352 20
	Peter Chisholm.....	31 50		C. F. Tilton	20 20
	Carl & Vaughn.....	127 50		S. Tufts	33 15
	R. W. Crookshank	24 01		Taylor & Dockrill.....	15 40
	L. H. De Veber & Sons.....	189 70		James Trueman.....	171 00
	Estabrooks & Gleeson.....	134 75		John Walker & Co.....	30 00
	John Foster	30 35		White Bros.....	83 30
	S. R. Foster & Son.....	2 35		Welsh Bros.....	140 35
	Hill & Robinson.....	8 00		Wm. Whitlock	26 60
	M. Hamm	59 70		M. & H. Gallagher	13 50
	Humphrey & Trites.....	43 00		Turnbull & Co	98 50
	Jardine & Co.....	748 01		J. Williams	603 93
	Logan, Lindsay & Co	1,147 22		Lemont & Son.....	21 30
	Lunatic Asylum	31 40		J. Horncastle.....	24 60
	C. Murray.....	59 20		C. G. Berryman.....	2 20
	W. Morrison	25 95		J. W. Godard.....	42 85
	P. McArdle.....	29 95		G. H. Love & Co.....	25 86
	J. McAdam & Sons.....	28 65		I. & F. Burpee & Co	470 00
	James McKinney.....	8 75		Barbour Bros.....	15 00
	G. McLeod, M.P.....	54 50		Armstrong & McPherson..	22 10
	Mrs. McFadden.....	14 60		J. S. Turner	14 30
	M. McGuire.....	25 00		W. E. Webb.....	7 50
	John Owens	25 80		S. Nichols.....	24 95
	Louis Nelson	54 80		Titus & Dykeman.....	12 50
	Wm. Parks & Son.....	14 40		D. Breeze.....	12 50
	D. J. Purdy.....	11 20		J. D. Devoe	11 00
	B. P. Price.....	18 40		C. O'Regan	27 15
	Purves & Moore	27 50		Intercolonial Railway.....	12 60
	R. E. Puddington & Co...	11 00		J. C. Ferguson.....	31 95
	Robinson & Main	27 70		E. S. Flaglor	1 20
	<i>Carried forward</i>	3,812 23		<i>Total</i>	\$6,855 31

MANUFACTURED ARTICLES on hand at the St. John Penitentiary Warehouse
31st December, 1875.

1875. Dec. 31..		\$ cts.
	34 dozen Brooms, No. 1, at \$4.00.....	136 00
	5 do do 1 stk., at \$3.00.....	15 00
	43 do do 2 extra, 3.50.....	150 50
	114 do do 2 at \$3.00.....	342 00
	7 do do 2 stk., at \$2.50.....	17 50
	531 do do 3 at \$2.50.....	1,327 50
	227 do do 3 stk., at \$2.00.....	454 00
	482 do Pails, at \$2.20.....	1,060 40
	339 do Half-pails, at \$1.90.....	644 10
	296 do Nests Tubs (6s.), at \$3.30.....	976 80
	106 do do (3s.), 2.10.....	222 60
	49 do Washboards, at 1.50.....	73 50
	219 boxes Clothes-pins, at 1.20.....	262 80
	39 dozen Hay Rakes (2 bow), at \$1.50.....	58 50
	86 do do (3 bow), 1.50.....	129 00
	22 do Whisk Brooms, at 1.50.....	33 00
	1 do Half-brooms.....	1 75
		\$5,904 95

GEORGE L. FOSTER,
Accountant.

List of Articles in Stock in St. John Penitentiary, 31st December, 1875.

				\$	cts.
333½	lbs. Brimstone,	at 6	cts. per lb.	20	01
75	" Prussian Blue,	at 80	do	60	00
321½	" Glue,	at 24	do	77	16
20	" Sole Leather,	at 29	do	5	80
150	" Lath Yarn,	at 11	do	16	50
100	" Trunk Nails,	at 10	do	10	00
383	" White Lead,	at 9	do	34	47
100	" Paint Dryer,	at 11	do	11	00
80	" 14 ozs. Tacks,	at 10½	do	8	40
150	" Washing Soda,	at 2½	do	3	75
449	" Whiting,	at 1	do	4	49
4,299	" Pail Wire,	at 7½	do	311	68
481½	" Broom Wire,	at 16	do	77	04
10	" Finish'g Nails,	at 10	do	1	00
2	Kegs Rivets, 672 lbs.,	at 11	cts. do	73	92
3	Sides Lacing Leather,	at \$4.50		13	50
194	Gallons Turpentine,	at 70	cts.	13	68
34	Bales Broom-twine, 1,130 lbs.,	at 37	cts	418	10
150	Gallons Varnish,	at \$1.25		198	75
170	" Black Varnish,	at \$1.30		221	00
27,080	lbs. Hoop Iron			1,284	30
42	Boxes Clothes-pins,	at \$1.20		50	40
283	No. 1 Wash Tubs,	at 0.80		226	40
516	" 2 do	at 0.70		361	20
469	" 3 do	at 0.60		281	40
430	" 4 do	at 0.50		215	00
360	" 5 do	at 0.40		144	00
531	" 6 do	at 0.30		159	30
10	dozen Barn Brooms,	at 2.00		20	00
11	" No. 1 Butter Tubs,	at \$3.60		3	30
26	" " 3 do	1.90		49	40
5½	" Hay Rakes,	at 1.50		8	63
1	Ream Sand Paper			5	40
142,760	Feet (sup.) White Pine Logs,	at \$20.50 per M.		2,926	58
9,000	do Spruce do	at 9.00 do		81	00
238	Bales Broom-corn, 67,236 lbs.			4,793	85
60	Cords Wood,	at \$7.00		350	00
215	Tons Coal,	at 4.40		946	00
10,500	Feet Hardwood Boards,	at \$5.00 per M.		52	50
9,000	Broom Handles			135	00
				\$13,673 88	

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY,
26th January, 1876.

SIR,—I beg to inform you that on assuming the duties of Warden of the Halifax Penitentiary on the 1st July last, I found the prison, and all belonging thereto in good order and condition. The retiring Warden, Mr. Donkin, gave me every facility and information in his power.

I addressed a few words to the assembled convicts the following morning, on which occasion I pointed out to them the particular relationship we bore to each other, and what they had to expect in regard to either reward or punishment, according to their conduct.

I also addressed the guards upon their respective duties. I have found the officers efficient, respectable and attentive, and one and all willing to oblige and obey me.

The behaviour of the prisoners generally has been very good indeed, and on looking over the reports of similar institutions, I think will compare favourably with any on the continent. The wise system adopted by the Government, of remissions and gratuities has had the most beneficial results, as had also the inauguration of good-conduct stripes.

The establishment of a general library, in addition to the religious and moral instruction which they receive has been productive of much good. The small appropriation in the yearly estimates for this purpose has been well bestowed. The school privilege is very much prized, and under the instruction of Mr. Cotton, who is untiring in his efforts, the men who attend are evidently making creditable progress.

Messrs. Yates & Co., who formerly had the contract for the shoe department having failed to supply work since July last, we have been thrown upon our own resources to obtain the outside work, and have been to some extent successful in keeping the workshop going.

The broom department has done better in 1875 than in any previous year. The outlay of course is very heavy, but it affords employment to a good many prisoners, and contributes materially to the revenues of the prison. The last supply of brush arrived in good condition and seems a fair and suitable article.

I found it necessary to employ a tailor as the convicts' clothing was almost worn out, and there were none of the prisoners capable of doing that kind of work. I have, however, put two long-termed prisoners in the shop, and they will no doubt, ere long, be useful in this department. The repairing of the roof of broom shop, and the lead *flashing* between main building and shoe shop have made those parts of the prison quite comfortable. There has been considerable work done in clearing and fencing in prison land. I would suggest that an extra guard or farm-hand be employed whose duty it would be to work on the farm and haul manure from the city to enrich the ground as it was cleared, as there is not enough of fertilizing material produced about the prison. I think \$600 a year would cover this, what seems to me, very necessary expense.

In addition to a large amount of work on farm, we have broken a door through from the broom shop to the hospital, appropriating the latter as a means of at least temporary storage, at the same time leaving us without an hospital at present. To

supply the want, I think good accommodation for the sick could be obtained at small expense by fitting up a vacant space outside the upper landing, a locality well lighted and ventilated. The cost, I am sure, would not exceed \$200.

I have to express my thanks to the Chief Keeper, Accountant and other officers of the prison, for the manner in which they have assisted me in the discharge of my duties. Hoping that the accompanying reports and statistics for 1875 will be found satisfactory,

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN FLINN,
Warden.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1875.

Dominion of Canada in Account with Halifax Penitentiary.

1875.	Dr.	\$ cts.	1875.	Cr.	\$ cts.
	To Balance, Dec. account	624 46		By unexpended Cash.....	150 28
Jan. ...	Outlay for this month	1,272 39	Jan. 30	Warrant to refund	49 72
Feb. ...	do	1,237 55	do 30	Warrant	624 46
March...	do	1,341 67	Feb. 10	do	511 89
April ...	do	1,147 02	do 10	do to refund.....	20 57
May ...	do	1,711 62	March 17	do	481 73
June ...	do	2,200 09	April 14	do	547 06
July ...	do	1,483 83	May 11	do	355 34
Aug. ...	do	1,729 80	June 19	do	941 31
Sept. ...	do	1,465 22	July 9	do	200 00
Oct. ...	do	1,640 68	do 19	do	1,420 86
Nov. ...	do	6,949 01	Aug. 13	do	689 54
Dec. ...	do	1,363 46	do 20	do to refund.....	54 36
July 19	Refund	8 00	Sept. 13	do	955 81
Nov. 13	do	39 68	do 13	do to refund	34 06
do 18	do	4 72	do 29	do	200 00
	Unexpended cash.....	184 53	Oct. 14	do	517 90
			do 14	do to refund.....	7 39
			Nov. 11	do	564 67
			do 11	do to refund	50 48
			do 17	do	230 00
			Dec. 17	do	944 08
			do 17	do	52 77
				Bank of Montreal	5,212 23
				Pay list for 1875	8,879 16
				Balance, Dec. account ...	608 06
		<u>\$24,403 73</u>			<u>\$24,403 73</u>
	To Balance, Dec. account.....	\$608 06			

JOHN F. COTTON,
Accountant

STATEMENT OF REVENUE FOR 1875.

Receiver-General in Account with Halifax Penitentiary.

1875.	Dr.	\$ cts.	1875.	Cr.	\$ cts.
Jan. ...	To Deposits for this month...	764 39	Dec. 31	By Balance	2,211 78
Feb. ...	do do	578 92		Broom Department	7,492 13
March ...	do do	482 10		Shoe do	1,495 42
April ...	do do	442 85		Carpenter do	6 20
May ...	do do	660 65		Blacksmith do	26 48
June ...	do do	490 45		Farm do	7 00
July ...	do do	698 16		Military prisoner.....	105 79
Aug. ...	do do	1,053 60		Convict labour	33 00
Sept. ...	do do	739 04			
Oct. ...	do do	1,181 24			
Nov. ...	do do	1,348 54			
Dec. ...	do do	711 09			
	Balance	2,226 77			
		\$11,377 80			\$11,377 80

ACCOUNTS DUE DECEMBER 31ST, 1875.

	\$ cts.
Broom Making Department	2,022 11
Shoe Making do	181 05
Sundry petty Departments	23 61
	\$2,226 77

ABSTRACT of Expenditure and Earnings of the Broom and Shoe Departments of Halifax Penitentiary for 1875.

BROOM DEPARTMENT.

Dr.	\$ cts.	Cr.	\$ cts.
To Estimated value of unpaid accounts.....	1,963 71	By deposit to credit of Receiver General for 1875	7,750 57
Broom corn and other material manufactured and otherwise, also tools and apparatus, Dec. 31st, 1874.....	7,975 76	Unpaid accounts.....	2,022 11
Cost of material, freight, travelling expenses and tools, for 1875.....	7,286 70	Value of Brooms on hand.....	1,591 70
Balance.....	2,081 46	Value of Brush, 90,000 lbs., 8 cts.	7,200 00
	\$19,307 63	Value of Handles and other material.. ..	401 50
		Value of tools and apparatus	301 75
		Value of whisks and children's brooms.....	40 00
			\$19,307 63
		Balance.....	\$2,081 46

JOHN F. COTTON,
Accountant.

ABSTRACT of Expenditure and Earnings of the Broom and Shoe Departments, etc.—*Concluded.*

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Dr.	\$ cts.	Cr.	\$ cts.
To Estimated value of unpaid accounts, prison work and material on hand, 31st December, 1874.....	521 37	By Deposits to credit of Receiver General for 1875	1,605 69
Cost of material for 1875.....	1,263 19	Unpaid accounts.....	181 05
Balance.....	121 21	Prison work.....	.....
		Value of boots on hand and material.....	77 03
		Boots for officers.....	42 00
	\$1,905 77		\$1,905 77
		Balance.....	\$121 21

JOHN F. COTTON

Accountant.

STATEMENT of Money Value of Unpaid Labor, and produce of Farm appropriated to use of Halifax Penitentiary, 1875.

	\$ cts.
Carpenters' Department.....	133 70
Blacksmith' do	128 48
Tailors' do	189 05
Masons' do	66 00
Farm, Stable and Wood Cutting.....	832 60
Orderlies in Cook-house, dining-room and wash-house.....	489 60
Guard room and cleaning prison.....	364 80
Female department	122 40
Shoe department for prison work.....	336 00
do do boots for officers.....	42 00
	2,704 63
Value of Hay, potatoes, &c.....	161 00
do Pork.....	114 08
	\$2,979 71

JOHN F. COTTON,

Accountant.

		\$	cts.		\$	cts.
For Oxheads.. .. .	750 at 0 50	375	00	Brought forward.....	5,542	13
Mutton .....lbs.	1,600 0 09	144	00	For Officers' uniforms.....	400	00
Beef..... do	2,500 0 09	225	00	Shoemaking department.....	1,400	00
Oatmeal..... do	1,500 0 03½	52	50	Blacksmiths' do	150	00
Barley..... do	600 0 05	30	00	Carpenters' do	450	00
Codfish..... do	750 0 05½	41	25	Broom do	8,000	00
Tea..... do	100 0 40	40	00	Masons' do	150	00
Sugar..... do	150 0 09	13	50	Stable and farm, including hay,		
Onions..... do	320 0 03¾	12	00	oats, bran, cracked corn, farm-		
Rice..... do	50 0 04½	2	25	ing implements, blasting pow-		
Pepper..... do	30 0 19	5	70	der, &c.....	550	00
Soap..... do	1,800 0 05½	99	00	Office.....	200	00
Washing-soda do	70 0 04½	3	15	Hospital	300	00
Tobacco..... do	180 0 45	81	00	Protestant Chapel.....	20	00
Black-lead..... do	20 0 25	5	00	Catholic do	20	00
Bread do	30,000 0 03¾	1,125	00	Gratuities	300	00
Peas... .. do	1,450 0 02½	32	63	Contingent expenses	800	00
White beans... do	800 0 03	24	00		18,282	13
Flour.....brls.	4 7 00	28	00			
Herrings..... do	5 4 75	23	75			
Molasses .....galls.	550 0 40	220	00			
Vinegar..... do	30 0 28	8	40			
Coal oil..... do	300 0 30	90	00			
Potatoes.....bush.	500 0 45	225	00			
Salt..... do	40 0 40	16	00			
Lamps, chimnies, &c.....		30	00			
Brushes and scrubbers.		50	00			
Fuel.....		850	00			
Convict clothing.....		600	00			
Bedding, including straw.....		550	00			
Stoves and stove pipes		300	00			
Tinware and cutlery.....		100	00			
General library.....		100	00			
School		40	00			
Carried forward.....		5,542	13			

**TABLE of Expenditure and Revenue of Halifax Penitentiary for 1875,
showing net cost of maintenance per man, per day.**

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Amount of unpaid accounts, 31st December, 1874.....	2,211	78		
do stock and material on hand, 31st December, 1874.....	8,266	96		
Cost of maintenance for 1875	23,542	34		
			34,020	08
To Gross amount placed to credit of Receiver-General for 1875.....	9,170	09		
Value of manufactured articles and raw material on hand Dec. 31st, 1875..	9,814	54		
do unpaid labour and produce of farm for use of Penitentiary in '75	2,979	71		
			21,964	34
Balance—Expenditure over Revenue			\$12,056	74

Average of prisoners, $44\frac{1}{2} \times 365 = 16,242 \div 1,205,674 = 74\frac{1}{2}$ cents per man, per day, nearly.

JOHN F COTTON,
Accountant.

ABSTRACT of Inventory of Halifax Penitentiary, 31st December, 1875.

	\$ cts.
In Warden's apartments.....	145 82
Guard room.....	268 47
Male prison.....	2,086 70
Female prison	35 30
Hospital, including medicines and surgical apparatus.....	216 00
Wash-house	17 50
Cook-house	65 89
Dining-room.....	80 85
School.....	40 00
Office.....	502 25
Protestant Chapel.....	65 85
Catholic Chapel.....	166 25
Masons' department	66 13
Carpenters' do	216 01
Blacksmiths' do	87 86
Stable and farm do	1,090 50
Shoe do	172 08
Broom do	9,534 95
Fuel	390 00
Provisions, &c., in store.....	524 28
Miscellaneous.....	30 00
Architect's appraisalment.....	83,672 00
	\$99,474 69

CHARLES ROSS,
Chief Keeper and Storekeeper.

BUILDER'S REPORT.

HALIFAX, 31st December, 1875.

ESTIMATED Value or Appraisalment of the Halifax Penitentiary, with its surroundings, in the Dominion of Canada

	\$ cts.
Principal Building with its enclosed walls, &c.....	68,577 00
10½ acres of land at \$1,100 per acre	11,825 00
Wharf and boat-house	785 00
Bath-house and store-house	450 00
Cesspool outside of wall	240 00
Stable and piggery.....	540 00
Carpenters' shop and wash room	400 00
Blacksmiths' shop	190 00
Cutting down embankment and filling in breakwater.....	450 00
Clearing land, removing stone, &c.....	100 00
Cutting through wall from broom factory to hospital, new door, &c.....	40 00
New inside door to dining room	5 00
Putting up picket fence, &c.....	70 00
	\$83,672 00

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM FEGAN,
Builder.

JOHN FLINN, Esq.,
Warden, Penitentiary.

31st December, 1875, and present Salaries.

Names.	Age.	Rank.	Date of Appointment.	Length of Service.	Present Salaries.
John Flinn	41	Warden	1st July, 1875	6 months	1,400 00
Ellen Flinn	34	Matron	do	do	250 00
Rev. Henry Pope	86	Protestant Chaplain	September, 1855	20 years and 3 months	400 00
Rev. Thomas J. Daly	36	Catholic Chaplain	May, 1869	6 years and 7 months	400 00
R. S. Black	64	Surgeon	June, 1844	31 years and 6 months	450 00
John F. Ootton	51	Accountant, Clerk and Schoolmaster	August, 1863	12 years and 4 months	700 00
Charles Ross	40	Chief Keeper and Store-keeper	November, 1867	8 years and 1 month	600 00
James Holloway	63	Keeper and Trade Instructor	October, 1861	14 years and 2 months	590 00
James Bevins	63	do	June, 1865	10 years and 6 months	500 00
John Downey	36	do	May, 1868	7 years and 7 months	500 00
Charles Miller	28	do	March, 1868	7 years and 9 months	500 00
H. N. Wright	36	do	December, 1871	4 years	700 00
Martin Kennedy	42	Guard	February, 1868	7 years and 10 months	400 00
Samuel Corrigan	37	do	September, 1869	6 years and 3 months	400 00
Matthew Kerr	50	do	October, 1870	5 years and 2 months	400 00
Richard Umlah	55	do	May, 1872	3 years and 7 months	400 00
James McDougal	34	do	January, 1873	2 years and 11 months	400 00
John Curley	32	Messenger	May, 1871	4 years and 7 months	400 00

MOVEMENTS of Prisoners in Halifax Penitentiary from 1st January to 31st December, 1875.

	COMMON PRISONERS.			CONVICTS.			Grand Total.
	Under 16.	Over 16.	Total.	Under 16.	Over 16.	Total.	
Remaining at midnight 31st December, 1874, males.....	4		1	36		
do do females..	4	.....	1	38	
Admitted since, from —							42
Supreme Courts, males.....	4		.....	15		
Courts Martial, males.....	7	11	.....	.....	15	
Discharged by —							26
Expiration of sentence, males.....	2		.....	7		
Executive clemency, males.....	5		
Order of commanding officer, males.....	2	4	.....	.....	12	
Remaining at midnight 31st December, 1875, males.....	11		.....	40		16
do do females..	11	.....	1	41	
							52

STATEMENT of Prisoners received in Halifax Penitentiary during 1875.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Race.</i>				<i>Trades.</i>			
White	20	26	Laborers	4	26
Colored	6	.....		Blacksmith	1	.....
<i>Nationality.</i>				Glasscutter.....	1	.....
English	4	.....	26	Caulker	1	.....
Irish	3	.....		Sailors	4	.....
Scotch.....	1	.....		Cooper	1	.....
Canadian.....	16	.....		Shoemakers	2	.....
American	1	.....		Painters.....	10	.....
French.....	1	.....		None.....	2	.....
<i>Religion.</i>				<i>Crimes.</i>			
Church of England	4	26	Drunkenness and insubordina-	3	26
Roman Catholic	10	.....		tion	3	.....
Baptist	7	.....		Theft and desertion.....	3	.....
Presbyterian.....	3	.....		Larceny	9	.....
Methodist	2	.....		Burglary and larceny	2	.....
<i>Education.</i>				Receiving stolen goods.....	1	.....
Could read and write on en-	14	.....	26	Arson	3	.....
tering	12	.....		Manslaughter.....	1	.....
Could not do				Intent to kill	1	.....
<i>Ages.</i>				Highway robbery	1	.....
From 16 to 20	9	.....	26	Maliciously wounding.....	2	.....
20 to 30	10		<i>Length of Sentence.</i>			
30 to 40	7		56 days }	1	26
<i>Social Condition.</i>				168 do }	2	.....
Married	6	.....	26	336 do }	1	.....
Single.....	20	.....		365 do }	1	.....
				672 do }	1	.....
				730 do }	1	.....
				1 year	4	.....
				2 do	7	.....
				3 do	1	.....
				5 do	4	.....
				6 do	2	.....
				7 do	1	.....

List of Convicts in Halifax Penitentiary, 31st December, 1875, together with Age, Crime, etc., etc.

[Not printed in accordance with recommendation of Joint Committee on Printing.]

**NUMBER and Description of Punishment in Halifax Penitentiary, during
the year 1875.**

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Admonished.....	1	1	3	1	.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	2	17
Suspension of Privileges.....	2	5	1	1	.....	.....	9
Confined to Cell.....	2	3	3	.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	3	16
Dark Cell on Bread and Water	1	.....	4	3	1	1	2	.....	1	4	.....	17
													59

NUMBER of Convicts employed in each of the Departments, 31st December, 1875.

Broom Department.....	17	Masons' Department.....	0
Shoe do	13	Dining-room, kitchen, wash-house, prison, farm, and wood-cutting.....	13
Carpenter do	2	Matron's Department.....	1
Blacksmith Department.....	0	In cell.....	3
Tailor do	3		
		Total.....	52

**RETURN showing the number of Days' Work in the several Departments,
during the year 1875.**

Broom Department.....	2,544	Dining-room	613
Shoe do	2,526	Wash-house, prison and kitchen	1,224
Carpenter do	604	Farm and wood-cutting.....	2,081
Blacksmith Department.....	12	Matron's Department.....	306
Masons' do	132		
Tailor do	284	Total.....	10,325

REMISSION.

[illegible]

NOMINAL LIST of Convicts re-committed during 1875.

Names.	Number of Commitments.	Crime.
William Cochrane.....	Second Commitment	Arson.....

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY,
December 31, 1875.

SIR,—Amid the mutation of time and the numerous events which usually follow in its train, it is natural that a sombre and solemn feeling should pervade our minds and bring vividly to remembrance that this world is not our permanent home.

During the flight of the year that has now gone, some of the convicts who were under my pastoral instruction when it commenced, have been restored to their wonted liberty. What amount of spiritual benefit may have resulted (or may ultimately result) from the advantages which the Government has kindly provided for them, I do not know and am incompetent to predict. A coming day will declare it. Our late Warden, who often attended our services, has repeatedly said the sermons and addresses which the convicts heard must prove beneficial sooner or later. Be that as it may, I have endeavored to do my duty, and leave future events, which are not under my control, to the God of all grace.

The convicts, almost without exception, behave with decorum and seriousness during divine service.

They all appear highly pleased with the kindly treatment which they receive from our new Warden.

Our religious services are held as usual at ten, on the Sabbath mornings, and at one P.M., on Wednesdays.

The number of convicts now under my pastoral care is, whites, 23 males and one female; colored, 13; total, 37.

We are thankful for the additional supply of hymn-books, and for a few others to increase our library.

Mr. Cotton, our Schoolmaster, performs his duties faithfully.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

HENRY POPE,
Protestant Chaplain.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

HALIFAX, N.S., January 6, 1876.

SIR,—I beg to forward my annual report. As in former years, I have to report very favorably of the conduct and good disposition of the convicts. The number of Catholic prisoners is 14, being an increase since last year, owing to the committal of several military prisoners. It gives me much pleasure to acknowledge the many acts of courtesy received at the hands of the Warden and the other officers of the prison, and to testify to good order and discipline always evident in the management of the Penitentiary.

I beg to remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

THOMAS U. DALY,

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

SURGEON'S REPORT.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY,
December, 31, 1875.

SIR,—I beg to report that the health of the convicts during the year just ended has, for the most part, been good. No disease of a grave character has prevailed, and there has been no death to record.

The number requiring prescription was 151, of these two only required to be removed to hospital.

The following table contains an enumeration of the diseases treated:—

Abscess.....	6	Ganglion	1
Asthma.....	2	Hernia.....	2
Anæmia	2	Hydrocele	1
Bronchitis	4	Insanity	1
Catarrh.....	14	Iritis	1
Constipation	8	Neuralgia.....	8
Cardiac Disease.....	4	Pleurodynia.....	4
Conjunctivitis.....	4	Rheumatic Pains.....	10
Contusion.....	8	Scabies	2
Diarrhœa	20	Sprain.....	2
Dyspepsia	8	Syphilis	2
Dysuria	2	Spermatorrhœa	1
Eczema	2	Tonsolitis	8
Extraction of Teeth.....	8	Tumor.....	1
Febricula.....	8	Tuberculosis	4
Furuncle	2	Whitlow	1

I have to thank the Warden and other officials for uniform courtesy and assistance in the prosecution of my duties.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. S. BLACK, M.D., L.R.C.S.E.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY,
January 2, 1875.

SIR,—In submitting to you my twelfth annual report, it affords me much pleasure in being able to bear testimony to the general good conduct and steady application of my pupils during the past year, and to the proportionate advancement in their studies.

I am greatly indebted to the Warden and Chaplains for their aid and encouragement in the discharge of my school duties.

There are at present upon the roll—

White	16
Colored	9
Total	<u>25</u>

Of these —

(can read, write and cypher.....	10
Can read.....	10
Can spell.....	5
Total.....	<u>25</u>

Having, in capacity of Schoolmaster, charge of the general library, I attended to 573 issues of books in 1875. Next to their religious advantages, this source of amusement and instruction is, perhaps, the greatest privilege which the prisoners enjoy, and has done much towards the improvement of their minds as well as of their manners.

With warmest gratitude to yourself for past kindness,

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN F. COTTON,
Schoolmaster.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

MATRON'S REPORT.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY,
December 31, 1875.

SIR,—I beg to inform you that I assumed the duties of Matron of this prison on the 1st July last. I found that the late matron, Miss Chambers, had left everything in her department in very good order. There was one female prisoner there, who still remains, and has been since employed in useful services of the prison. I would add that she is a very industrious and well-behaved woman.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

ELLEN FLINN,
Matron.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

STONE FORT,
6th January, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a despatch dated Ottawa December 23rd, from the Department of Justice desiring me to furnish you with a report on this Penitentiary for the year ended 31st December last.

I have now the honor to report that it affords me very great pleasure to state that the management of the prison during the above period has been most satisfactory.

The conduct of the prisoners throughout has been extremely good. The two Sioux Indians, that have been confined in the prison since 1873, are now among the best conducted convicts. For some time after their confinement they were most troublesome, one of them made two attempts at escape, and the other one attempt previous to this year. They are now, I am glad to say, promoted, one to the position of orderly of a ward, and the other is working in the prison shoe shop. Both have learned to speak the English language, and understand perfectly all orders and instructions given to them. I may state that a short time since, one of them, "*Ma-ha-ha alias Frighten*" appeared before me and stated that he wished to work like the white man, and when he got out of prison he intended seeking employment instead of going back to his band, where he would have frequently to steal to obtain a living.

On the 21st March a fire was discovered in the steward and storekeeper's store-room. It had considerable headway when observed. Through the activity and diligence of the turnkeys and first-class convicts it was soon put out.

I had foreseen the danger of fire, and consequently had made every arrangement possible in case a fire should occur. In the different wards I have vats that contain upwards of 600 gallons of water, and in the boiler in the prison yard upward of 300 gallons; with such a quantity of water it is difficult for a fire to make very great headway, as long as proper diligence is exhibited by the turnkeys and guards. I have since procured two Babcock fire extinguishers.

In May last finding among the convicts one who could repair boots and shoes, although not a bootmaker by calling, I decided to open a prison shoe shop on a small scale, and I am pleased to inform you that it has succeeded beyond my expectations. Formerly I was obliged to send all my boots to Winnipeg for repairs; it was consequently very expensive. The opening and successful operations of the prison shoe shop has therefore greatly reduced the expenditure under this head; I have now three convicts employed at this work.

I am sorry to again inform you that the prison garden was entirely destroyed by the ravages of the grasshoppers.

I regret to report the escape of convict No. 21, named Daniels, on the 18th September, while at work with other convicts upon a building outside the walls; the guard's attention was drawn to one of the convicts at work on the roof that was not working according to instructions given. The guard could not make him understand how the work should be done from his position on the ground, and forgetting for the moment, went on the roof and explained to the convict working there what to do. On returning to his post he at once missed Daniels. He at once gave the alarm and all diligence was used to re-capture the runaway, and the search was continued for eleven days, but it proved fruitless. Daniels being a native of this country and knowing the woods thoroughly, succeeded in evading those in search of him.

The turnkey, responsible for custody of Daniels, being a very good and efficient officer, I did not discharge him, but made him pay all costs in connection with the search and removed him from day to night duty.

I have since learned that Daniels is somewhere on the shore of Lake Winnipeg, and I have made arrangements with some Indians and traders to capture him, and have supplied them with handcuffs and have promised a reward of \$25 on his being returned to my custody.

On the 16th October the Grand Jury visited me and made a thorough investigation into the management of the prison and heard any complaints the convicts had to make.

On the 28th of same month convict No. 7, Baptiste Larocque, died after an illness of seven months from consumption, and on the 30th, convict No. 8, Harvey Lennox, died. He had been ill before his sentence (11th June, 1873) and up to the time of his death was always on the sick list; he died of heart disease. Surgeon's reports were sent to the Department of Justice immediately after both the above occurrences, and knowing the whereabouts of both these convicts' relatives I communicated the facts to them.

On the 18th December my head turnkey was violently assaulted by a lunatic named Robinson, while in the act of locking him up for the night. The officer was very badly hurt before the other officers had time to reach him, and was unable to attend to his duties for several days in consequence.

I made several applications to the Local Government during the year for a sum of money to put up a small building inside the walls of the prison where all lunatics could be kept, but they did not comply with my request until after the above occurrence took place, when upon the representations I made, His Honor The Lieutenant-Governor, The Honorable Messrs. Davis and Norquay visited me, and agreed to the suggestions I made at different periods during the year, and they arranged to allow me a sufficient sum of money to put up a building. I am now having it built, and when completed my duties and those of the other officers will be greatly lessened, as the presence of lunatics among convicts has a most undesirable effect, and makes it difficult to maintain the discipline necessary in institutions of this kind.

I omitted to state in former reports that my turnkeys when in charge of convicts outside the yard are armed with repeating carbines, slung over their shoulder, and a revolver and pair of handcuffs attached to their belt. I instruct them in rifle and revolver practice, my object in so doing is to accustom them (should it be necessary) in firing at a run-away convict, to maim him and not kill.

During the year I compiled an abbreviated form of shot exercises for the prison, but as yet I have not brought it into use, the convicts being so far constantly employed in work about the prison.

I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the general efficiency, attention and good conduct of the prison officials.

I regret to state that one of my turnkeys, in March last, hurt himself severely by slipping on the ice while on duty, and injured his hip-joint. Up to the 24th November he was unable to perform any duty, but from that date has been in charge of the hospital ward, being the only duty he could perform.

Since the Local Government relinquished supervision of the Institution, the Assistant Receiver-General, G. McMicken, Esq., has frequently visited.

I send along with this a ground-plan, showing the situation of the Penitentiary and the buildings that have been erected by me; these can be readily removed as they are built of logs set in frames.

I also enclose herewith the Protestant and Roman Catholic Chaplains' Reports, the Surgeon's Return, and Returns of Punishments Inflicted, Value of Labor, Criminal Statistical Return, Shoe Shop Accounts, Movements of Prisoners, Different Offences Committed, Number of Days' Remission Earned, Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the fiscal year ended 30th June last, together with the different printed forms compiled and adopted by me in the management of the prison.

In conclusion, I would remark that nearly all my turnkeys and guards, like myself, have served in Her Majesty's Regular Forces, and are therefore accustomed to perfect discipline, to which I alone attribute the strict yet just and satisfactory management of the Institution.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Hon. E. BLAKE,

Minister of Justice, Ottawa.

J. L. BEDSON.

CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY,

STONE FORT, January 6, 1876.

SIR,—It is a source of great satisfaction to be able to state in this annual report for the year 1875, that the conduct of the convicts under my pastoral care during the different religious exercises has been most satisfactory. It is indeed a gratifying feature of the good dispositions of the convicts to see them always anxious to attend with piety and reverence at all our religious meetings, and showing a sincere desire to profit by them. The practical instructions given at each of my visits at the Penitentiary seem to make a deep impression on the minds of those fallen Christians, who are found for the most part to perish for want of religious teaching and moral training.

I am happy to state that the best of feelings exist between every nationality and creed, each one endeavouring to improve himself according to the dictates of his conscience. I set a great value on this good understanding which renders more easy and more agreeable the duties of the chaplain.

The uniform kindness of Mr. Bedson and of the officers under him towards me, enables me to perform my duties with pleasure and satisfaction.

As we have only prayer-books for the convicts, I applied to Mr. Bedson who very kindly promised me to help me, that there shall be some money voted for a Catholic library, according to the number of the Catholic convicts.

I also desire to express my gratification to Mr. Bedson, personally, for his charity to me, receiving me always in his own house, when on my visits at the Penitentiary.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very humble servant,

ALBERT LACOMBE, Priest,

Catholic Chaplain.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,

Inspector of Penitentiaries.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

MANITOBA PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,

31st December, 1875.

SIR,—I took over the duties of Chaplain to the Manitoba Provincial Penitentiary in June, 1874. Previous to this, these duties had been performed by the Rev. Henry Cochrane, and his being removed to Stanley Mission left the vacancy which I have endeavoured to fill. My duties hitherto have been limited to services on the Sunday afternoons and visiting the sick Protestant convicts.

It is with pleasure that I am able to say respecting the general demeanour of the Protestant convicts, amongst whom my ministrations are employed, that it is very satisfactory indeed. There seems to be a growth of interest for the services amongst them, especially in the case of those sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, and this is also very encouraging.

In the case of those confined for short periods, their terms expire before one can judge whether the effect has been beneficial or not. But in the case of some whose terms have expired since I commenced my duties, I have reason to think that their incarceration has not been unproductive of considerable benefit to them. Much of this, doubtless, is owing to the splendid discipline maintained by the officials under the Warden, (Mr. Bedson) notwithstanding the disadvantages they labour under in having lunatics confined in the same premises as the convicts. It has sometimes during the last few months been a source of much discomfort during the services to have to hear the ravings of one of the lunatics particularly, though all has been done that possibly could be by the turnkeys in order to have the services quiet and orderly. One of these convicts, referred to previously, who was discharged during the past year took the trouble to come to my residence, about two miles from the Penitentiary, and and in the opposite direction to Winnipeg, where he was going, in order that he might express how much he had benefited by the services. Indeed it is but natural that some little good at least should result when we reflect that Sunday is comparatively an unoccupied day with the convicts, and if they had nothing to relieve its monotony it must be indeed a day of weariness to them and tend to depress rather than refresh them. In this connection I would respectfully beg to urge upon your consideration the great need there is for a library of useful and instructive books, in order that those convicts whose good conduct during the preceding week merited the privilege, might have something to read during their leisure on Sundays. It would undoubtedly tend very much to realize in many cases the real objects of imprisonment—not only to punish but to lead them upon their release to become good and useful members of society.

In the latter part of October, Lennox, one of the long-term convicts, died of disease of the heart. He had been ailing for a long time and was apparently quite resigned. Towards the end he became very weak indeed, and sometimes appeared unconscious, but always was patient and submissive under his affliction.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. MOORE,

Incumbent of Mapleton and Chaplain to Penitentiary.

To the Honorable

MINISTER OF JUSTICE,

Ottawa.

SICK REPORT, Manitoba Penitentiary, from 1st January to 31st December, 1875.

Diseases.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remarks.
Abscess		3	3			
Anusarca.....		2	2			
Contusions.....		4	4			
Cystitis		1	1			
Debility.....		1			1	
Diarrhoea.....		16	16			
Dysentery.....		3	3			
Erysipelas	1	3	4			
Frost-bite.....		1	1			
Fever (typhoid)		1	1			
Hæmaturia		2	2			
Heart disease.	1	1	1	1		
Influenza.....		4	4			
Mania.....	2	2			4	
Malingering.....		2	2			
Ophthalmia	2	4	6			
Phthisis.....		1		1		
Pleurisy	2	3	5			
Pneumonia.....		3	1		2	
Syphilis		1			1	
Wounds.....		1	1			
Whitlow		6	6			
Totals.	8	65	63	2	8	

DAVID YOUNG, M.D.,
Surgeon Manitoba Penitentiary.

**CRIMINAL Statistical Return of the Manitoba Penitentiary, from January
1st to December 31st, 1875.**

Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Race.</i>				<i>Employment.</i>			
White	17	24	Labourers..	14	24
Half-breed.....	5	.....		Carpenters.....	1	.....
Indian	2	.....		Butchers	1	.....
<i>Country.</i>				Miners	1	.....
England.....	4	.....	24	Arewers.....	1	.....
Ireland.....	1	.....		Stonecutters.....	1	.....
Canada.....	15	.....		Spinners	2	.....
United States.....	4	.....		Joiners	2	.....
<i>Religion.</i>				Engineers	1	.....
Episcopalian	13	.....	24	<i>Crime.</i>		
Roman Catholic.....	9		Larceny	12	24
Wesleyan	1	.....		Cattle stealing	2	.....
Presbyterian	1	.....		House breaking.....	1	.....
<i>Civil Condition.</i>				Grievous assault.....	.....	.....
Single.....	19	.....	24	Stealing from the person.....	1	.....
Married.....	5	.....		Attempt at murder	1	.....
<i>Education.</i>				Murder.....	1	.....
Read and write.....	16	.....	24	Stabbing and wounding.....	1	.....
Read only.....	1	.....		Perjury..	1	.....
Neither read nor write	7	.....		Felonious assault.....	2	.....
				Possession of stolen property..	1	.....
				Horse stealing.....	1	.....
				<i>Sentence.</i>			
				2 years.....	12	24
				3 do	5	.....
				4 do	2	.....
				5 do	3	.....
				10 do	1	.....
				14 do	1	.....

J. L. BEDSON.

**RETURN showing the Movements of Prisoners in Manitoba Penitentiary
from January 1st to December 31st, 1875.**

Distribution.	Common Prisoners.			Convicts.			Remarks
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Remaining 31st Dec., 1874	4	4	18	18	• 4 Lunatics.
Admissions	16	.....	16	6	.....	6
Total	20	.....	20	24	.....	24
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	15	.....	15	3	.....	3
Escaped .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Pardoned .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Died .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Total	15	.....	15	7	.....	7
Remaining 31st Dec., 1875.....	*5	.....	5	17	.....	17

J. L. BEDSON.

**RETURN of Value of Labor performed in the Manitoba Penitentiary from
January 1st to December 31st, 1875.**

Description of Labor.	Number of Days' Work.	Rate.	Total.	Remarks.
		cents.	\$ cts.	
Repairing Clothing	378	50	189 00	
Orderlies in Wards	914	50	457 00	
Steward's Assistant	365	50	182 50	
Baking	365	50	182 50	
Cooking	365	50	182 50	
Washing	104	50	52 00	
Carpenters	58	50	24 00	
Drain laying	939	50	469 50	
Garden	626	50	313 00	
Officers' Cottages	726	50	363 00	
			\$2,415 00	

J. L. BEDSON.

**SHOEMAKING DEPARTMENT, Manitoba Penitentiary, in account with
Dominion of Canada, from March 26th to December 31st, 1875.**

Dr.	\$ cts.	Cr.	\$ cts.
To cost of Materials	415 09	By 49 pairs leg boots on hand	147 00
		78 pairs ankle do	195 00
		Unpaid accounts (private)	*6 62½
		Prison work	209 22
		Cash on hand for private work	51 63½
Balances to Cr	286 24	Materials and tools in hand	91 85
	\$701 33		\$701 33

* Since paid.

J. L. BEDSON.

**RETURN showing summary of Punishments inflicted in the Manitoba
Penitentiary during the Year 1875.**

Month.	Admonished.	Reprimanded.	Bread and Water.	Deprived of Supper for Night.	Deprived of Bed for Night.	Dark Cells.	Reduction of Class.	Extra Oakum to pick.	Loss of Remission.	Ball and Chain.	Corporal Punishment.	
											Number sentenced.	Lashes inflicted.
January	17	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
February	12	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6
March	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
May	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
June	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
July	9	.....	1	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August	9	.....	2	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
December	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

J. L. BEDSON.

RETURN showing different Offences committed by Convicts confined in the Manitoba Penitentiary, from 1st January to 31st December, 1875.

Year.	Speaking to other convicts.	Making signs to other convicts.	Insubordinate conduct.	Attempting to escape.	Inattention at work.	Damaging property.	Pilfering	Assaulting officers.	Disrespect to officers.	Threatening officers.	Assaulting other convicts.	Petty offences.	Escaping.	Remarks.
1875.	24	9	9	1	20	4	16	.....	19	4	.....	69	1	

J. L. BEDSON.

RETURN showing the number of days remission of sentence earned by Convicts confined in Manitoba Penitentiary, from 1st January to 31st December, 1875.

Year.	Number of days earned.	Remarks.
January 1st to December 31st, 1875.....	414½	

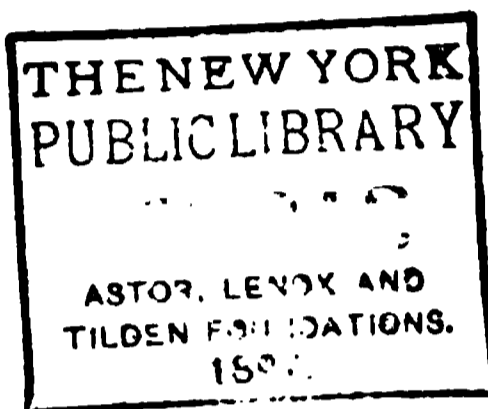
J. L. BEDSON.

REPORT
OF THE
MINISTER OF JUSTICE
AS TO
PENITENTIARIES IN CANADA
FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER,
1877.

Printed by Order of Parliament.



OTTAWA
PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER, & CO., WELLINGTON STREET.
1878.



To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Frederic Temple, Earl of Dufferin, Viscount and Baron Clandeboye of Clandeboye, in the County Down, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Dufferin and Clandeboye of Ballyleidy and Killeleagh, in the County Down, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, and Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

I have the honour to submit herewith for the information of Your Excellency, the Annual Report of the Inspector of Penitentiaries, together with copies of the annual reports of the officers of the Penitentiaries and financial and statistical tables and statements, being for the six months ended 30th June, 1877.

I have the the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

R. LAFLAMME,

Minister of Justice.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

OTTAWA, 6th February, 1878.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PENITENTIARIES

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE YEAR 1877.

To the Honourable R. LAFLAMME, Q.C.,
Minister of Justice.

SIR,—I have the honour, pursuant to the requirement of the Penitentiary Act, to lay before you my Third Report, as Inspector, upon the Penitentiaries of the Dominion ; and to submit in addition, the reports, the statistical and financial statements and tables which the officers of the several institutions under my supervision are called upon to furnish.

By an amendment to the Penitentiary Act of 1875, passed last Session of Parliament, the Report of the Inspector has been made to extend over the financial, instead of, as formally, over the calendar year. In order, then, to carry this enactment into effect, and to obviate a hiatus of six months from the close of the latter to the commencement of the former period, a Report for the broken half year, ending 30th June last, is necessary. To all intents and purposes, this Report is more of a *pro forma* nature than of a strictly official character, such as that usually presented in compliance with the Act. For the obvious reason of its scope, as to time, it cannot be expected that the statistical, financial and other tables and returns will serve for comparison with the previous or any other Report. As already stated, it is only intended to prevent a gap in the official records. It is gratifying to me to be able to state that our Penitentiaries continue to be administered very successfully and satisfactorily, considering the serious drawback at Kingston, St. John and Halifax, which the Wardens have to contend with in the dearth of suitable and remunerative employment for the convicts. Notwithstanding, the discipline and rules have been very well maintained in all the Institutions.

The Wardens and Chaplains have been zealous and active in promoting the well-being of those placed under their charge.

The other higher officers, as also those in subordinate rank, have been efficient and well-doing.

The conduct of the convicts has been satisfactory.

The number of convicts in the five Dominion Penitentiaries, on 31st December, 1876, was 1,048, and on 30th June, 1877, 1,081. and were thus distributed :—

	31st Dec., 1876	30th June, 1877.
Kingston Penitentiary.....	703	695
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	182	225
St. John "	74	71
Halifax "	74	71
Manitoba "	15	19
	<hr/> 1,048	<hr/> 1,081

The total increase is 33.

This steady addition to convict population is attributed, by the Wardens, to the financial depression for some years prevailing, and to the consequent difficulty of obtaining employment. I am sorry at being obliged to add, the number is still augmenting. In the month of February I made a special visit to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the purpose of enquiring into an alleged robbery of a sum of money (\$529) from the Accountant's office. A searching investigation, lasting over several days was made, in the course of which numerous witnesses were examined but no trace of the missing money was found. An error in the pay list for December discovered some time after the investigation, disclosed the fact that, \$200 of the sum supposed to have been stolen, had been paid in salaries, for which the Accountant did not take credit in his books. The actual sum lost to the Penitentiary is \$329. During the progress of the enquiry it appeared that three of the officers had been guilty of serious breach of the Penitentiary rules, and to avoid dismissal they resigned.

The re-organization commenced upon the appointment of the present Warden, was completed before 30th June. The staff has been relieved of officers who were inefficient through age or infirmity, or who had been negligent in the discharge of their duties. In their place, younger and more competent men have been employed and I am enabled to state from my own inspection and from what the Warden has reported, that the staff is fairly efficient and giving more satisfaction. A marked improvement in the conduct of the convicts, during the half year, was observable. The removal of several bad characters to Kingston tended, in some degree, to bring about this desirable result. The rules were better observed, the allotted work performed more cheerfully and industriously, and the general discipline more easily enforced since the removal of the batch of fifty in December, 1876. Their pernicious influence and example produced a bad effect.

The construction of the new wings had not been begun on 1st July, owing to the limited number of convicts, who were employed at other necessary work. The excavation for the foundations will, I expect, be completed before the opening of spring, when the buildings will be proceeded with under the direction of the Department of Public Works. Meanwhile, some important and much-needed work has been done. A roomy and substantial stone barn has been built, in which the hay, cereals, vegetable and root crops—products of the farm—can be housed. A number of acres in the quarry farm have been cleared of scrub and boulders and well drained. The road bed of the tramway to the quarries has been marked out and prepared for the laying of the sleepers and rails, now on the ground. Brick and lime have been burned in large quantities, both for sale and for the requirements of the new buildings. A large gang of prisoners were employed in cutting stone for the new extension. It is a great disadvantage that there is not sufficient accommodation for all the convicts belonging to the Province of Quebec, now in Kingston Penitentiary. Their labour here would be very valuable. The lack of hands will delay the completion of one of the new wings a year, or perhaps eighteen months, longer than had been contemplated by the Government. This, under the circumstances, is unavoidable.

The Warden is exerting himself, and with much success, to improve the *morale* and *personel* of his staff, and to enforce discipline and good order among the convicts.

He has considerable difficulty in procuring the class of officers suitable, and the frequent changes he is obliged to make tend greatly to embarrass his administration. Knowing his energy and determination, I am confident, in a little time, he will succeed in placing the institution on a proper footing. So far, he has effected a salutary change. The facts stated, and the practical observations offered by the Roman Catholic Chaplain—to whose Report I beg to direct your attention—will show how much the Warden has to contend with, especially as regards his officers. It is one of the serious drawbacks to the more complete reformation of convicts in a newly established Penitentiary especially, that the staff must necessarily include a majority of those who have had no experience of the duties or responsibilities which they undertake to assume. Under our system the efficiency of the officers and their influence, for or against the reformation of the convicts, entirely depend upon the selection made by the Wardens, and upon the supervision which they afterwards exercise over the *employés*. In the appointment of the two classes of officers, guards and keepers, whose duty it is to carry out the rules and discipline and to watch over the conduct of the prisoners, the Wardens are untrammelled. Political influence is not brought to bear upon these appointments to any extent that could embarrass or prevent the Wardens exercising their own judgment and right, under the law, in making choice of competent men. They have, also, the power to dismiss guards and keepers whenever there is occasion to do so; consequently, the fault is their own if they retain undeserving or incompetent officers in the service.

Since the opening of the Penitentiary at St. Vincent de Paul, in May, 1873, a large number of new and entirely inexperienced men have been employed. It requires much time and trouble to fit these novices for the discharge of their duties. This is all the more tedious and perplexing on account of the small number of those of long standing on the staff, who would be competent to drill and initiate the newly employed, as in the army. The same bar does not exist to the efficiency of the staff, at Kingston, St. John, or Halifax, the large majority of the officers having had many years experience. I entirely concur with the Chaplain's views—supported as they are so strongly by the authority of men who have studied the matter attentively—upon the necessity of Penitentiary officers being specially trained for the service. Like the Penal Prison or the proper classification of convicts, I think, in time, the outlay necessary would be repaid to the country by the good which officers properly educated for appointments in the Penitentiaries would effect, I would be only too glad if the Government take the same view.

The semi-annual inspection of St. John and Halifax Penitentiaries was made in March and April.

The administration was being carried out at St. John Penitentiary as well as could be expected, taking into account the unfavorable position in which the Warden is placed. I have reference, chiefly, to the over-crowded state of the prison, and to the fact of the penitentiary being still made to serve the purpose of a common jail. I found about 70 more prisoners than the penitentiary can provide cells for. This large number of human beings, many of them full of sores and loathsome diseases, are huddled together at night into an open space on the top of the cell block, where make-shift bunks, packed side by side, are supplied. The lives of the convicts, who are under the special care and keeping of the Government, are endangered by this over-crowding. The morality, too, of those who are brought into close companionship and association, under cover of night, is not likely to be improved. Among the short term prisoners were youths whose ages range from 13 to 16. It is lamentable to see boys of tender years in constant contact with criminal adults. What else can be expected, in process of time, than the graduation of these youths into convicts? This result seems inevitable, unless, by the establishment of a reformatory, the Local Government reserve them from a penitentiary career before it be too late.

The Warden, under my instructions, notified, in writing, the Police Magistrates of St. John and Portland to discontinue sending short term prisoners to the penitentiary until more accommodation could be secured by the discharge of prisoners

already confined, upon expiration of their sentences. Nevertheless, there is no abatement of the crowding process. Happily, thus far, the sanitary condition of the penitentiary is good. How long this immunity from epidemic may last, who can tell? Should a contagious disease break out, the consequences must be serious, as there is no hospital or suitable building for the treatment of infectious maladies. The surgeon has, again and again, expressed his fears of such a calamity happening, more particularly in summer. In the event of such a visitation, I do not see any other alternative than to throw open the gate and turn adrift the short term prisoners. Their detention must entail fatal results.

Very many of the short term prisoners spend their time comparatively idle, the more so in winter, when they cannot be employed at stone-breaking—which I instructed the Warden to introduce last year—at which they work until the severity of the weather prevents such labor out of doors. It is no easy task for the Warden to find occupation for the large number of prisoners in his charge, and consequently the difficulty of enforcing proper discipline can be easily seen. The appointment of a Chief Keeper last year, without, however, any increase of salary, has tended materially to enable the Warden to carry out his administration with more success than formerly.

At the period of my visit, the stock of manufactured articles was largely in excess of the demand. This was caused by an over supply in the market of the same goods imported from the States. In May the demand became brisk, and the heavy surplus had been greatly reduced when the disastrous fire of 20th June occurred. The loss then to the Government, by the destruction of manufactured goods stored in the Penitentiary warehouse, and of the office furniture, was about \$2,250. In order to carry on the sales it was found necessary to rent an office in a convenient part of the city, where the accountant attends to his duties of keeping the books and receiving orders and payment for goods. The old buildings at the penitentiary formerly used as a residence by the Warden, and of late years falling in to decay, has been restored at trifling cost, and answers well as a store house for the manufactures.

I regret being obliged to again report that the profit derived from convict labor employed in manufacturing is not as large as could be desired. The expenditure for raw material during the five years ending 31st December, 1877, was as follows:—

1st January to 30th June, 1873.....	\$1,619 36
1st July, 1873, to 30th June, 1874	11,752 69
1st July, 1874, to 30th June, 1875	12,044 54
1st July, 1875, to 30th June, 1876	8,892 52
1st July, 1876, to 30th June, 1877	7,696 36
	<hr/>
	\$42,005 47

The receipts in those years were as follows:—

1st January, 1873, to 30th June, 1873.....	\$7,425 40
1st July, 1873, to 30th June, 1874	18,976 09
1st July, 1874, to 30th June, 1875	16,756 24
1st July, 1875, to 30th June, 1876	18,998 43
1st July, 1876, to 30th June, 1877	14,189 60
	<hr/>
	\$76,345 76

The profit margin is narrow compared with the outlay. The most definite instructions have been given to the Warden respecting the issue of raw material for manufacture, and the strictest economy has been enjoined. The close examination which I make into these particulars in the course of my inspections lead to the conclusion that these instructions are carried out very faithfully. This being the case, it may naturally be asked, why a larger revenue is not derived from manufactures. A few reasons may be given, namely: The keen competition in the market,

on account of the large supply of surplus stock of the same articles manufactured in the States; the great wear and tear of tools and machinery in the hands of convicts; the necessary loss incurred by bad material being furnished, the defects being undetected when received; and the unavoidable waste on account of unsuitable storage and by convicts, despite the closest supervision of the Trade Instructors. No matter what care and watchfulness may be exercised in directing the labour of convicts, it were idle to expect the same remunerative results derivable from the labour of free-men. This is obvious. Effort, on the one hand, being stimulated by payment and the certainty of personal benefit; on the other, compulsory, it is, for the most part, made grudgingly and to the extent only that is necessary to avoid punishment or the forfeiture of privileges gained.

But it may reasonably be said that manufactures in a penitentiary should be conducted with the same regard to profit and with the same advantageous results as by business men outside. Furthermore, that the books should show, at a glance, every entry that the most expert statist or financier could look for. This may be done, and, I presume could be done by remodelling the whole Penitentiary system, and particularly the mode of keeping the books now adopted, upon which so much time and pains were bestowed, under the direction of the Government. It would be also necessary to this end that the paramount qualification of the Warden should be his journal and ledger experience; his ability to grind dollars and cents out of the convicts under his charge. No matter if he be deficient in judgment, common sense, experience in dealing with convicts, that he be sour-tempered, wanting in self-respect, firmness, or a humane disposition—all these or any of them are secondary attributes in the estimation of many who discuss this matter, when put in comparison with his business aptitude. The accountants must be either dispensed with *in toto*, or take other and new lessons from the Inspector of Finance, or some other more advanced preceptor, who will show them how to divide the value of a spade or an axe into fractional parts, and to credit the parts to remunerative or unremunerative labour, according as the implement has been used. Trade Instructors, too, must be multiplied, in order that convicts may reach a high standard as mechanics, and yield a large profit from their labour. Wherever in the United States convict labour is farmed out to contractors, a sufficient number of foremen or skilled mechanics take charge of the works and are constantly employed in supervising and instructing the convicts. Moreover, in appointing the chief officers of the penitentiaries, all considerations of party or political nature, which have for so many years influenced these appointments, must be set aside, unless the Government find in a supporter the right man. It will be seen, then, that a great deal must be done, and much of it not of a very easy, convenient, or inexpensive character, before the Penitentiaries can be placed on the same footing as outside establishments conducted by business men.

But why carry on manufactories in this or any other Penitentiary if they do not pay? For three reasons. First—Because all the machinery and material necessary was handed over here with the Penitentiary, at the time of Confederation; and, I take it, the Government of the day instructed that manufactures should be continued. Secondly—They afford work to the majority of the convicts for whom it would be no easy matter otherwise to find employment. Thirdly—They habituate those employed to industry, and prepare them, when liberated, to earn a livelihood at similar work. I might add fourthly, but not primarily, to endeavour to realize some profit, were that possible, with the means at hand.

En route to Halifax I remained over at Dorchester to see how the new Penitentiary in course of erection was progressing. The site is admirable for a Penitentiary; indeed it would be difficult to find one more suitable. As far as I could judge, the building is being constructed in the best and most solid manner possible. When completed, I feel sure it will be a fine structure. I considered it proper to offer some suggestions to the Chief Architect, Mr. Scott, which I believe have been approved of and will be adopted.

I have nothing special to remark about Halifax Penitentiary, beyond the fact, that, as at St. John, the sale of brooms has fallen off very much, and for the same

cause that operated last March at the other Maritime Penitentiary. It was necessary, therefore, to ease off the manufacture of brooms, to prevent a heavy stock accumulating, and to make only such grades as can be readily sold. I gave the necessary instructions to the Warden, who has acted upon them.

The conduct of the staff was reported to be satisfactory.

The health of the officers and prisoners was very good, as were also the conduct and industry of the convicts.

Kingston Penitentiary was inspected in April, upon my return from the Maritime Provinces.

The administration was conducted with great success and ability. The Warden devotes the same, if not more zeal to his duties than he would exercise in the management of his own business.

The conduct of the subordinate officers was good.

The sanitary state of the institution was gratifying.

The conduct of the prisoners, taken all in all, as also their industry, afforded general satisfaction to the Warden, the chaplains and the officers more immediately in charge of the convicts.

The difficulty of finding employment for the large number of convicts was still experienced. Withal, the Warden managed to keep every convict who was able to work at some occupation or other. Quarrying, stone-breaking, stone-cutting and farming are the chief sources of out-door employment. The shoe, tailor, carpenter and blacksmith shops furnish work to a large number inside. No proposal has been made for convict labour, nor was any contract made outside of those entered into with the Government. Beyond the work done for the Public Works Department, and the sale of rubble and cut stone there is no source of revenue.

It is to be regretted that manufactures which might be introduced into this Penitentiary, such as the castings for the rolling stock of Government railways, the construction of freight cars, flat and box, and the making of flannel, uniform cloth and blankets, not only for convicts in all the Penitentiaries, but also for the North-West Mounted Police and Militia, cannot be undertaken. The existence of the Government workshops at Moncton, N.B., stands in the way of the former, and the outlay upon the necessary machinery, for convict as against free labour, prevents the latter enterprise. Under these circumstances it is manifestly impracticable for the Warden to do more for the increase of the revenue. If there be little or no employment of a remunerative nature from within or without, the revenue must fall short of the expenditure out of all proportion. Though the money equivalent received for convict labour at this Penitentiary is not so large as the expenditure and number of convicts would warrant one to expect, yet, under the unfavourable circumstances indicated, the revenue is considerable. The unremunerative labour should not, meanwhile, be lost sight of. If it do not bring money into the Treasury it contributes in a large degree money's worth, by enhancing the value of Government property, by the performance of work which carries a money value the world over, and for which credit is invariably taken in the Penal Prisons of Great Britain, Ireland and the States.

The Female Prison is a model of cleanliness, order, industry and discipline. The Matron and her Deputy well understand their duties and faithfully discharge them.

After inspecting the Penitentiary, I visited Rockwood Asylum, which was soon to pass over to the Provincial Government.

Beyond the fact that I found the ventilation improved in the passages, dormitories and day wards on the male side of the institution, than on previous visits, I have no special remark to make.

No visit was made, up to 30th June, to Manitoba Penitentiary.

The necessity of an inspection was frequently urged by the Warden, the Assistant Receiver-General, who paid the accounts, and it was also represented by me to the Deputy Minister of Justice. The late Minister of Justice, when considering the estimates for the current financial year, appeared to think it advisable that a visit should be made after the removal of the convicts from Stone Fort to the new Peni-

tentiary at Stony Mountain. In the Annual Report for 1875, p. 24, and in that for 1876, p. 20, I set forth the urgency of a visit, in view of acquiring that personal and practical knowledge of the administration and belongings of the institution indispensable to the proper direction of its affairs.

The payment of the accounts for supplies, and all other expenditure connected with the Penitentiary has been under the control and management of the Finance Department up to 1st July last.

The transfer of the convicts to Stony Mountain was made on 2nd February last.

Though the expense is large, compared with the number of convicts, I do not see how a reduction can be made.

No complaints against the officers or prisoners reached me up to the close of the half-year. It is to be concluded their conduct has been good.

In the last Annual Report the leading features of our Penitentiary system were briefly glanced at. In view of discussing it at some further length, and of considering to what further extent the Irish or Crofton system can be adopted, as well as to meet objections made from time to time, I beg leave here to quote a few paragraphs from that Report, as follows:—

“It may be described as the mixed system, congregate and cellular combined. The convicts are employed in associated labour during the day, and are confined in separate cells at night.

“They are not classified into distinct divisions, as in Russia, Belgium, Denmark and other countries of Europe. They are definitely classed on the books of the institution according to their conduct and industry.

“An exact mark system is carried out in all the Penitentiaries.

“It was contemplated some years ago to erect a penal prison contiguous to the Kingston Penitentiary, where convicts convicted more than once, and incorrigible characters, would be isolated, under a cellular or solitary system, from the better-behaved class. The idea was abandoned. Why, I cannot say. Very likely the conviction was felt that the experiment would be attended with the results it produced wherever tried, namely, the weakening of the will and mental powers of the prisoners, upon which their reformation mainly depends.

“There cannot be a second opinion as to the benefit that would be produced from a strict classification of convicts. If the construction and arrangements of the Penitentiaries permitted the isolation of those who have been confined more than one term in the Penitentiary, or whose conduct and character are bad, from the well-inclined prisoner, the work of reformation would be much advanced. Experience shows that a large number is committed to the Penitentiaries, upon conviction of a first offence. Their previous reputation has been good; they were, perhaps, betrayed into the commission of crime unwarily. They sincerely repent their fault, and they are firmly resolved to avoid its repetition. Such prisoners, as well as those who have given proof, while in the Penitentiary, of radical reformation and good dispositions, must, under existing arrangements, consort with the murderer, the burglar, and the habitual criminal. There is no help for it. They meet together, the good and the bad, the penitent and the callous, in the chapel, the school, the refectory and at work. There is no means of keeping them apart. This, manifestly, has a demoralizing tendency, and is calculated to lower the self-respect and to produce discontent among the better-disposed class of convicts.

“The question arises, what is to be done? Where lies the remedy? It may be possible to make provision for such isolation as would answer at St. Vincent de Paul, in making the permanent extensions, as also in the new Penitentiary for the Maritime Provinces. The separation can doubtless be effected in Manitoba and British Columbia, where the number of convicts is comparatively so small. I cannot see it could be done at Kingston, unless by constructing the penal prison before mentioned. The outlay would be repaid by the good to be effected.

“The means used to stimulate the convict to good conduct and industry are the hope of Executive clemency, and certain privileges during his sentence. Among these may be mentioned the remission of one-sixth of his term of imprisonment,

“ while a well-behaved and industrious convict can obtain, by securing the maximum
 “ number of good marks—75 per month—a distinctive mark on his clothing which
 “ indicates the class to which he belongs; and an increased money gratuity on
 “ discharge, paid out of a fund appropriated by Parliament for the purpose. He is,
 “ moreover, allowed certain other favours which are much appreciated, such as small
 “ ration of tobacco weekly; permission to see and correspond with friends more
 “ freely; a light in his cell; books from the library; and employment less rough or
 “ penal. The punishment for breaches of rule and discipline, which chiefly consist
 “ in acts of insubordination, quarrelling, planning escapes, laziness, and violation of
 “ silence, are total or partial loss of remission time, according to the gravity of the
 “ offence; deprivation of good conduct mark on clothing; reduction in class; confine-
 “ ment in dark cell, not to exceed six consecutive nights; low diet, not to exceed
 “ nine consecutive meals; deprivation of light; coarse work; confinement in the
 “ dungeon with such diet as the Surgeon shall prescribe as sufficient, regard being
 “ had to the constitution of the prisoner and the duration of his confinement; corporal
 “ punishment with the sanction of the Surgeon. The dungeon and the cats are resorted
 “ to only in extreme cases, and when other means of correction are found to be
 “ inefficacious.

“ All reports against convicts are entered and signed by the officers who make
 “ them in a book provided for that purpose, which is examined by the Inspector at
 “ each of his visits

“ It is the duty of the Warden to enquire into every report made against convicts,
 “ to hear the evidence in their presence, and to award such punishment, if the offence
 “ be proved, as it will justify; but, in no case, to be inflicted until one day will have
 “ elapsed after the report has been received.

“ A record of all punishments is kept, and is embodied in the statistics furnished
 “ from each Penitentiary to the Inspector for the Annual Report to the Minister of
 “ Justice.”

It will be seen, from the foregoing quotation, by any one acquainted with the Crofton or Irish system, that such features of that system as could have been, up to this date, copied, are markedly prominent in the *régime* of Dominion Penitentiaries. Everyone having at heart the interest of our penal institutions and the well-being of their unhappy inmates, must desire the adoption, sooner or later, of that deservedly extolled and practically beneficial code, as fully as practicable. To do more than has been done, would involve the outlay of a large amount of money. It is not possible, in any of the Penitentiaries, to isolate the convicts, in the first stage after admission, as prescribed in the Crofton plan. The cells are unsuited for solitary labour of any kind, particularly at Kingston, where they are too small—7 ft. by 2 ft. 8—darksome, having only borrowed light; while the classification required in the associate stage is simply out of the question within the precincts of the Penitentiaries, as they are now constructed. To adapt them to the Irish system they must be remodelled at great expense. It cannot be disputed that the proper classification of convicts is highly important and tends greatly to their reformation. Of this fact, I became convinced long before paying an official visit to any Penitentiary. This conviction has since gained strength with the experience I have acquired, and hence my reference to it in the last Report. The question is, whether the Government would feel warranted in undertaking the necessary expenditures to assimilate, still further, our's to the Irish system. In view of the financial depression prevailing, and the additional burden that would be imposed, by adopting that system, I think any agitation of the subject, at present, premature. The change required for the introduction of the Crofton system would not be confined to the almost complete alterations which the Penitentiaries should undergo. It would be further necessary—to carry out the system in its entirety and in a most essential particular—to establish in Ontario, Quebec and one of the Maritime Provinces, a similar institution to that at Lusk or Philipstown, where convicts in the advanced stage would be employed at practical farming, and where restraint would be merely nominal. While this last stage has been found quite practicable in Ireland, where the extent of territory, compared with that of Canada,

is exceedingly limited, and where the public organization is so thorough and extensive that a probationary convict or ticket-of-leave man is almost as much under surveillance as though he were inside prison walls, it is doubtful whether these prison farms could be constituted part of a Penitentiary system in Canada. The inducement to escape, which the certainty, almost, of evading re-capture holds out, cannot be resisted by the majority of convicts, no matter how tried or well conducted. The attainment of liberty is their constant thought. It would, therefore, need as much vigilance and activity on the part of the officers to *persuade* those at the model or industrial farm to remain and take advantage of the opportunities provided for them, as it does to prevent the convicts employed on the farm at Kingston or St. Vincent de Paul farm from running away.

It may be asked, is the prospective good likely to be derived from the adoption of the Irish system, so great as to justify the cost of the experiment? I candidly admit my inability to answer this question; were I to attempt a reply, it would be merely conjectural, and that is of little value. To speak accurately and intelligently of the Crofton system, one would require to see it in actual operation. It should be carefully studied and examined in Mountjoy Prison or Spike Island. Thus it could be judged how far more and to what advantage it might be introduced into Canada. To advocate its adoption upon the superficial knowledge of its working which may be acquired by reading up Miss Carpenter or Van Holtzendorff, or dipping here and there into Reports, however well got up, were, to use very moderate language, imprudent, not to say presumptuous. Yet, you will find persons who, with the smattering knowledge derived from such sources, will speak as authoritatively, nay, as dogmatically on the Crofton or any other system, as if they had been charged with its working for half a lifetime. It will scarcely be credited that some who dogmatize so flippantly on penal systems, have never had an hour's practical experience of their working.

The cardinal object to be effected in our penal institutions is the reformation of the criminal. This is above and beyond every consideration. If the acquisition of revenue can be combined with this great work, all the better; but that revenue should be the sole and prominent aim of convict administration, as some sapient critics seem to think, is a principle as vicious as it is barbarous, and is being justly exploded.

It may happen that the reformation of the criminal is not so effectively accomplished under our milder, as under the more rigorous Crofton system. Who can tell? Perhaps it would not be going too far to assert that the kind and considerate treatment which our convicts receive, and the aids furnished them to become self-respecting, self-reliant and industrious, tend as much to produce a salutary change of heart and disposition, as the harsher discipline of Mountjoy or Spike Island.

To arrive at anything like a fair conclusion, on this point, we should consider the relative condition, character and surroundings of the convicts in Ireland and in Canada. In the former country, unhappily, want and oppression swell the criminal ranks, which are mainly recruited from among the impoverished classes, in town and country. These classes, as a rule, are ground down and cowed down, from youth to manhood, and from manhood to old age, by some agency or other. They are constantly the objects of police vigilance or espionage. Could there be more fitting subjects for the operation, with every hope of success, of the Crofton system? In the majority of cases—if we except the deprivation of liberty and the degradation—Irish convicts cannot but regard Mountjoy or Spike Island as an improvement upon the wretched condition to which they have been almost invariably reduced by causes over which they had no control. Half-starved and broken-spirited, the sparse diet of the first stage is a boon; the improved rations of the intermediate or associate stage, a luxury; and the comparative liberty and earnings of the farm, a favour to be highly appreciated. Without doubt, these circumstances predispose the minds of the convicts, by their subduing and chastening effects, to good dispositions and ultimate reformation, under the influence of the admirable system so suited to those subjected to its operation.

How is it in Canada? Few of our convicts are goaded on to crime by the same causes which lead to its perpetration in Ireland. Here, with few if any exceptions, they have tasted the sweets of true and rational liberty. Here, they have enjoyed the benefit of just laws and benign government. Nine-tenths, it may be affirmed, are criminals with less provocation and excuse than in Ireland. Here, there is "bread and work for all" in the normal state of things, who are disposed to live by "honest labour." Who can say that our less rigorous penal system does not possess equal terrors, and does not punish, relatively, with as much severity, such a class of convicts as the Crofton system does those who come under its administration, in Ireland? When a man feels compelled to acknowledge to himself that he is an inmate of a Penitentiary through his own fault; when he cannot excuse himself to his own accusing conscience by even the erroneous pretext that he had been forced into the commission of crime by poverty, starvation or oppression of any kind, then, indeed, he suffers all the horrors of penal life; then, with judicious and mild treatment, may it not be hoped, that his heart will be softened and reformation ensue? "Ah!" the superficial theorist may object, "he is not isolated in solitary confinement; he has "no period of his sentence allotted for reflection and for forming good resolutions; "he is too well fed, too comfortably clad; he is bribed by remission time, by good "conduct marks to behave well; in a word, he is better off than many an honest "hard-working man outside the Penitentiary." This objection may appear on the surface to have some force. Let us examine it. First, he is not isolated, &c. What do you call the long, silent and dreary hours which elapse from nightfall of a winter evening until the grey dawn of the following morning, when the convict leaves his solitary cell to begin the labours of the day? Is not this isolation enough, lasting over periods of from two to twenty years, and sometimes for life? Has he not time for sober thought and good resolutions in the solitude of his cell, and in the silence which pervades the quarry, the workshop or the stone heap? A month's or even a week's experience would convince the most sceptical that the period of isolation is ample.

Secondly, he is too well fed, too comfortably clothed. Not more so than a humane Government has prescribed and sanctioned. Does hunger or cold contribute to a salutary change of heart and fructify in reformation? Or, is it not more reasonable to suppose that a sufficiency of food, plain and wholesome, and of raiment, will lead to better dispositions and produce the desired effect? It is a new idea to make converts by pinching the inner and outward man, through the painful process of a craving appetite and a shivering frame. Some think that voluntary mortification, though irksome to flesh and blood, is good for the soul; but it is not very clear that a convict subjected to this ordeal *volens volens*, all the year round, will progress much in moral advancement. Besides, while the criminal is discharging his debt to offended justice and outraged society by labour, by the deprivation of liberty and the many trials and humiliations incidental to his condition, he is, so to speak, the ward of the State, whose duty it is to treat him humanely, and to protect him against such severity or ill-usage as would impair his health. It is for this end the State provides surgeons, hospitals, medical comforts, and such sanitary arrangements as are essential to ward off disease and its fatal consequence. Would it be consistent to do all this and, at the same time, destroy the convict's constitution by the slow but no less sure inroads of cold and hunger? It is, to the disgrace of our common humanity, a well-known fact, that convicts are treated more like brutes than sentient beings, and that, too, in countries which boast of their superior enlightenment and civilization, and which abound in all manner of benevolent, philanthropic and religious organizations. Is this just or even politic? Does the criminal, with shattered health and wasted frame, emerge from his prison house a better, a reformed man? Or does he not go forth breathing vengeance, deep and bitter, against the laws and society which subjected him to usage all but inhuman? If opportunity and the means serve he will take that revenge. The outer man is changed, sadly changed, for the worse, and so, too, is the heart. Even the observant visitor of a few hours to our leading Penitentiary, can see that the work of reformation goes on silently, almost imperceptibly, no

matter what may be said to the contrary. The late Miss Carpenter—no light authority on criminal and penal institutions—paid a visit to Kingston in the summer of 1873. It was evening when the party arrived at the Penitentiary. The prisoners were being mustered in the yard, after their day's work, in order to proceed to their cells for the night. Miss Carpenter expressed a wish to see them all, and, at my request, the Warden was pleased to have them assembled in the refectory. The good lady stood near the door and closely scrutinized each one as he filed past her. When all had taken their places she walked between the rows still scanning every individual keenly, her examination resulted in her declaring subsequently, that in all her experience in Great Britain and Ireland, on the Continent, in Australia, New Zealand or the United States, she had not seen so large a number of men who bore less the impress of crime on the countenance. Intelligent visitors have oft and again endorsed this opinion of the deceased philanthropist. Now, if, as we are led to believe, the face be the index of the mind, must it not be reasonably inferred, even from this outward sign, that evil passions and propensities are being subdued, and that reformation is effected under our Penitentiary system? But beside this facial evidence, there is further proof furnished by the books of the Penitentiaries in which are recorded the conduct and industry and the offences committed by the convicts against the rules and regulations. These are, as a rule, of so trivial a nature, that in our best-conducted academies or colleges they would escape with slight censure if at all noticed. Very seldom, indeed, are grave faults committed. Moreover the number of re-commitments is a reliable test of the efficacy of our system. Taking, then, the Kingston Penitentiary, the most extensive and containing the largest number of convicts, and the following is the result during the last five years:—

Year.	Number Discharged.	Number Recommitted.	Number per cent.
1873	185	26	14 $\frac{1}{18}$
1874	135	16	12 $\frac{1}{8}$
1875	152	25	16 $\frac{1}{8}$
1876	143	31	21 $\frac{3}{8}$
1877	231	20	8 $\frac{1}{8}$
Total.....	846	118	14

Fourteen per cent. of recommitments can scarcely be considered too high an average.

After much reflection upon the relative merits of the Crofton and our own system, I have reached the conclusion that the former is admirably adapted to the condition of things in Ireland; while the latter is suited to Canada, and, for the reasons stated, is as good as can be looked for, under existing circumstances. If, I repeat, the Government think it advisable and expedient to incur the expenditure requisite for the proper classification of convicts, a much-needed and most important reform can be effected.

I would venture to remark that the reform of the criminal class, to be radical and efficacious, should begin in the common gaol. There the good old maxim, *principiis obsta*, check the first symptoms, may be effectually followed. In vain is medicine prepared, when, by delay, the disease has taken deep root. Half-rations, and the isolation of the Crofton system would, no doubt, produce better effects upon the novices in crime than the criminal who has reached so advanced a goal in his downward career as the Penitentiary. It is true that there are bad men in the Peniten-

tiaries ; men so callous and wicked, that mild treatment and kindness are lost upon them ; I am happy to say the number is comparatively small. These receive exceptional treatment, so far as the circumstances of the Penitentiaries permit; whenever they misconduct themselves, they have to suffer some one or other of the punishments which the Warden has the power to inflict. But the exceptional cases do not establish an argument in favour of severe and rigorous discipline towards all, indiscriminately, neither do they prove that the system is faulty.

With reference to the management of the financial affairs of the Penitentiaries, I beg to state that it is conducted honestly and to the best of their ability by the Wardens. If the system of keeping the books be defective, the Wardens or Accountants are not to blame; it is, as has been established under the direction and sanction of the Finance Department. From it no departure can be made without the authority of the Government. As stated elsewhere, it was inaugurated and supervised by a gentleman who enjoys a high reputation in the public service as an accountant and expert in financial science, who spent much time and took great pains to indoctrinate properly the several accountants into the method which has been adopted. As far as I am competent to judge, I think the finances of the several Penitentiaries are prudently and economically managed. A few trifling improvements for purposes of analysis might, perhaps, be made; but such defects are too insignificant to call for any condemnation of a system with which no fault has been found by the Audit Department.

In this, as in all other matters connected with the Penitentiaries, the responsible officers, so far as I am aware, can meet full and searching enquiry.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

J. G. MOYLAN.

Department of Justice,
Penitentiaries Branch,
Ottawa, 31st January, 1878.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN FOR SIX MONTHS ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1877.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 30th June, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Seventh Report of the management of the Kingston Penitentiary, with the usual Returns for the past six months.

This report is submitted now for the purpose of, in future, making the Penitentiary year begin and end with the fiscal year; an arrangement which will, I think, be found advantageous in many respects.

There remained in this Penitentiary on 31st December, 1876, 685 males and 18 females—total 703.

Received since from common jails, 69 males and 7 females; from Rockwood Lunatic Asylum 23 males and one female; from St. John Penitentiary 2 males. Total received during the six months, 102. These added to 703 made a grand total of 805.

Discharged during the six months by expiration of sentence, 79 males and 3 females; by pardon, 18 males and one female; sent to Rockwood Asylum, 3 males; died, 6 males. Total discharges and died, 110, which deducted from 805, leaves remaining in the Penitentiary, at 12 o'clock p.m., on 30th June, 1877—males 673; females 22; total 695.

The accompanying returns shew the value of labour performed by the convicts to be, during the six months, \$52,766.91 a large portion of which has been on Dominion Government account. I entered into an arrangement with the Department of Public Works, during last winter, to make all the iron doors, locks and gratings for the new Penitentiary in course of construction for the Maritime Provinces, at Dorchester, New Brunswick. Also to supply all the stone, dressed and undressed, for the new Educational block in connection with the Military College at Point Frederick. This work will afford profitable labour for a large number of convicts during the summer, and although there is no cash return for these contracts, the Government receives money value.

There are also several other minor contracts in hand for the Government which, with the two I have mentioned, will make the labour of the convicts for 1877 quite as profitable as when that labour was almost wholly let to contractors.

Many useful and extensive works connected with the Prison have been carried on, and great improvements made.

Generally speaking the convicts work well, and their conduct on the whole has been very good. Of course we have some "hard cases," but the greater number of this class are either frivolous youths or men of defective intellects, who are scarcely responsible for their shortcomings.

The arrangement just completed of returning to the Penitentiary the criminal insane who had been confined at Rockwood, will I am sure, be attended with economical results so far as the Dominion Government is concerned. The permanent accommodation now in course of preparation for this unfortunate class of criminals, within the Penitentiary walls, will be found more convenient, and quite as good in every respect as could be procured in any Asylum in the Province.

The temporary quarters assigned to the insane in the Prison Hospital, are healthful and commodious.

The attention devoted to the sanitary condition of this institution has produced the most satisfactory results. Fever and dysentery have almost wholly disappeared. No doubt the comparative content which prevails amongst the convicts has also a good effect upon their health; I treat them kindly, but not with too much indulgence; a discrimination which I find it difficult to make some of my officers understand. The great majority of the convicts appreciate generous treatment, and I believe strive to deserve it. But in a Penitentiary where the system of associated labour exists there are many opportunities for bad men to pollute and degrade their better-inclined fellows. In connection with a large prison like this a separate building should be provided for the worst class of criminals, who should be kept constantly confined in separate cells, wholly apart from their fellows, such solitary or separate confinement section of a prison would have a deterrent effect upon the most unruly.

It is unnecessary for me to theorize on the best mode of managing criminals, about which there is very great diversity of opinion. Practical experience and a conscientious and fearless discharge of duty are the best monitors, and by such I strive to be guided in the preformance of my duties here.

I submit the usual Returns which contain in detail full information on all matters connected with the prison.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN CREIGHTON,
Warden.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

List of Returns and Reports, submitted with the Warden's Report, from Kingston Penitentiary:—

1. Semi-Annual Return of Revenue.
2. " " Expenditure.
3. Statement of Debts due the Penitentiary.
4. " Claims against Penitentiary.
5. Return of Officers employed at Penitentiary.
6. " Mason Department.
7. " Carpenter "
8. " Blacksmith "
9. " Farm.
10. " Distribution of Convicts.
11. " Pardons.
12. " Deaths.
13. " Re-commitments.
14. " Remission earned.
15. General Summary of Labour.
16. Movement of Convicts.
17. Comparative movement for eight and one-half years.
18. Criminal Statistics.
19. Punishments—Male Department.
20. " Female "
21. List of Convicts sent to Rockwood Asylum.
22. Report of Surgeon, with Returns.
23. " Matron.
24. " Protestant Chaplain.
25. " Catholic "
26. " Schoolmaster.

Kingston Penitentiary,
30th June, 1877.

REVENUE of the Kingston Penitentiary for the half of Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1877.

DR.

CR.

1877.		\$ cts.	1877.		\$ cts.
Feb. 23	To Bank Draft sent Hon. Receiver General.....	32 68	June 30	By Barrels.....	4 00
April 6	do do	87 15	" 30	Blacksmith shop.....	29 84
March 16	do do	500 00	" 30	Carpenter shop.....	59 55
April 13	do do	69 75	" 30	Convict labour.....	2,072 96
" 23	do do	600 00	" 30	Farm.....	14 00
May 2	do do	352 48	" 30	Gate money	78 50
" 15	do do	274 86	" 30	Matron's workshops....	28 75
" 18	do do	940 50	" 30	Prison shoe shop.....	6 50
" 22	do do	600 00	" 30	Tailor shop	90 15
" 28	do do	600 00	" 30	Stone and lime..	2,568 92
June 4	do do	342 87			
" 26	do do	407 33			
" 30	do do	146 55			
		\$4,953 17			\$4,953 17

EXPENDITURE of the Kingston Penitentiary for half of Fiscal Year, ending 30th June, 1877 :—

DR.

CR.

1877.		\$ cts.	1877.		\$ cts.
June 30	To Armoury	81 40	Jan. 1	By Balance (accountable warrant)	1,000 00
" 30	Blacksmith shop.....	1,076 13	" 17	Warrant for December account	4,072 84
" 30	Brushes.....	8 75	Feb. 22	Warrant for January account.....	3,370 34
" 30	Beeswax.....	29 58	" 22	Warrant for January... ..	367 38
" 30	Carpenter shop.....	1,132 13	March 1	Pay list for January....	3,317 54
" 30	Clothing	5,642 01	" 1	do February... ..	3,340 33
" 30	Convict travelling allowance	1,374 00	" 12	Warrant for February account	6,233 16
" 30	Contingencies	17 10	April 1	Pay list for March....	3,358 34
" 30	Cartage	15 07	" 23	Warrant for March account	4,166 67
" 30	Drain cleaning.....	30 50	May 1	Pay list for April.....	3,381 85
" 30	Farm	277 31	" 11	Warrant for April acc't	7,464 75
" 30	Freight and charges....	52 67	June 1	Pay list for May..	3,378 36
" 30	Fuel	171 48	" 16	Warrant for May acc't..	3,588 22
" 30	Hospital.....	289 68	" 18	do do	272 83
" 30	Interment	12 00	" 30	Pay list for June	3,378 36
" 30	Kitchen	45 23	Aug. 24	Warrant for June acc't	3,918 80
" 30	Light.....	1,161 84			
" 30	Law cost.....	37 25			
" 30	Matron's work shop....	28 00			
" 30	Moveables	917 81			
" 30	Prison shoe shop.....	1,787 68			
" 30	do buildings	407 39			
" 30	Protestant chapel.....	145 45			
" 30	Postage and telegrams	55 48			
" 30	Printing	11 00			
	<i>Carried forward...</i>	\$14,806 94		<i>Carried forward...</i>	\$54,610 77

**EXPENDITURE of the Kingston Penitentiary for half of Fiscal Year, ending
30th June, 1877.—Continued.**

Dr.			Cr.		
1877.	—	\$ cts.	1877.	—	\$ cts.
	<i>Brought forward...</i>	\$14,806 94		<i>Brought forward...</i>	\$54,610 77
	By Rations.....	16,471 57			
	Roman Catholic chapel	165 46			
	Salaries	20,162 64			
	School	64 01			
	Stationery	43 65			
	Stable	762 71			
	Stone and lime.....	161 20			
	Store	35 20			
	Spectacles.....	4 00			
	Tailor shop.....	208 03			
	Tools	198 93			
	Tobacco.....	534 06			
	Washing.....	319 36			
	Balance of accountable warrant of \$1,000, sent by Department to Hon. R. G.....	673 01			
		\$54,610 77			\$54,610 77

Debts owing to the Kingston Penitentiary, 30th June, 1877:—

	\$ cts.
Good debts.....	376 96
Old, bad and doubtful debts	88 33
	<hr/> \$465 29

Claims against the Kingston Penitentiary,

	\$ cts.
As on 30th June, 1877.....	4,245 79
Amount subsequently paid.....	4,245 79

**KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,
30th June, 1877.**

AL List of Officers Employed in the Kingston Penitentiary, as on the 30th June, 1877, giving Rate of Pay, Age and Date of Appointment.

Name.	Rank.	Salary.	Age	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.			
eighton.....	Warden.....	2,000 00	60	1871, Jan. 1.....	
anigan	Deputy-Warden....	1,400 00	62	1866, Jan. 1.....	
Lavell... ..	Surgeon... ..	1,200 00	52	1872, Oct. 1.....	
McIntosh.....	Accountant.....	1,000 00	66	1858, April.....	
E. Cartwright.....	P. Chaplain... ..	1,200 00	40	1875, Oct. 25.....	
A. Twohey.....	R. O. do	1,200 00	28	1875, Dec. 18. ...	
L. Jones.....	Clerk.....	700 00	48	1869, May 20....	
nnell.....	Store-Keeper.....	700 00	41	1857, June 19....	
thewson.....	Schoolmaster.	600 00	41	.....	See Keeper.
McCarthy.....	Chief-Keeper.....	800 00	41	1856, Dec. 1.....	
Sullivan.....	Steward	650 00	41	1860, Feb.	
ahy.....	Matron.....	500 00	39	1861, Jan. 15....	
ostridge.....	Deputy-Matron.....	300 00	51	1870, Feb. 1.....	
Adams	Chief T. Instructor	1,000 00	44	1869, March 1....	
Gemmell	Trade Instructor...	700 00	61	1870, Jan. 19....	
M. Stewart.....	do	700 00	53	1871, July 17....	
alliday	Hospital-Keeper. ..	700 00	50	1867, Jan. 29....	
Leahy.....	2nd Class Instr'ct'r	560 00	46	1859, Nov. 1.....	
rgess.....	Keeper.....	500 00	51	1862, June.....	
thewson	do	500 00	41	1859, Sept. 6....	
itzsimmons.. ..	do	500 00	40	1859, Sept. 1....	
ler Elsmere.....	do	500 00	48	1859, April 13....	
Davidson	do	500 00	44	1857, Nov	
Carter.....	do	500 00	50	1854, July 26....	
ward.....	Baker	560 00	63	1867, Dec. 20....	
rft	Messenger.....	560 00	63	1835, June 1.....	
shaw.....	Tanner.....	560 00	42	1866, June.....	
McManus.....	Guard	450 00	54	1853, July.....	
Crawford	do	450 00	61	1846, October....	
McDonald.....	do	450 00	50	1855, April 24....	
Holland.....	do	450 00	46	1858, May	
McGeein.	do	450 00	40	1859, March	
Crowley.....	do	450 00	36	1863, Jan. 15....	
Mooney.....	do	450 00	34	1864, Sept. 27....	
Hugo... ..	do	450 00	54	1865, March.....	
Holland	do	450 00	57	1866, April.....	
Brennan.....	do	450 00	34	1865, Oct. 3	
Priestly.....	do	450 00	53	1855, June 4.....	
McConnell.....	do	450 00	39	1863, April 16....	
indsay.....	do	450 00	54	1866, Feb.....	
ryson.....	do	450 00	32	1866, June 7.....	
scoll.....	do	450 00	46	1866, Oct. 10. ...	
Payne	do	450 00	54	1866, Dec. 13....	
F. Burke.....	do	450 00	35	1866, Oct. 5.....	
itzgibbon	do	450 00	49	1868, Jan. 1	
Smith.....	do	450 00	41	1860, March 19..	
gan	do	450 00	48	1859, Oct. 18	
McNeil	do	450 00	57	1859, Aug. 18....	
vans.....	do	450 00	41	1868, Jan. 18....	
oyle	do	450 00	38	1868, Aug. 8....	
ally	do	450 00	40	1870, March 1....	
er Miller.....	do	450 00	41	1869, July 22....	
Moore	do	450 00	33	1870, May 9	
Dillon	do	450 00	40	1871, Jan. 1.....	
an McCarthy	do	450 00	59	1875, March 1....	
Burke.....	do	450 00	59	1868, June 20....	
ls	do	450 00	26	1875, Oct. 17....	
Lenahan.....	do	450 00	31	1875, Nov. 1.....	
Loneregan	do	450 00	37	1875, Nov. 1.....	
McCauley	do	450 00	36	1868, Jan. 31,...	
McCauley.....	do	450 00	38	1876, Oct. 2.....	
Hills	do	450 00	37	1876, Oct. 2.....	
Vier	do	450 00	28	1876, Oct. 31....	
e Walsh	do	450 00	34	1876, Dec. 18....	

NOMINAL List of Officers Employed in the Kingston Penitentiary, as on the 30th June, 1877, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Salary.	Age	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.			
William Hurst.....	do	450 00	38	1877, March 13..	
Samuel McCormick.....	do	450 00	28	1877, March 14..	
John A. Kilpatrick	do	450 00	40	1877, April 15...	
Henry Woodhouse.....	Teamster....	350 00	41	1871, Sept. 1....	
W. C. Bell	do	350 00	34	1877, April 2....	
Michael Kennedy.....	do	350 00	21	1872, April 1....	

No. 1.

RETURN of Work done in Mason Department, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1877.

No. of Item.	Description.	Value.	Number of Days.
		\$ cts.	
1	Custom work	863 13	307
2	Rockwood Lunatic Asylum.....	37 00	74
3	Military College, Kingston, Department Public Works.....	6,864 33	9,973
4	New Asylum do do	2,094 43	4,255½
5	Custom House do do	1 75	2
6	Dorchester, New Brunswick Penitentiary do	60 90	171
7	Breaking stone and gravel.....	1,981 82	5,658½
8	Cells, dome and wings.....	47 13	55
9	Carpenter and Trades' Department.....	7 50	15
10	Canada Lock Co. Estate	71 05	203
11	Farm Department.....	1,497 75	2,999½
12	Hospital.....	136 24	322
13	Prison	974 45	2,173½
14	Quarrying stone..	5,160 37	10,074½
15	Stewards' Department..	180 50	481
16	Stable do	153 05	424
17	Stock, cut nails.....	454 50	909
18	Stonecutters' Department.....	1,629 84	3,256
19	Wood-shed and prison yard.....	204 30	570
20	Wharf and Point.....	818 25	1,238½
21	Bucket ground.....	162 75	465
22	Dungeon.....	76 30	173
23	Drying room.....	69 88	133
24	Compost ground.....	13 50	27
25	Wash house.....	18 00	36
26	North Lodge.....	2 28	2
27	West do	4 89	3
28	Palace street, grading and macadamizing.....	104 00	208
29	Female prison.....	8 00	16
30	Lime kiln	55 50	111
31	Blacksmith shop.....	9 95	30
32	North wing.....	6 08	8
33	Boundary wall.....	52 00	104
34	Hauling stone.....	159 00	318
	Total.....	\$23,781 02	\$44,795½

No. 2.

RETURN showing Work done on Permanent Improvements by Mason Department,
Kingston Penitentiary for the Half-year, ending 30th June, 1877.

Item.	Description.	Value.	Number of Days.
		\$ cts.	
1	New Asylum.....	2,094 43	4,255½
2	Boundary wall.....	52 00	104
3	Farm Department, making land, &c.....	1,497 75	2,999½
4	Wharf and Point, grading, &c.....	618 25	1,238½
5	Dungeon, cut stone, &c.....	76 30	173
6	Blacksmith shop.....	9 95	30
	Total.....	\$4,348 69	\$8,800½

No. 3.

ABSTRACT of Work done in Mason Department, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Half-
year ending 30th June, 1877.

Item.	Description.	Value.	Number of Days.
		\$ cts.	
1	Custom work.....	863 13	307
2	Rockwood Asylum.....	37 00	74
3	Military College, Department Board of Works.....	6,864 33	9,973
4	New Asylum, do do.....	2,094 43	4,255½
5	Dorchester Penitentiary, Department Board of Works.....	60 90	171
6	Custom House, Kingston, do do.....	1 75	2
7	Kingston Penitentiary.....	13,859 48	30,013½
	Total.....	\$23,781 02	\$44,795½

No. 4.

RECAPITULATION

Of Work done in Mason Department, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Half-year
ending 30th June, 1877.

Item.	Description.	Value.	Number of Days.
		\$ cts.	
1	Custom work.....	863 13	307
2	Rockwood Lunatic Asylum.....	37 00	74
3	Department of Public Works.....	9,021 41	14,401½
4	Penitentiary.....	13,859 48	30,013½
	Total.....	\$23,781 02	\$44,795½

No. 5.

Return showing Names of Officers in charge of the several Gangs employed in the
Mason Department. Number of Men on each day, on the 30th June, 1877.

No.	Name.	Rank.	Name of Gang.	Number of Days.
1	Michael Leahy	2nd Class, T. I.	Stonecutters'	10,656
2	John Burgess	Keeper	Mason No. 1	2,872
2	John Kilpatrick	Guard	do No. 2	3,400
4	Alex. Bismere	Keeper	Quarry No. 1	6,122½
5	Thomas Carter	do	do No. 2	2,328
6	James Evans	Guard	do No. 3	2,176
7	James Bryson	do	Labour No. 1	1,995
8	Richard Holland	do	do No. 2	1,986
9	George Holland	do	do No. 3	2,387
10	William Lonergan	do	do No. 4	501½
11	Bernard Lenahan	do	do No. 5	273
12	Thomas Payne	do	Yard	9,781
13	John Sealley	do	Railroad	318
Total No. of Men employed, 30th June, 1877				44,795½

No. 6.

STATEMENT showing Cash Returns for Articles and Labour, Mason Department
Kingston Penitentiary, for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1877.

Description.		Quantity.		Rate.	Value.	Total.	
		Ft.	in.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Window sills.....	lin. ft.	56	11½	0	40	22	76
do	do	49	6	0	20	9	90
do	do	71	0	0	33	23	00
do	do	23	6	0	30	7	05
do	do	24	0	0	30½	8	00
do	do	274	6	0	35	96	13
do	number		1			0	85
Door sills.....	sup. ft.	52	6	0	50	26	25
do	do	4	6	0	30	1	35
do	do	139	6	0	40	55	76
do	do	73	7	0	35	25	77
do	do	27	0	0	37	10	00
Candy stone.....	do	6	5	0	45	2	80
Rough do	lin. ft.	82	0	0	15	12	30
Chimney caps.....	sup. ft.	14	0	0	20	2	80
do	No. 1.		1			0	75
Courses.....	sup. ft.	185	5	0	12	22	25
Base course.....	lin. ft.	35	3			10	55
do	do	132	0	0	28	36	96
Bases, fine.....	cub. ft.	85	8	0	60	51	40
do	do	84	5	0	65	54	85
do	do	6	0	0	55	3	30
Bases, head stone.....	number		1			1	50
Hockets, fine.....	cub. ft.	119	9	0	60	71	90
do common.....	sup. ft.	33	8	0	45	15	15
do do	do	2	0	0	35	0	70
do do	number		10	0	70	7	00
do do	do	21		0	60	12	60
Quoins.....	do	84		0	90	75	60
Carried forward						\$669	23

**STATEMENT showing Cash Returns for Articles and Labour, Mason Department,
Kingston Penitentiary.—Continued.**

Description.	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....	.....	.....	669 23	
Flower vases..	do 3	6 00	18 00	
Stove-pipe stones.....	do 1	.....	0 25	
Land marks.... ..	do 2	0 50	1 00	
Garden rollers.....	do 2	6 50	13 00	
do	do 3	5 00	15 00	
do	do 1	4 00	4 00	
do	No. 4. 4	4 75	19 00	
Railing posts.....	number 15	0 90	13 70	
do	do 10	1 40	14 00	
do	do 10	1 00	10 00	
Grave posts.....	do 8	2 50	20 00	
do	do 4	1 00	4 00	
do	do 8	2 25	18 00	
do	do 4	2 00	8 00	
Verandah.	No. 40 5	1 50	7 50	
Arch stones.....	do 3	1 00	3 00	
do	do 7	2 00	14 00	
do	do 11	0 60	6 60	
Grave stones.....	bush. 10	0 04	0 40	
do	do 75	0 06	4 50	
do	do 108	0 05	5 40	
Screenings	do 81	0 12	9 72	
do	do 12	0 10	1 20	
do	do 4	0 08	0 32	
do	do 48	0 15	7 20	
Mortar.....	do 9	0 15	1 35	
do	do 4	0 20	0 80	
Rubble	toise. 2	2 00	4 00	
do	do 178 $\frac{7}{16}$	4 00	714 33	
do	do 28	3 00	84 00	
Macadam.....	do $\frac{1}{2}$	3 00	1 50	
Labour, L. B. Spencer.....	days. 40	0 50	20 00	
do do	do 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 40	3 40	
Lime	bush. 68	0 18	12 24	
do	do 20 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 20	4 10	
do	do 237	0 15	35 55	
				\$1,768 29

No. 7.

RETURN showing the Value of Work done in Carpenter and Trades Departments, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1877.

Item.	Description.	Value.	Number of Days.
		\$ cts.	
1	Custom work.....	117 17	119½
2	Department of Secretary of State.....	18 00	13
3	Department of the Interior	30 00	17½
4	Tête du Pont Barracks	88 27	122
5	Maritime Provinces Penitentiary	78 53	156½
6	Military College	1,472 80	1,407
7	Post Office Department	25 60	50
8	St. Vincent de Paul.....	0 88	1
9	New Asylum	483 58	834½
10	Tailors' Department.....	71 07	81½
11	Wood shed and yard.....	10 90	18
12	Handles	204 50	409
13	Blacksmiths' Shop	148 69	170
14	West Lodge.....	1 48	1
15	Carpenters and Trades	256 78	457
16	Cells, dome and wings.....	53 18	37½
17	Farm Department	66 43	79
18	Prison	125 70	93
19	Female Prison	22 62	20
20	Stone cutters.. ..	18 88	17
21	Jobbing.....	128 10	255
22	Steam engine	14 04	.....
23	Dry room	57 59	89
24	Wash house	25 78	29
25	Bakery	44 59	22
26	Wheelbarrows	259 03	398½
27	North Lodge	6 28	5½
28	Protestant Chapel.. ..	10 47	9½
29	Hospital	38 29	43
30	Roman Catholic Chapel.....	13 24	15
31	Dungeon.....	46 31	54
32	North Wing	21 85	25
33	Patterns	27 62	50
34	Railroad.....	229 93	290½
35	Quarries	62 41	55
36	Warden's house.....	20 99	31
37	Stock tin-ware.....	130 75	107
38	Cooper-ware	361 77	561
39	Mason gangs	8 38	9
40	Foundry	36 72	47
41	Wharf and Point.....	94 77	152
42	Water-works.....	22 80	33
43	Stewards' Department... ..	89 51	95
44	Stable do	130 44	.....
45	Towers	0 20	.....
	Total	\$5,174 92	6,651

No. 8.

RETURN showing Work done on Permanent Improvements by Carpenter and Trades Department, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1877.

Item.	Description.	Value.	Number of Days.
		\$ cts.	
1	New Asylum	483 58	834½
2	Farm Department	66 43	79
3	Dungeon	46 31	54
4	Railroad	229 93	290½
5	Wharf and Point	94 77	152
	Total	\$971 02	1,410

No. 9.

ABSTRACT of Work done in Carpenters and Trades Department, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1877.

Item.	Description.	Value.	Number of Days.
		\$ cts.	
1	Custom work	117 17	119½
2	Department Secretary of State	18 00	13
3	Department of the Interior	30 00	17½
4	Tête du Pont Barracks (Department Public Works)	86 27	122
5	Dorchester Penitentiary	78 53	156½
6	Military College	1,472 80	1,407
7	St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary	0 88	1
8	New Asylum	483 58	834½
9	Post Office Department	25 60	50
10	Penitentiary	2,862 09	3,929½
	Total	\$5,174 92	6,651

No. 10.

RECAPITULATION of Work done in Carpenter and Trades Department.

Item.	Description.	Value.	Number of Days.
		\$ cts.	
1	Custom work	117 17	119½
2	Department Secretary of State	18 00	13
3	Department of the Interior	30 00	17½
4	Post Office Department	25 60	50
5	Department of Public Works	2,122 06	2,521
6	Penitentiary	2,862 09	3,929½
	Total	\$5,174 92	6,651

Number of Men employed, 30th June, 1877..... 43

THOMAS DAVIDSON,

Keeper in charge of Shop.

NICHOLAS HUGO,

Guard in charge of Outside Gang.

No. 11.

STATEMENT showing Cash Returns for Articles and Labour, Carpenter and Trades Department, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1877.

Item.	Description of Work.	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Cell buckets, Kingston Gaol.....	24	0 00	14 40
2	Knife-grinding machine stands.....	12	0 75	9 00
3	Turning.....			1 50
4	Moulding.....(feet)	25	0 01	0 25
5	Handries and jobbing.....			67 00
6	Folding chairs.....	2	1 56	3 00
7	School desks (making only).....	6	1 25	7 50
8	Tin plates.....	1	0 75	0 75
9	Department of the Interior, packing cases.....	23		30 00
10	do Secretary of State do.....	9		18 00
11	Tin-ware.....			2 42
12	Cooper-ware.....			11 35
13	Post Office Department, mail-bags.....			25 00
	Total			\$190 77

No. 12.

RETURN showing Value of Work done in Blacksmith Department, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1877.

Item.	Description.	Value.	Number of Days.
		\$ cts.	
1	Custom work.....	337 38	671
2	Maritime Provinces Penitentiary.....	459 75	919
3	New Asylum.....	862 61	1,640
4	St. Vincent de Paul.....	126 78	126
5	Military College.....	41 29	49
6	Fire engine.....	18 50	37
7	Warden's house.....	5 79	11
8	Railroad track and cars.....	137 36	93
9	Stonecutters' department.....	440 43	218
10	Carpenters' do.....	26 85	2
11	Mason gangs do.....	541 22	375
12	Prison.....	498 30	432
13	Farm department.....	17 23	10
14	Steam engine.....	136 12	165
15	Waterworks.....	168 19	209
16	Steward's department.....	148 21	165
17	Tailors' do.....	4 76	3
18	Wharf and Point.....	82 77	24
19	Hospital.....	6 21	4
20	Dry room.....	177 95	269
21	Jobbing.....	39 88	79
22	Bakery.....	3 84	1
23	Female Prison.....	0 50	1
24	Stable department.....	89 73	92
25	Blacksmith's do.....	1,457 65	658
26	Quarries do.....	335 08	169
	Total	\$6,163 98	5,823

No. 13.

RETURN showing Work done in Permanent Improvements by Blacksmith Department, for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1877.

Item.	Description.	Value.	Number of Days.
		\$ cts.	
1	New Asylum.....	862 61	1,640½

R. M. STEUART,
Trade Instructor in Charge.

No. 14.

ABSTRACT of Work done in Blacksmith Department, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1877.

Item.	Description.	Value.	Number of Days.
		\$ cts.	
1	Custom work	337 38	67½
2	Military College (Department Public Works).....	41 29	49
3	St. Vincent de Paul do	126 78	126½
4	New Asylum do	862 61	1,640½
5	Maritime Provinces Penitentiary do ..	459 75	919½
6	Penitentiary.....	4,336 17	3,020½
	Total	6,163 98	5,823½

No. 15.

RECAPITULATION of Work done in Blacksmith Department, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1877.

Item.	Description.	Value.	Number of Days.
		\$ cts.	
1	Custom work.....	337 38	67½
2	Department of Public Works.....	1,490 43	2,736
3	Penitentiary	4,336 17	3,020½
	Total	\$6,163 98	5,823½

Number of Men employed, 30th June, 1877..... 44

No. 16.

STATEMENT showing Cash Returns for Articles and Labour, Blacksmith Department, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1877.

Item.	Description.	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.	Total.
			cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Lead scrap	16 lbs.	5	0 80	
2	Iron	30 tons.	.. ..	300 28	
3	Brass	10½ lbs.	9	0 95	
4	Horse-shoeing .....	.....	.....	3 75	
5	Sundries and jobbing .....	.....	.....	28 10	
6	Iron rods	4 No.	87½	3 50	
					\$337 38

No. 17.

SUMMARY, showing Aggregate Value of Work done on Permanent Improvements, Carpenter and Trades, Mason and Blacksmith Departments, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Half-year ending June 30th, 1877.

Item.	Description.	Mason Department.	Carpenter and Trades Department.	Blacksmith Department.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	New Asylum	2,094 43	483 58	862 61	3,440 62
2	Boundary wall	52 00	.....	.....	52 00
3	Farm department	1,497 75	66 43	.....	1,564 18
4	Wharf and Point	618 25	94 77	.....	713 02
5	Dungeon	76 30	46 31	.....	122 61
6	Blacksmiths' shop	9 95	.....	.....	9 95
7	Railroad .....	.....	229 93	.....	229 93
Total		\$4,348 68	\$921 02	\$862 61	\$6,132 31

No. 18.

RECAPITULATION.

Of Work done by the Mason and Carpenter, and Trades and Blacksmith Departments, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1877.

Item.	Description.	Mason Department.	Carpenter and Trades Department.	Blacksmith Department.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Custom work	863 13	117 17	337 38	1,317 68
2	Rockwood Lunatic Asylum	37 00	.....	.....	37 00
3	Department Secretary of State .....	.....	18 00	.....	18 00
4	do of the Interior .....	.....	30 00	.....	30 00
5	Post Office Department .....	.....	25 60	.....	25 60
6	Department of Public Works	9,021 41	2,122 06	1,490 43	12,633 90
7	Penitentiary	13,859 48	2,862 09	4,336 17	21,057 74
Total		\$23,781 02	\$5,174 92	\$6,163 98	\$35,119 92

No. 19.

RETURN showing Cash Expenditure for Tools, &c., used by Mason, Carpenter and Trades and Blacksmith Departments, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1877.

Item.	Department.	Value.
		\$ cts.
1	Blacksmith	783 53
2	Carpenter and Trades	164 71
3	Mason	92 90
	Total.....	\$1,041 14

JAMES ADAMS,
Chief Trade Instructor and Clerk of Works.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,
 30th October, 1877.

CR.

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ANGUS SHAW,
Farmer and Gardener.

DISTRIBUTION of Convicts at the Kingston Penitentiary on 30th June, 1877.

Departments.	No. Men.
penters.....	43
sksmiths	44
secutters.....	78
on gang No. 1.....	20
do No. 2.....	28
arry gang No. 1.....	39
do No. 2.....	14
do No. 3.....	14
our gang No. 1.....	12
do No. 2.....	8
do No. 3.....	16
do No. 4.....	15
do No. 5.....	11
ie breakers, stablemen, &c.....	41
road	22
ndry.....	47
sh-house	10
lor shop.....	62
e shop.....	29
room	28
ing hall.....	16
igs	15
dry	7
pital—patients 9, orderlies 5.....	14
erlies, chapels, libraries, mess room.....	6
senger—North Lodge.....	1
tary confinement.....	4
it, preparing compost.....	1
ales	21
n	25
den	2
atics—males 21, females 1.....	22
	695

Return of Income and Expenditure, Kingston Penitentiary Farm, from 1st January to 30th June, 1877.

Dr.

Cr.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	—	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Seeds, implements and manure.....	.....	277 31						
Horse labour, 100 days.....	2 50	260 00					125 00	
Pigs' feed from dining-hall and farm .....	.....	80 00					60 00	
Convicts' labour on farm, 1,080 days	40	432 00					239 52	
One 2nd class Trade Instructor, per year	560 00	280 00					240 00	
One Guard, per year.....	450 00	225 00					75 00	
			\$1,544 31				804 79	\$1,544 31
By 100 bushels onions						1 25		
6,000 heads lettuce.....						01		
2,914 lbs. pork, dead weight.....						8 00		
4,000 do live do						6 00		
250 loads manure.....						30		
To Balance.....						.....	

Correct.

ANGUS SHAW,
Farmer and Gardener.

DISTRIBUTION of Convicts at the Kingston Penitentiary on 30th June, 1877.

Departments.	No. Men.
Carpenters.....	43
Blacksmiths	44
Stonecutters.....	78
Mason gang No. 1.....	20
do No. 2.....	28
Quarry gang No. 1.....	39
do No. 2.....	14
do No. 3.....	14
Labour gang No. 1.....	12
do No. 2.....	8
do No. 3.....	16
do No. 4.....	15
do No. 5.....	11
Stone breakers, stablemen, &c.....	41
Railroad	22
Foundry.....	47
Wash-house	10
Tailor shop.....	62
Shoe shop.....	29
Dry room	28
Dining hall.....	16
Wings	15
Bakery	7
Hospital—patients 9, orderlies 5.....	14
Orderlies, chapels, libraries, mess room.....	6
Messenger—North Lodge.....	1
Solitary confinement.....	4
Point, preparing compost.....	1
Females	21
Farm	25
Garden	1
Lunatics—males 21, females 1.....	22
	695

Dr.

Return of Income and Expenditure, Kingston Penitentiary Farm, from 1st January to 30th June, 1877.

Cr.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	—	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Seeds, implements and manure.....	.....	277 31				1 25	125 00
Horse labour, 100 days.....	2 50	250 00				01	60 00
Pigs' feed from dining-hall and farm ..	.....	80 00				8 00	239 52
Convicts' labour on farm, 1,080 days ..	40	432 00				6 00	240 00
One 2nd class Trade Instructor, per year	560 00	280 00				30	75 00
One Guard, per year.....	450 00	225 00				.....	804 79
			\$1,544 31				\$1,544 31
By 100 bushels onions							
6,000 heads lettuce.....							
2,914 lbs. pork, dead weight..... ..							
4,000 do live do							
250 loads manure.....							
To Balance.....							

Correct.

ANGUS SHAW,

Farmer and Gardener.

DISTRIBUTION of Convicts at the Kingston Penitentiary on 30th June, 1877.

Departments.	No. Men.
Carpenters.....	43
Blacksmiths	44
Stonecutters.....	78
Mason gang No. 1.....	20
do No. 2.....	28
Quarry gang No. 1.....	39
do No. 2.....	14
do No. 3.....	14
Labour gang No. 1.....	12
do No. 2.....	8
do No. 3.....	16
do No. 4.....	15
do No. 5.....	11
Stone breakers, stablemen, &c.....	41
Railroad	22
Foundry.....	47
Wash-house	10
Tailor shop.....	62
Shoe shop.....	29
Dry room.....	28
Dining hall.....	16
Wings	15
Bakery	7
Hospital—patients 9, orderlies 5.....	14
Orderlies, chapels, libraries, mess room.....	6
Messenger—North Lodge.....	1
Solitary confinement.....	4
Point, preparing compost.....	1
Females	21
Farm	25
Garden	2
Lunatics—males 21, females 1.....	22
	695

RETURN of Convicts who have been pardoned out of the Kingston Penitentiary during the Half-year ending 30th June, 1877, with Crime and Place where Convicted.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Place.
1	John Bowden.....	Larceny and receiving.....	Lincoln.
2	Anaise Toussaint.....	Murder.....	Quebec.
3	John D. Fowler.....	Larceny.....	Leeds and Grenville.
4	Peter McCinnesky.....	do	Lincoln.
5	John McCuaig.....	Assault to rape.....	Prescott and Russell.
6	John C. Bond.....	Uttering forged instrument.....	York.
7	Thomas Anderson	Embezzlement.....	Montreal.
8	William Canfield	Murder.....	Ontario.
9	Francis H. Wilson.....	Burglary.....	Leeds and Grenville.
10	John M. Scribner.....	Forgery.....	Bruce.
11	Daniel McNeil	Burglary.....	Bedford.
12	William Thompson.. ..	False pretence.....	York.
13	Peter Kearney.....	Larceny.....	Montreal.
14	John Hanley.....	Arson.....	Elgin.
15	George Wilson.....	Manslaughter.....	Montreal.
16	James Ross.....	Destroying post letter.....	do
17	Henry Mathews.. .	Larceny.....	do
18	Raphael Salmon.....	Larceny of money from letter.....	do
19	Daniel Keefe.....	Robbery.....	Middlesex.

RETURN of Convicts who have died in the Kingston Penitentiary, during the Half-year ending 30th June, 1877, with Crime and Place of Conviction.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Place.
1	William Carden.....	Robbery	Carleton.
2	Daniel Cameron... ..	Horse Stealing.....	York.
3	William Shutts.....	Murder.....	Montreal.
4	Charles Reddy... ..	Burglary and larceny.....	Leeds and Grenville.
5	T. M. Alden	Murder.....	Wentworth.
6	Benjamin Babcock	Larceny.....	Lennox and Addington.

List of Convi who have been Re-committed to the Kingston Penitentiary, during the Half-year ending 30th June, 1877.

No.	Names.	1st Re-com- mitment.	Remarks.
1	Matilda Hamilton.....	1	
2	Charles Phipps.....	1	
3	Ann Chapman.....	1	
4	Thomas Hudson.....	1	
5	Thomas Ryan.....	1	
6	William Wall.....	1	

RETURN of Remission of Sentence earned by Convicts discharged from the Kingston Penitentiary, during the Half-year ending 30th June, 1877.

No.		Days earned.
1	Convict earned	15
1	do do	21
3	do averaged.....	33
4	do do	45½
2	do do	55
7	do do	64½
24	do do	76½
4	do do	86½
5	do do	103½
2	do do	117
14	do do	126½
1	do earned	139
3	do averaged.....	167
1	do earned	174
3	do averaged.....	182
1	do earned	193
1	do do	215
3	do averaged.....	226
1	do earned	493

NOTE.—Out of 82 convicts discharged, not including those who were pardoned, one earned no remission.

The smallest number of days earned was. 15
The greatest do do de 493

GENERAL SUMMARY of the Value of Labour performed in the several Departments of the Kingston Penitentiary during the Half-year ending 30th June, 1877.

Department.	Custom.	Rockwood.	Officers.	Government.	Penitentiary.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Mason	863 13	37 00	.....	9,021 41	13,859 48	23,781 02
Carpenter	117 17	.....	.....	2,195 66	2,862 09	5,174 92
Blacksmith.....	337 38	.....	.....	1,490 43	4,336 17	6,163 98
Tailor	45 50	.....	194 75	1,336 75	2,871 25	4,448 25
Shoemaker	15 50	.....	7 00	443 25	1,883 13	2,348 88
Farm .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	709 31	709 31
Female	27 75	.....	.....	.....	1,210 00	1,237 75
Total	\$1,406 43	\$37 00	\$201 75	\$14,487 50	\$27,731 43	\$43,864 11

	Days.	Rate.	Total.
		Cents.	\$ cts.
Bakery.....	1,028	75	771 00
Steward.....	2,384	40	953 60
Wings.....	1,870	.....	748 00
Wash-house	1,511	.....	604 40
Drying-room	3,246	.....	1,298 40
Hospital Orderlies.....	900	.....	360 00
Foundry.... {	3,608	50	1,804 00
	2,171½	40	868 60
Chapels, Orderlies, Mess-room, &c.....	1,878	.....	751 20
Messenger, North Lodge.....	156	.....	62 40
Point, making compost.....	156	.....	62 40
Garden	300	.....	120 00
Females, nursing, house-work, &c.....	1,247	40	498 80
			\$8,902 80
Total..... .....	.....	.....	\$52,766 91

STATEMENT of Movement of Convicts at Kingston Penitentiary from midnight of the 31st December, 1876, until midnight of the 30th June, 1877.

Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining at 12 p.m., 31st December, 1876 .....	.....	.....	.....	685	18	703
Received since :—						
From common jails	69	7	76			
Rockwood Asylum	23	1	24			
St. John Penitentiary	2	.....	2			
				94	8	102
Discharged since :—						
By expiration of sentence.....	79	3	82	779	26	805
Pardon	18	1	19			
Sent to Rockwood Asylum	3	.....	3			
Death	6	.....	6			
				106	4	110
Remaining at 12 p.m., 30th June, 1877.....	.....	.....	.....	673	22	695

Year.	Admissions.										Discharges.										Remaining at 12. P.M., 31st December.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
	Common Jail.					Lunatic Asy- lum.					Reformatory.					Other Peniten- tiaries.						Recapture.					Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
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1868

* For six months ending 30th June.

CRIMINAL Statistics, Kingston Penitentiary, for Half-year ending 30th June, 1877.

—	Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.	—	Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Race.....	White.....	68	7	75	Occupations	Labourers.....	33	.....	33
	Coloured.....	2	.....	2		Shoemakers.....	4	.....	4
	Indian.....	1	.....	1		Cigar-makers.....	2	.....	2
		71	7	78		Clerks.....	3	.....	3
Age.....	Under 20.....	5	.....	5		Painter.....	1	.....	1
	From 20 to 30.....	45	3	48		Book-keeper.....	1	.....	1
	do 30 to 40.....	10	3	13		Whitesmith.....	1	.....	1
	do 40 to 50.....	7	.....	7		Bricklayer.....	1	.....	1
	do 50 to 60.....	3	1	4		Moulders.....	2	.....	2
	Over 60.....	1	.....	1		Gardener.....	1	.....	1
		71	7	78		Upholsterer.....	1	.....	1
Marital.....	Single.....	44	3	47		Butchers.....	2	.....	2
	Married.....	23	2	25		Carpenter.....	1	.....	1
	Widowed.....	4	2	6		Plasterer.....	1	.....	1
		71	7	78		Females.....	.....	7	7
Education...	Cannot read.....	15	1	16		Stonecutters.....	2	.....	2
	Read only.....	4	4	8		Farmers.....	4	.....	4
	Read and write.....	52	2	54		Blacksmith.....	1	.....	1
		71	7	78		Baker.....	1	.....	1
Moral habits	Abstinent.....	20	1	21		Doctor.....	1	.....	1
	Temperate.....	31	4	35		Piano-maker.....	1	.....	1
	Intemperate.....	20	2	22		Plumber.....	1	.....	1
		71	7	78		Barber.....	1	.....	1
Country.....	England.....	7	.....	7		Tailors.....	2	.....	2
	Australia.....	1	.....	1		Engineer.....	1	.....	1
	Ireland.....	8	2	10		Cabinet-maker.....	1	.....	1
	Ontario.....	33	4	37		Cook.....	1	.....	1
	Quebec.....	7	.....	7			71	7	78
	New Brunswick.....	2	.....	2	Sentences....	Two years.....	25	4	29
	Scotland.....	3	.....	3		do and 1 mo.....	1	.....	1
	Germany.....	1	1	2		do 6 mos.....	2	.....	2
	United States.....	9	.....	9		Three years.....	23	3	26
		71	7	78		do and 9 mos..	1	.....	1
Religion	Baptist.....	2	.....	2		Four years.....	7	.....	7
	Catholic.....	30	3	33		Five years.....	10	.....	10
	Church of England....	18	2	20		do and 1 day....	1	.....	1
	Jewish.....	.....	1	1		Seven years.....	1	.....	1
	Methodist.....	9	1	10			71	7	78
	None.....	1	.....	1	Crimes.....	Larceny.....	23	6	29
	Presbyterian.....	11	.....	11		Uttering forged bank bills.....	2	.....	2
		71	7	78		Larceny and receiving	4	.....	4
						Receiving.....	2	.....	2
						False pretence.....	1	.....	1
						Burglary.....	9	.....	9
						do and robbery..	1	.....	1
						Uttering forged documents.....	1	.....	1
						Horse-stealing.....	5	.....	5
						Burglary and larceny...	4	.....	4
						Arson.....	2	.....	2
						Counterfeiting.....	1	.....	1
						Assault.....	1	.....	1
						Obstructing railroad, wounding and shooting.....	1	.....	1

CRIMINAL Statistics, Kingston Penitentiary, for Half-year, &c.—Continued.

	Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Crimes.....	In possession of mould dies.....	2	.....	2	Counties.....	Huron.....	2	.....	2
	Robbery	1	1	2		Wellington.	2	.....	2
	Rape.....	1	.....	1		Brant.....	3	.....	3
	Felony.....	2	.....	2		Kent.....	2	.. ..	2
	Bringing stolen pro- perty into Canada....	1	.....	1		Leeds and Grenville....	1	.....	1
	Arson and cattle kill- ing.....	1	.....	1		Haldimand.....	1	.....	1
	Assault to rape.....	1	.....	1		Carleton.....	3	1	4
	Bigamy.....	1	.....	1		Welland.....	3	1	4
	Cattle stealing and larceny.....	1	.....	1		Waterloo.....	1	.....	1
	Cattle killing.....	1	.....	1		Perth.	2	.....	2
	Indecent assault.....	1	.....	1		Lincoln.....	3	.....	3
	Compound larceny.....	1	.....	1		Essex.....	2	.....	2
		71	7	78		Victoria.....	1	.....	1
Counties.....	Simcoe	1	.....	1		St. John, New Bruns- wick Penitentiary....	2	.....	2
	Middlesex	5	.....	5		Elgin.....	2	.....	2
	York.....	15	2	17		Ontario.....	2	.....	2
	Wentworth.....	10	3	13		Algoma.....	1	.....	1
	Lambton	1	.....	1		Renfrew.....	1	.....	1
						Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	2	.....	2
						Frontenac.....	1	.....	1
						Grey.....	1	.....	1
						Peel.....	1	.....	1
							71	7	78

SUMMARY of Punishments awarded to the Convicts in the Kingston Penitentiary, for Six Months ending 30th June, 1877.

Month.	No. without bed.	No. in dark cell.	No. in solitary cell.	No. flogged.	No. of lashes.	No. admonished.	No. chal	No. who lost part of remission.	No. deprived of school.	No. deprived of light.	No. in south wing.	Remarks
January.....	69	2	.....	.....	16	.....	24	..	28	2	
February.....	29	4	.....	.....	29	.....	33	.....	16	.....
March.....	22	3	.....	.....	9	.....	21	.....	37	1	
April.....	11	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	39	.....	22	11	
May.....	17	.....	8	192	25	.....	26	6	20	27	
June.	4	.....	2	36	15	.....	49	.....	12	3	
Total	152	9	10	228	99	.....	192	6	135	44	

RETURN of Punishments in the Female Department, Kingston Penitentiary, for the half of fiscal year ending 30th June, 1877.

Month.	Solitary and lost remission.	No. of reports.	No. report d.	No. of women in prison in each month.
January.....				17
February	1	1	1	17
March.....				16
April.....				18
May	1	1		19
June.				20
Total	2	2	1	107

MARY LEAHY,
Matron.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,
30th June, 1877.

RETURN of Convicts who have become insane in the Kingston Penitentiary during the Half-year ending 30th June, 1877, with their present state.

No.	Names.	Present state.	Remarks.
1	Andrew Dimberry	Slightly improved	Nos. 2 and 3 were sent from St. John, N.B., Penitentiary to be transferred to Rockwood.
2	Philias Lantigné.....	Not improved	
3	John Ferguson	do	

SURGEON'S REPORT.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,

26th October, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my Report for the half-year ending 30th June, 1877.

The usual tables of statistics herewith annexed, will enable you to judge of the hospital work during the half-year.

Considering the population of the prison, and the physical condition of a large proportion of the convicts when admitted, it is a matter of surprise and also of thankfulness that a much larger number do not become inmates of the hospital.

That the men are so healthy and vigorous, must, under Providence, be attributed to the unwearied vigilance and attention paid to all that concerns their surroundings. Laxity in hygienic matters would very soon result, in a place like this, in the spread of diseases of the most virulent character.

The convicts, on the whole, are kept vigorous and healthy. The food, clothing, and work are of the most favourable kind; in fact so satisfactory in most cases to the men themselves, that they manifest it not only in their appearance, but in expressions, at times, of thankfulness.

It will be observed that for the above period, we have had but the ordinary class of diseases, and, comparatively, but few deaths.

The number prescribed for daily, exclusive of hospital patients, amounts to 1,234, for the half-year.

Mr. Halliday continues his duties as Hospital Overseer in the most praiseworthy manner. I find him a thoroughly efficient aid.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

M. LOVELL, M.D.,
Surgeon, K. P.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

RETURN of Sick treated in Hospital from 1st January to 30th June, 1877.

Diseases.	emained.	Admitted.	Total.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Remarks.
Asthma	3	3	3	Average daily sick 18.53.
Boils.....	.....	10	10	.....	10	.....
Bronchitis.....	3	31	34	1	32	1	
Bronchocele.	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Burns .....	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....
Colic.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....
Constipation .....	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....
Contusion.....	.....	13	13	.....	12	1
Cutaneous.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Debility .....	.....	3	3	2	1	.....
Dementia.....	.....	4	4	.....	3	1
Diarrhoea.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....
Dyspepsia .....	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....
Erysipelas.....	.....	13	13	.....	13	.....
Febricula.....	.....	71	71	.....	70	1
Fever, Intermittent.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
Fever, Typhoid.....	2	15	17	1	16	.....
Homatemesia	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Homoptysis .....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
Hemorrhoids.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....
Heart Disease.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Influenza.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
Lumbago .....	.....	4	4	.....	4	.....
Malingering .....	.....	15	15	.....	14	1
Mania .....	.....	4	4	.....	4	.....
Mumps.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....
Neuralgia .....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
Opthalmia.....	2	8	10	.....	8	2
Orchitis .....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
Parturitis.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
Phthisis.....	.....	4	4	.....	4	.....
Pneumonia.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....
Rheumatism.....	.....	10	10	.....	10	.....
Scrofula.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	1
Senility.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Sprain.....	1	3	4	.....	4	.....
Stye.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Syphilis .....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Suicide, attempted.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
Ulcer	1	2	3	.....	3	.....
Varix .....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
Whitlow.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
Wounds.....	1	10	11	.....	11	.....
Total.....	15	258	273	6	258	9	

M. LOVELL, M.D.,
Surgeon, K. P.

1st July, 1877.

RETURN OF DEATHS IN THE HOSPITAL OF THE KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 30TH JUNE, 1877.

No.	Names.	Age.	Disease.	When admitted.	Died.	Country.	Number of days in Hospital.	Remarks.
1	William Carden.	23	Heart disease.....	Oct. 25, 1876.....	Jan. 7, 1877.....	Canada.....	75	
2	Daniel Cameron	23	Typhoid fever.	Dec. 16, 1876.....	Feb. 1, 1877.....	do	47	
3	William Shutts	57	Bronchocele	do 23, 1873.....	do 7, 1877.....	England	3 yrs. 47 dys.	
4	Charles Ready	37	Bronchitis, Acute.....	Feb. 3, 1877.....	do 17, 1877.....	Canada.....	16	
5	Francis Alden.....	23	Debility	do 21, 1877.....	Mar. 6, 1877	United States.....	14	
6	Benjamin Babcock	62	do	Sept. 27, 1875.....	June 14, 1877.....	Canada.....	617	

M. LOVELL, M.D.,
Surgeon, Kingston Penitentiary.

RETURN OF ACCIDENTS TO CONVICTS IN THE KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 30TH JUNE, 1877.

Date.	Names.	Where employed.	Nature of Accident.	Cause of Accident.	No. of days in Hospital.	Remarks.
Mar. 5, 1877	Granville Bassey	Quarry.....	Finger crushed	Fall of stone... ..	27	
do 7, 1877	George Fuljames.....	Stone shed.....	Great toe crushed.....	do	38	
May 17, 1877	Charles Preece.....	do	do	do	19	

M. LOVELL, M.D.,
Surgeon, Kingston Penitentiary.

MATRON'S REPORT.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,
30th June, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting for your information my Report on the condition of the Female Department of this Institution, from the 1st January to the 30th June instant.

There were under my charge on the 1st January last eighteen female convicts; since then, seven have been received and one insane convict returned from Rockwood Asylum in consequence of that institution being transferred to the Ontario Government on the 30th June last; three have been discharged by remission of sentence, and one was pardoned; leaving twenty-two remaining at this date.

The female convicts have been regular in their attendance at school, and they have displayed a laudable desire to avail themselves of the means of improvement placed within their reach.

The system of allowing prisoners to shorten the sentence imposed upon them by industry and good conduct, has had a most beneficial effect upon their behaviour as may be ascertained on reference to the return of punishments imposed during the half-year, sent herewith—one prisoner only having been twice reported.

The efforts of both Chaplains to improve the inmates in their knowledge of the duty required from them by their Creator, have been very successful, and their instructions have been attentively and improvingly heard by the prisoners. In conclusion, I herewith furnish you with a return of work performed in this department; also the value thereof, viz:—

WORK DONE BY FEMALE PRISON.

For Male Prison :—

			\$	cts.	\$	cts.
12 Aprons.....	at 4 Days		1	60		
428 Braces.....	70 do		28	00		
6 Caps.....	1 do		0	40		
33 Drawers.....	20 do		8	00		
398 Pocket-handkerchiefs	40 do		16	00		
111 Pants.....	111 do		44	40		
257 Pillow-slips.....	43 do		17	20		
849 Socks	1,698 do		679	20		
122 Shirts	122 do		48	80		
7 Sheets.....	7 do		0	80		
355 Towels.....	355 do		14	00		
4 Table-cloths.....	4 do		0	80		
Mending.....	105 do		42	00		
			<hr/> \$901 20			

For Female Department :—

Sewing for female convicts.....	at 50 Days	\$20 00	
Extra labour.....	722 do	288 80	
		<hr/>	\$308 80
Custom work (cash).....			27 75
House work—nursing sick, cooking, &c.....			498 80
			<hr/>
			\$1,736 55

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

MARY LEAHY.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 30th June, 1877.

MY DEAR SIR,—In presenting this Report I have but little to remark. The duties have been duly performed. The number under my charge has hardly altered, the discharges, pardons and deaths being almost balanced by the new convictions. I commenced the half-year with a few over four hundred, and concluded with a few less. Five were removed by death, two by typhoid fever, one by heart-disease, one by goitre, and the last by old age. Three out of the five had been but a short time in the prison, and I may remark that, as far as my observation goes, the greater part of the deaths that occur are of men who have been but a few months in prison, and who bring in with them constitutions weakened by hard living.

During the half-year I paid 1,176 visits to convicts in hospital and instructed 550 in my Bible classes.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

I am,

Yours respectfully,

C. E. CARTWRIGHT,
Chaplain.

CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 16th Oct., 1877.

SIR,—I have now the honour of placing before you a six months' report. This report will bring us up to the 1st of July, which date is to be henceforth the commencement of the statistical as well as fiscal year.

In presenting this report I am happy to be able to speak, as in former years, most favorably of the workings of this institution. The officers of all grades appear to live in perfect harmony—all desirous of making the Penitentiary not only a place of punishment for crime but also a place of reformation. This harmony and good will among officers is producing the best results.

The school and library continue to do the same amount of good as in the past. The most ample opportunity is afforded me to instruct, in matters of religion, those under my care—many, I am happy to say, profit by these instructions.

The Penitentiary has been not only free from epidemics of every kind, but also, at least among the Catholics, unusually free from sickness. We had one death among the Catholic prisoners. Although the poor fellow cared but little for religion in his health, he was most penitent during his illness, and having received all the consolations of religion was perfectly resigned to die.

The following statement will show the movement of Catholic prisoners during the six months:—

In prison 1st January, 1877	295
Received from January to July	33
	<hr/>
Total in prison	328
Removed by expiration of sentence.....	34
do pardon of sentence.....	11
do death	1
do to the Asylum.....	3
	<hr/>
Total number of removals	49

Number of Catholic prisoners 1st July 279

Two of those sent to the Asylum were sent from St. John Penitentiary for that purpose.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

P. A. TWOHEY, Pt.,
Cath. Chaplain.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries, Ottawa.

SCHOOL MASTER'S REPORT.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my half-yearly report on the state of the school for the half year ending the 30th of June, 1877.

Branches taught.

Reading, writing and arithmetic:—

Average daily attendance	108
In first book, reading only	34
In second book, reading and learning to write	39
In third book, reading, writing and ciphering.....	35
—	108

And, as in my last Report, I respectfully beg leave to state that the progress made by the pupils has been very satisfactory; and many thanks are due the Chaplains for their frequent visits. Also to my assistant teachers, for their zeal in improving those under their charge.

Respectfully submitted.

By your most obedient servant,

J. B. P. MATHEWSON,
School Master.

JOHN CREIGHTON, Esq.,
Warden.

ROCKWOOD ASYLUM.

ROCKWOOD ASYLUM,
KINGSTON, 27th September, 1877.

SIR,—As you inform me that the Honourable the Minister of Justice will require a Report from me of this Asylum and its operations for the six months, extending from the 1st January to the 1st of July of the present year, I willingly sit down to prepare it.

You are aware that by the determination of the Parliaments of the Dominion and Province this Asylum was transferred to Ontario on the 1st day of July last.

I am very glad, on public grounds, that the transfer has at last taken place, not that I am pleased to be no longer a Dominion officer, but because the Minister of Justice did not feel disposed for years past to recommend money to be voted to either finish the building or repair our dilapidated walls and fences, as it was quite evident the Asylum property must soon pass into the hands of the Province. I must say, however, that I never asked a grant for the maintenance or material comfort or amusement of the patients at any time that was not cheerfully supplied.

My labour has already been very materially lightened by the Province having appointed a very efficient Assistant Superintendent, otherwise my seriously injured health would not have permitted me to continue, even for the present, in charge of the Asylum.

In drafting a Report for the winter season principally, there is not anything of interest to state in reference to the farm or out-door labour, nor will the expenditure sheet appear equivalent to that for the other six months of the year. Two items of expenditure are very materially affected by the season—I mean coal and clothing. In the winter season we consume vastly more coal, yet, this is purchased in the summer season, so that no item appears in the expenditure sheet for it for the six months to which it refers; and in the winter season the heaviest and most expensive clothing is worn, yet, the largest outlay for it occurs in the autumn, so that the table will not show the actual cost of those two items for the time specified.

I will frame sufficient tables to explain the working of the Asylum, so far as the movements of the patients are concerned, not only for the six months, but also since the Asylum was first opened; and tables seven, eight and nine will give a full history of all the convicts that became insane in the Provincial Penitentiary, from 25th June, 1835, to 1st July, 1877.

These last tables are of great interest, and I think the Physician of the Penitentiary will continue, from year to year, to frame similar ones.

I may here be permitted to write that, in reviewing my past official career, my energies have always been directed to the conscientious and faithful discharge of my duties; and it is very pleasing to know that my conduct has always met the full approval of the Government of the day.

As my connexion with the Dominion Government, as far as my official duties are concerned, will for the present now cease, I beg leave to return my cordial thanks for all past favours received.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN R. DICKSON, M.D., F.R.C.S.E.

Medical Superintendent.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

TABLE No. 1.

SHOWING the movements of Patients in Rockwood Asylum for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1877.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Asylum, 1st January, 1877	208	170	378
Ontario patients admitted.	21	12	33
Kingston Penitentiary	1	0	1
From Province of Ontario.....	2	0	2
do New Brunswick.			
Total under treatment during the year.....	232	182	414
<i>Discharged.</i>	Males.	Females.	Total.
Recovered	6	9	15
Died.....	2	8	10
Eloped.....	1	0	1
Transferred to Orillia Asylum.	6	7	13
do Kingston Penitentiary..	23	1	24
	38	25	63
Remaining, 30th June, 1877.....	194	157	351

TABLE No. 2.

SHOWING the Admissions, Discharges, Elopements, Transfers and Deaths from the opening of the Asylum, 25th June, 1855, to 30th June, 1877.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Warrant patients and others from counties and county gaols.	464	362	826
Convict lunatics from the Penitentiary.....	152	12	164
Patients from Toronto Asylum.....	17	12	29
do Malden do	0	5	5
Convict from Penetanguishene Reformatory	1	0	1
Military.....	5	0	5
Total number of admissions.....	639	391	1,030
<i>Discharged.</i>	Males.	Females.	Total.
Recovered.....	225	123	348
Died	165	90	255
Transferred.....	47	21	68
Eloped.....	8	0	8
	445	234	679
Remaining in Asylum, 30th June, 1877.....	194	157	351

TABLE No. 3.

SHOWING previous Residence of Patients admitted since the Asylum was opened, up to 30th day of June, 1877.

	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District.	1	1	2	Brought forward.	312	244	556
Manitoba.....	0	1	1				
Counties.							
Frontenac.....	6	4	10	Peel.....	7	1	8
Simcoe.....	3	4	7	Perth.....	8	8	16
Arleton.....	39	34	73	Peterborough.....	6	5	11
Elgin.....	2	3	5	Prescott and Russell.....	6	6	12
Essex.....	2	2	4	Prince Edward ..	11	5	16
Frontenac	69	51	120	Renfrew.....	16	7	23
Grey.....	6	7	13	Simcoe	7	5	12
Halimand.....	6	6	12	Stormont, Dundas and Glen-			
Halton.....	1	0	1	garry.....	34	22	56
Hastings.....	27	20	47	Victoria.....	3	9	12
Huron.....	6	4	10	Waterloo.....	10	4	14
Kent.....	2	0	2	Welland.....	6	4	10
Leamington.....	12	2	14	Wellington.....	2	4	6
Markham.....	30	28	58	Wentworth.....	11	7	18
Norfolk and Grenville	26	19	45	York.....	24	31	55
Perth and Addington.....	16	11	27	Toronto Asylum.....	17	12	29
Lincoln.....	9	3	12	Malden do	0	5	5
Middlesex.....	6	3	9	Penitentiary.....	152	12	164
Norfolk	6	4	10	Penetanguishene	1	0	1
Northumberland and Durham.	10	19	29	Central Prison	1	0	1
Ontario.....	13	17	30	Military	5	0	5
York.....	14	3	17				
Carried forward.....	312	244	556		639	391	1030

TABLE No. 4.

OBITUARY for the Half year ending 30th June, 1877.

No. of Death.	Initial.	Age.	Date of Death.	Duration of Insanity.	Proximal Cause of Death.
1	N. McG. ..	.....	January 12, 1877....	Not reported	Phthisis.
2	J. O.....	32	do 22, 1877....	Ten years.....	Epilepsy.
3	M. S.	28	February 1, 1877....	Not reported.....	Phthisis.
4	S. H.	30	do 14, 1877....	39 weeks	Exhaustion.
5	E. J. L.....	42	April 1, 1877....	Not reported.	Phthisis.
6	R. F.....	32	do 4, 1877....	Several years.....	Epileptic exhaustion.
7	R. S.....	28	do 18, 1877....	Not reported.....	Paralysis
8	E. McB.....	73	do 20, 1877....	do	Senile exhaustion.
9	J. B.....	56	May 19, 1877....	20 years and 22 days in Asylum...	Tubercular meningitis
10	O. J.....	37	June 3, 1877....	Four years six months & five days	Phthisis.

TABLE No. 5.
SHOWING the cause of Death since the Asylum was opened up to the 30th June, 1877.

Diseases.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Cerebral and Spinal Diseases.</i>			
Apoplexy and paralysis.....	35	3	38
Epilepsy	23	4	27
Paresis.....	11	.....	11
Exhaustion from acute mania	6	7	13
Softening of the brain.....	1	.....	1
<i>Thoracic Diseases.</i>			
Inflammation of the lungs.....	2	.....	2
Pulmonary consumption.....	37	45	82
Disease of the heart.....	5	.....	5
Aneurism .....	.....	1	1
<i>Abdominal Diseases.</i>			
Enteritis.....	1	1	2
Peritonitis	2	.....	2
Hepatic abscess.....	1	.....	1
Ascites	7	3	10
Dysentery.....	6	11	17
Hernia (strangulated).....	1	.....	1
Inflammation of the kidney and bladder.....	1	.....	1
Cauliflower excrescence of uterus.....	.....	1	1
Carcinoma of uterus.....	.....	2	2
Melanotic tumor.....	1	.....	1
Cancer of mammary gland.....	.....	1	1
Fever	5	3	8
Erysipelas	3	.....	3
Suicide	2	.....	2
Accidental drowning.....	1	.....	1
Killed by fall in attempting to elope.....	.....	1	1
Abcess (lumbar).....	1	.....	1
General debility of old age.....	14	6	20
Total number of deaths since opening of Asylum.....	165	90	255

TABLE No. 6.
SHOWING Expenditure for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1877.

Articles, &c.	Amount.	Amount.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Beef, mutton, fish and poultry.....	2,900 53	
Flour, malt and hops.....	2,008 33	
Tea, coffee, sugar and syrup	1,272 48	
Potatoes, beans, peas and onions	1,066 93	
Milk and butter	1,430 62	
Barley, oatmeal and rice	146 08	
Mustard, spice, salt and vinegar	54 25	
Fruits, tobacco and snuff	178 09	
Salaries and wages.....		9,057 31
Heating and lighting.....		7,290 83
Material for clothing and leather.....		647 35
Laundry and cleaning		800 19
Medicines and medical comforts.. ..		219 45
Capital account.....		153 35
Repairs		1,242 69
Fodder		424 42
Contingent account		569 98
		219 24
Total amount expended.....		\$20,624 81

TABLE No. 7.

SHOWING the number of Criminal Lunatics that were received in Rockwood Asylum from the Provincial Penitentiary from 25th June, 1855, to 30th June, 1877.

Year.	Admitted.			Discharged.			Returned to Penitentiary.			Died.			Remaining, 30th June, 1877.											
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.									
1855.	9	.....	9	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	5	.....	5	1	.....	1				
1856.	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
1857.	5	1	6	3	1	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1				
1858.	6	1	7	2	1	3	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	2						
1859.	10	1	11	3	.....	3	2	.....	2	2	1	3	3	.....	3						
1860.	15	.....	15	8	.....	8	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1		
1861.	7	1	8	1	1	2	3	.....	3	1	.....	1	2	.....	2						
1862.	7	.....	7	3	.....	3	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	1				
1863.	9	.....	9	6	.....	6	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....						
1864.	10	1	11	3	1	4	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2				
1865.	4	.....	4	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1				
1866.	5	.....	5	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....						
1867.	6	.....	6	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	1				
1868.	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
1869.	7	1	8	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	2	1	3	2	.....	2						
1870.	9	2	11	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	6	2	8		
1871.	10	1	11	1	.....	1	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4				
1872.	6	2	8	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4				
1873.	4	.....	4	1	.....	1	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
1874.	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
1875.	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	4	.....	4
1876.	10	1	11	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	8	1	9				
1877.	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
										152	12	164	41	4	45	47	47	19	2	21	45	6	51
Sentence expired and transferred to Ontario										17	5	22												
do do do Quebec										7	0	7												
do unexpired do Penitentiary										21	1	22												
													45	6	51									
Total number of Convicts removed from the Asylum	90	0	90									

TABLE No. 5.

SHOWING the cause of Death since the Asylum was opened up to the 30th June, 1877.

Diseases.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Cerebral and Spinal Diseases.</i>			
Apoplexy and paralysis.....	35	3	38
Epilepsy	23	4	27
Paresis.....	11	.....	11
Exhaustion from acute mania	6	7	13
Softening of the brain.....	1	.....	1
<i>Thoracic Diseases.</i>			
Inflammation of the lungs.....	2	.....	2
Pulmonary consumption.....	37	45	82
Disease of the heart.....	5	.....	5
Aneurism .....	.....	1	1
<i>Abdominal Diseases.</i>			
Enteritis.....	1	1	2
Peritonitis	2	.....	2
Hepatic abscess.....	1	.....	1
Ascites	7	3	10
Dysentery.....	6	11	17
Hernia (strangulated).....	1	.....	1
Inflammation of the kidney and bladder.....	1	.....	1
Cauliflower excrescence of uterus.....	.....	1	1
Carcinoma of uterus.....	.....	2	2
Melanotic tumor.....	1	.....	1
Cancer of mammary gland.....	.....	1	1
Fever	5	3	8
Erysipelas	3	.....	3
Suicide	2	.....	2
Accidental drowning.....	1	.....	1
Killed by fall in attempting to elope.....	.....	1	1
Abcess (lumbar).....	1	.....	1
General debility of old age.....	14	6	20
Total number of deaths since opening of Asylum.....	165	90	255

TABLE No. 6.

SHOWING Expenditure for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1877.

Articles, &c.	Amount.	Amount.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Beef, mutton, fish and poultry.....	2,900 53	
Flour, malt and hops.....	2,008 33	
Tea, coffee, sugar and syrup	1,272 48	
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Barley, oatmeal and rice	146 08	
Mustard, spice, salt and vinegar	54 25	
Fruits, tobacco and snuff.....	178 09	
Salaries and wages.....		9,057 31
Heating and lighting.....		7,290 83
Material for clothing and leather.....		647 35
Laundry and cleaning		800 19
Medicines and medical comforts..		219 45
Capital account.....		153 35
Repairs		1,242 69
Fodder		424 42
Contingent account		569 98
		219 24
Total amount expended.....		\$20,624 81

TABLE No. 7.

SHOWING the number of Criminal Lunatics that were received in Rockwood Asylum from the Provincial Penitentiary from 25th June, 1855, to 30th June, 1877.

Year.	Admitted.			Discharged.			Returned to Penitentiary.			Died.			Remaining, 30th June, 1877.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1855.	9	.....	9	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	5	.....	5	1	.....	1
1856.	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
1857.	5	1	6	3	1	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
1858.	6	1	7	2	1	3	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
1859.	10	1	11	3	.....	3	2	.....	2	2	1	3	3	.....	3
1860.	15	.....	15	8	.....	8	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
1861.	7	1	8	1	1	2	3	.....	3	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
1862.	7	.....	7	3	.....	3	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
1863.	9	.....	9	6	.....	6	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1864.	10	1	11	3	1	4	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
1865.	4	.....	4	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
1866.	5	.....	5	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1867.	6	.....	6	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
1868.	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
1869.	7	1	8	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	2	1	3	2	.....	2
1870.	9	2	11	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	6	2	8
1871.	10	1	11	1	.....	1	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
1872.	6	2	8	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
1873.	4	.....	4	1	.....	1	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874.	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875.	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	4	.....	4
1876.	10	1	11	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	8	1	9
1877.	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
	152	12	164	41	4	45	47	.....	47	19	2	21	45	6	51
Sentence expired and transferred to Ontario										17	5	22			
do do do Quebec										7	0	7			
do unexpired do Penitentiary										21	1	22			
													45	6	51
Total number of Convicts removed from the Asylum .....										.....	.....	.....	90	0	90

TABLE No. 8.

SHOWING Convicts who were declared to be Insane in the Provincial Penitentiary and were sent to Rockwood Asylum, giving the yearly Population of the Penitentiary, and the percentage of the whole declared to be insane, based on the population.

Years.	Population of Penitentiary.	Convicts sent to Rockwood Asylum.	Percentage of Convicts sent to this Asylum.	Re-admissions to this Asylum.	Convicts who have been in Toronto Asylum.	Known to have been Insane previous to Conviction.
1855.....	707	9	1.270	.....	4	.....
1856.....	832	1	0.120	.....	1	.....
1857.....	907	6	0.661	1	.....	.....
1858.....	1,038	7	0.674	1	.....	.....
1859.....	1,034	11	1.063	.....	.....	.....
1860.....	1,039	15	1.443	4	.....	1
1861.....	1,012	8	0.790	1	.....	.....
1862.....	1,007	7	0.695	.....	.....	1
1863.....	1,070	9	0.841	1	.....	.....
1864.....	993	11	1.107	1	.....	.....
1865.....	1,005	4	0.398	.....	.....	.....
1866.....	1,044	5	0.479	2	.....	1
1867.....	1,113	6	0.539	1	.....	1
1868.....	1,129	2	0.177	.....	.....	1
1869.....	1,004	8	0.796	.....	.....	.....
1870.....	909	11	1.210	3	.....	2
1871.....	912	11	1.206	.....	.....	5
1872.....	784	8	1.020	2	.....	.....
1873.....	698	4	0.573	1	.....	.....
1874.....	543	1	0.184	1	.....	.....
1875.....	759	6	0.790	.....	.....	2
1876.....	879	11	1.251	.....	.....	3
1877.....	781	3	0.384	.....	.....	.....
		164		19	5	17
Total number of Convicts sent to Asylum as above.....					.....	164
Total (from Penitentiary) sent to Toronto Asylum.....					.....	21
Deduct re-admissions.....					19	185
do known to have been insane previously.....					17	
do those who had been in Toronto Asylum.....					5	41
						144

TABLE No. 9.

Showing the percentage of Convicts who became Insane in the Provincial Penitentiary from the 1st January, 1835, to the 30th June, 1877, the calculation based on the admissions and not the population.

Total number of Convicts received in the Provincial Penitentiary from 1835 to July, 1877, both dates included.....	.....	9,821
Deduct re-commitments.....	664	
Actual number of Convicts to form basis of calculation .....	.....	9,157
Total number of Lunatics (Convicts) sent to Rockwood Asylum from the 25th June, 1855, to the 30th June, 1877 .....	.....	164
Convict Lunatics sent to Toronto Asylum previously .....	.....	21
		185
Deduct re-admissions to Rockwood Asylum.....	19	
do Convicts who were insane before conviction.....	17	
do Convicts who had been in the Toronto Asylum before conviction.....	5	
		41
Total number of Convicts who became insane in the Penitentiary.....	.....	144
Percentage of Convicts who became insane in the Penitentiary, excluding the re-commitments .....	.....	1.790

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

LIST OF RETURNS AND REPORTS FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1877.

- No. 1. Return of Convicts, on 30th June, 1877.
2. Table showing the number of Convicts from each District during the first six months of the Year 1877.
3. Return of Prisoners Pardoned and Released during the above period.
4. do of Pardons.
5. Movements of Convicts.
6. Monthly Movements of Convicts.
7. Comparative Movement of Convicts.
8. Summary of Statistical Tables.
9. Return of Re-commitments.
10. Punishment.
11. Remission of Sentence.
12. Return of Officers Employed on 30th June, 1877.
13. Report of the Warden for the first six months of 1877.
14. do Surgeons do do
15. do Catholic Chaplain for the first six months of 1877.
16. do Protestant Chaplain do do
17. do Schoolmaster do do
18. do Clerk of Works do do
19. do Farmer and Gardener do do
20. do Shoe Shop Instructor do do
21. do Tailor Shop do do do
22. do Carpenter Shop do do do
23. do Blacksmith Shop Instructor do do
24. do Plumber and Tinsmith Shop Instructor for the first six months of 1877.
25. do Brick-maker Shop Instructor for the first six months of 1877.
26. do Mason and Stone-cutter Shop Instructor for the first six months of 1877.
27. do Bakery Shop Instructor for the first six months of 1877.
28. Summary of Real Estate.
29. do of Moveables.
30. Statement of the Revenue.
31. do do Expenditure.
32. do do Debts due to Penitentiary, and claims against the same.
33. Comparative Statement of Revenue for the first six months of the years 1876 and 1877, respectively.
34. Comparative Statement of Expenditure for the above periods.
35. do Earnings of Convicts do
36. General Summary of the Value of Labours performed during the same period.
37. do do do and Materials furnished during the same period.
38. Return of unproductive Labour performed, and showing the number of convicts employed, &c.
39. Statement showing Costs of Maintenance, &c., &c.

No. 1.

TABLE showing the Number of Prisoners received from each District during the first Six Months of the Year 1877.

District.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Montreal.....	45	.....	.....
Richelieu.....	6	.....	.....
Terrebonne.....	1	.....	.....
St. Hyacinthe.....	1	.....	.....
Ottawa.....	1	.....	.....
Quebec.....	4	.....	.....
St. Francis.....	1	.....	.....
Arthabaska.....	1	.....	.....
Bedford.....	1	.....	.....
Three Rivers.....	1	.....	.....
Chicoutimi.....	1	.....	.....
Total.....	62	.....	62

No. 2.

NOMINAL List of Prisoners set at liberty and pardoned during the first Six Months of the Year 1877, with mention of their crime and place of conviction.

Name.	Crime.	Place of Conviction.
Thomas W. Norman.....	Larceny as a clerk.....	Montreal.
John McGrath.....	Larceny	Quebec.
Robt. Edward Carden.....	do	Montreal.
Edward Seer.....	Found by night in a house with intent to commit a felony therein.....	do
George Devault	Stealing from the person.....	Quebec.
William Edwards	Obtaining goods by false pretence.....	Montreal.
Frédéric Dent.....	Embezzlement	do
James Miller.....	Feloniously destroying a post-letter containing money.....	Rimouski.
Francis O'Cain	Embezzlement.....	Iberville.
Eugène Bailly.....	Breaking into a store and stealing therein	Bedford.
Guillaume Paquette.....	Breaking into a shop and stealing therein.....	Montreal.
Onésime Lahappe.....	Found by night in a house with intent to commit a felony therein.....	do
George H. Rousselle	Larceny.....	Quebec.
Arthur Tessier.....	do	do
Patrick Travers.....	do	Beauce.
Louis Richard	Stealing a mare.....	Montreal.
Peter Wessel.....	Going on board of a ship without permission	Quebec.
Pierre Blais	Larceny.....	Montreal.
.....	do	Richelieu.

No. 3.

NOMINAL LIST of Convicts pardoned out of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary during the first six months of the Year 1877, with crime and place where convicted.

No.	Name.	Place.	Crime.
1	Thos. W. Norman	Montreal	Larceny as a clerk.
2	Robert E. Carden	do	Larceny.
3	William Edwards	do	Obtaining goods by false pretences.
4	James Miller.....	Rimouski..	Feloniously destroying a post letter containing money.
5	Francis O'Cain	Iberville	Embezzlement.
6	Eugène Baily	Bedford	Breaking into a store and stealing therein.
7	Guillaume Paquette.....	Montreal	Breaking into a shop and stealing therein.
8	Arthur Tessier	Quebec	Larceny.
9	Jean Bte. Rondeau	Richelieu	Larceny.

No. 4.

TABLE of the Movement of Prisoners of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, from 12 p.m., 31st December, 1876, to 30th June, 1877.

Descriptive Remarks.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining at 12 p.m., 31st December, 1876.....	182	.....	.....
Received since—1st, from County Prisons.....	61	.....	.....
2nd, recaptured	1	.....	.....
	244	.....	244
Discharged since by expiration of sentence 10		.....	.....
do being pardoned 9	19	.....	19
Total	225	.....	225

No.

MOVEMENT of Convicts in the St. Vincent de Paul

MONTHS.	RECEIVED FROM											Expiration or remission of Sentence.		Pardon.	
	Common Jails.		Lunatic Asylum.		Reforma- tory.		Other Penitenti- ries.		Total.						
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
December.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14	5	.....	.....	.....
January	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....
February	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14	1	.....	1	.....
March	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	3	.....	1	.....
April	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13	2	.....	5	.....
May.....	8	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9	3	.....	.....	.....
June.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	1	.....	1	.....
Totals	75	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	76	.....	76	15	.....	9	.....

No.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Removal of Convicts in the St. Vincent de Paul

YEARS.	ADMISSIONS.											Expiration of Sentence.		Pardoned.	
	Common Jails.		Reforma- tory.		Kingston Penitentiary.		Recap- tured.		Total.						
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1876	74	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	1	75	28	.....	4	.....
1877	60	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	62	.....	62	10	.....	9	.....

tiary, for the first Six Months of the Year 1877.

DISCHARGED BY :													Remaining at midnight on last day of Month.		
Suicide.		Death.		Escape.		Removed by order of Court.		Sent to other Penitenti- ries.		Total.					
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	F. male.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
.....	60	.....	65	.....	65	182	.....	182
.....	1	.....	1	185	.....	185
.....	2	.....	2	197	.....	197
.....	4	.....	4	205	.....	205
.....	7	.....	7	211	.....	211
.....	8	.....	8	217	.....	217
.....	2	.....	2	225	.....	225
.....	60	.....	84	.....	84	1,422	.....	1,422

tiary, for the first Six Months of the Years 1876 and 1877 respectively.

DISCHARGED.											Remaining at midnight of 30th June.			Monthly average.
Escape.		" Null."		Removed by order of Governor.		Kingston Penitentiary.		Total.						
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
.....	1	1	31	1	32	161	.....	161	145
.....	19	.....	19	225	.....	225	207

TABLE No. 7.
SUMMARY of Statistical Tables for the first Six Months of the Year 1877.

	Men.	Women.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Total.
<i>Race.</i>				<i>Education.</i>			
Whites.....	62		62	Not knowing how to read or write...	31		62
<i>Country.</i>				Reading	7		
Canada.. ..	53		62	Reading and writing.....	24		
France.....	2			<i>Civil State.</i>			
Scotland.....	2			Unmarried	40		62
Italy.....	2			Married.....	20		
England	1			Widowers.....	2		
United States.....	2			<i>Moral Habits.</i>			
<i>Age.</i>				Temperate.....	33		62
From 15 to 20.. ..	19		62	Intemperate.....	27		
20 to 25.....	21			Sober	2		
25 to 30.....	11			<i>Duration of Punishment.</i>			
30 to 40.....	10			2 years.....	26		62
40 to 50.....	1			3 do	22		
50 to 60.....	6			4 do	3		
60 and above	0			5 do	6		
<i>Religion.</i>				6 do	4		
Roman Catholic.....	58		62	7 do	1		62
Church of England.....	4			8 do			
<i>Crime.</i>				<i>Occupation.</i>			
Larceny	21		62	Labourer.....	28		62
Arson.....	3			Carpenter	8		
Robbery.....	5			Saddler.....	1		
Bestiality	2			Book-binder.....	1		
Breaking into stores, shops and dwelling-houses, and stealing therein.	13			Carter.....	2		
Obtaining money under false pretence.....	1			Gardener.....	2		
Stealing letters out of the Post Office	2			Stone-cutters	2		
Uttering counterfeit coin.....	1			Baker	2		
Stealing horses	3			Book-keeper.....	1		
Having in possession counterfeit money	1			Metallurgist.....	1		
Stealing cows.....	2			Moulder	1		
Subornation of perjury.....	1			Shoemaker.....	2		
Assault with intent to do grievous harm.....	1			Bricklayer.....	1		
Accessory to misdemeanour	1			Clerk	3		
Stealing on a navigation river.....	1			Tinsmith	1		
Rape	1			Painter	1		
Found by night in a dwelling with intent to commit felony therein....	1			Plasterer.....	1		
Going on board of a ship without permission	1			Navigator.....	1		
Assault with intent to commit a rape	1		62	Sailor	1		
				Barber.....	1		
				Cooper.....	1		

TABLE No. 8.

LIST of Convicts who have been recommitted in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, and the number of times, for the first Six Months of the Year 1877.

Name.	First Recommitment.
François Lavallée.....	1
John Richardson.....	1
Edouard Bellemare <i>alias</i> Sortie.....	1
Guillaume Langlois	1
Edouard Demers.....	1
Total.....	5

TABLE No. 9.

OUTLINE OF PUNISHMENT inflicted on the Prisoners in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary during the first six months of the Year 1877.

	No. without bed.	No. deprived of light.	No. deprived of school.	No. deprived of tobacco.	No. who lost part remission.	No. in dark cells.	No. in solitary cells.	No. flogged.	No. lashes.	No. chained.	No. on bread and water.	No. admonished.
January	4	.....	1	.....	.....	24	2	1	45	.....	35	32
February	9	3	4	1	1	20	4	.....	.....	.....	38	27
March	18	9	2	14	.....	30	7	.....	.....	.....	35	25
April	36	2	1	9	5	27	3	.....	.....	.....	42	34
May	23	2	.....	1	.....	23	6	.....	.....	2	31	30
June	37	2	1	3	.....	14	6	.....	.....	.....	41	35

TABLE No. 10.

RETURN of "Remission of Sentence" earned by Convicts discharged from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary during the first six months of the Year 1877.

Number.		Days earned.
4	Convicts averaged	22½
5	do	50½
9	do	77
1	do	120

TABLE No. 11.

NOMINAL LIST OF OFFICERS employed in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, as on the 30th June, 1877, giving Rate of Pay, Age and Dates of Appointment.

Name.	Rank.	Salary.	Age.	Date of Appointment.
		\$		
J. A. Duchesneau	Warden	2,600	45	December 15, 1875
H. B. Mackay	Deputy Warden	1,400	55	November 30, 1875
Elzéar Dagneault.....	Accountant	1,000	42	January 7, 1876
Joseph Pratte	Surgeon	600	68	May 20, 1873
J. T. Pominville	do	600	52	do 20, 1873
John Allan	Protestant Chaplain	1,200	64	do 20, 1873
J. W. Leclerc	Roman Catholic Chaplain..	1,200	39	do 20, 1873
Hypolite Lanctôt.....	Clerk	600	61	December 15, 1875
John Cooper	Chief Clerk	800	62	May 20, 1873
Albert Valois	Store Keeper	700	32	January 14, 1876
Léandre Mazuret	Steward	650	49	May 20, 1873
John McDermott.....	Hospital Keeper	500	39	do 20, 1873
Pierre Lacroix	Trade Instructor and.....	700	41	do 12, 1876
	Clerk of Works	300		
James Devlin	Engineer	780	27	December 1, 1874
Edward Kenny	Farmer Gardener	550	27	January 1, 1876
Procopé Dumas	Trade Instructor	560	39	May 20, 1873
Jean Vaudry	do	700	50	do 20, 1873
Auguste Leduc	do	560	39	July 1, 1873
Guillaume Marcotte	do	600	41	June 1, 1877
Joseph Desautels	do	700	28	do 9, 1876
Noel Beauparlant	do	500	44	April 15, 1877
George Lamarche.....	Messenger	450	35	May 26, 1873
Robert Corby.. ..	Keeper	500	48	do 20, 1873
Thomas Moher	do	500	40	do 20, 1873
John Lynch	do	500	39	do 19, 1873
Onésime Ligouin	do	500	42	do 19, 1873
F. P. McIlwain	do	500	37	do 20, 1873
Michael Kerrigan	do	500	48	do 20, 1873
Jean Bte. Desormeau.....	do	500	40	July 1, 1873
James Blain	do	500	44	do 1, 1873
William Mackay	1st Class Guard	450	43	May 20, 1873
Alphonse Dequoy	do	450	39	do 19, 1873
John Brière	do	450	36	do 19, 1873
Hector Demers	do	450	25	March 12, 1877
Romuald Gadbois.....	4th Class Guard.....	375	30	May 19, 1873
Joseph Demers	do	375	31	do 19, 1873
Zéphirin Lacasse	do	375	48	July 14, 1873
Jean Bte. Gauthier	do	375	35	do 1, 1872
Napoléon Charbonneau	do	375	28	do 7, 1873
Adolphe Lefebvre	do	375	37	do 3, 1874
Magloire Bélanger	5th Class Guard	320	50	May 15, 1876
Louis Isai Gibeau	do	320	35	June 1, 1876
Napoléon Malette	do	320	34	do 1, 1876
Gilbert Chartrand	do	320	36	July 1, 1876
James Carty.....	do	320	50	December 7, 1876
Alfred Pudney.....	do	320	39	do 19, 1877
Napoléon St. Germain	Probationary	320	31	February 1, 1877
Alphonse Reid	do	320	31	March 1, 1877
J. A. Gascon	do	320	30	do 19, 1877
Jean Melançon	do	320	45	do 15, 1877
Antoine Malette	do	320	23	April 19, 1877
Joseph Lauzon	do	320	38	do 23, 1877
Napoléon Trépanier	do	320	32	do 25, 1877
Dolphus Oburn	do	320	34	do 23, 1877
John Byrne.....	do	320	43	June 8, 1877
Ferdinand Chartrand	Teamster	250	42	December 15, 1876
Edouard Provost	do	150	27	do 15, 1876

[*Translation.*]

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

22nd September, 1877.

SIR,—Agreeably to your instructions, I have the honor of submitting to you the following report upon the management of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, during the period of time elapsed between the 31st December, 1876, and the 30th June, 1877, being the last six months of the fiscal year 1876-77.

My report is accompanied by the returns and statistics usually required with the annual report, and embraces all the important acts of administration done during that period.

The number of prisoners received during the six months ending the 30th June last, has been less than for the six months of the preceding year. There were received in 1876, seventy-five (75); in 1877, sixty-two (62); showing a decrease of thirteen for the same period of time. On the 31st December, 1876, the total number of prisoners was one hundred and eighty-two (182). On the 30th June, 1877, it reached two hundred and twenty-five (225); being an increase of forty-three (43). During the six months which have just elapsed, nineteen (19) prisoners were set at liberty; ten (10) by the completion of their terms of sentence, nine (9) by pardon. Of the sixty-two (62) prisoners received, one (1) was a prisoner who had escaped in 1875, and was recaptured after fifteen months absence; sixty-one (61) coming from the various judicial districts.

The District of Montreal is charged with forty-five (45); Richelieu with five (5); Quebec with four (4); and the other districts with one each of the sixty-two (62) prisoners received during the six months ending on the 30th June last. Fifty-eight (58) belong to the Roman Catholic Church, and four (4) to the Church of England; of those received, five (5) were to undergo a second imprisonment, and one of them had been set free by pardon on the 21st August, 1876.

Discipline has been vigorously maintained since the 31st of December last. The officers charged with the surveillance of the prisoners have, in general, faithfully reported violations of the rules and regulations of the prison by the prisoners, and the offences committed were punished with proper severity, as is shown by the table of punishments inflicted during that period of time. On referring to that table, you will, nevertheless, perceive that the means of repression adopted have been less severe, if not less frequent. Flogging was only administered once, and that upon two prisoners upon whom I had exhausted, up to that time, all the kinds of punishment permitted by law, without effecting any change or improvement in their conduct. Silence has been strictly observed in the dining hall, the dormitories, the chapels, whenever the prisoners were assembled there, and during the working hours. Violation of this rule was not permitted to a greater extent than necessity or circumstances demanded. During the six months which has just elapsed, the management of the Penitentiary has been carried on in the midst of most satisfactory tranquillity and security. No plottings, no mutinous conduct of a serious character. I can assert, fearlessly, that it would be difficult to find in any Penitentiary the occupants more submissive to the regulations, and more respectful towards those in authority.

The remission of punishment granted by law to prisoners whose conduct has been good, and the royal prerogative exercised in favor of a certain number, have powerfully assisted, in my opinion, in producing the excellent results obtained.

Since I was put in charge of the management of the Penitentiary, I have endeavoured to put the law into execution, in such a manner as to accord with its tenor and its spirit. If the well conducted prisoners have been enabled to enjoy the beneficent provisions of the law by obtaining a remission of their sentences, those whose conduct has not been considered satisfactory, have had to lose the advantages granted by the law. The firmness which I have employed in the application of this rule has produced a marked effect upon the behaviour of a good number of prisoners whose bad conduct had been previously reported to me every day.

ESCAPES.

The attempts to escape have not been frequent during the six months which have just ended. I have but one to mention, that of the prisoner Joseph Mariar, which occurred on the 16th May last. This attempt did not end successfully. The runaway was captured at but a short distance off, by the guard, Joseph Demers, to whom I here desire to offer my congratulations, for the courage and devotion of which he gave proof on that occasion, as well as on others which preceded it.

WORKS.

I have given to the organization and the intelligent direction of the work, all the attention which my various duties admitted of. I have not been always earnestly seconded by the officers placed at the head of certain Departments, who sometimes showed themselves apathetic or negligent. The officer charged with the direction of a department, should himself be active, laborious, and a strict observer of the rules of discipline, if he wishes to inculcate the habit of order and work on the prisoners placed under his control.

I should, however, make allowance for the difficulties which are met with in the execution of the work. The workshops were not at first provided with the requisite tools; and up to the present time laborious and difficult work has had to be done by hand. So far, no machinery has been introduced into our workshops, in order to facilitate and simplify the work. In the Estimates for the year 1877-78, the purchase of an engine and some pieces of machinery of urgent necessity, were provided for, and this want will disappear before long. The work of the prisoners may appear less productive than might be desired; but it is fair to take into consideration the varied nature of the work to be executed, with the numerous and ever-increasing needs of the institution.

The prisoners employed in the workshops generally like their work, and I make it a rule to send out of the shops those whose habits and conduct are not satisfactory. I make them look upon the permission to learn a trade as a privilege and a reward for good conduct. If a prisoner is guilty of any grave offence in a workshop, I know of no more effective punishment than to condemn him to more rigorous work for a more or less limited time. The industrious and well conducted prisoners generally receive a reward at the expiration of their sentence, which has the effect of greatly stimulating their courage and their energy in the work; instead of giving them a sum of money as a gratuity, I give them tools or implements, of which they have the greatest need, in order to gain a livelihood in the trade which they have learned before being set at liberty, in addition to the sum of money which they need to return to their families.

There are but few experienced workmen among the prisoners employed in the various workshops, the largest number of those who have been received not having learned any trade before undergoing the punishment to which they had been condemned.

INSTRUCTION.

The school is well conducted, and the prisoners make very satisfactory progress in it. The frequent visits of the Chaplains and the Warden give them encouragement and excite a spirit of zeal among them. The completion of the new cells has rendered it possible for me to place the school in the hall (previously used as a hospital) and of increasing the number of those who attend it. I have also replaced the old tables and benches so long in use, by others more appropriate to the requirements of that important department.

Prisoners who do not attend the school get permission to have books, copy books &c., and to work at self instruction in the evening in their cells.

The library is always well attended, the books are kept in order, and their number has been increased.

SANITARY CONDITION.

The report of the physicians proves that the health of the prisoners has been better than ever during the six months which have just elapsed. The number of sick admitted to the infirmary has been less, although the number of prisoners has increased. No case of epidemic or contagious disease has occurred during the past six months, and no death has been recorded. This excellent result has been aided by the hygienic precautions adopted last year, and by the constant attention given to cleanliness, the clothing and the food of the prisoners. An accident which happened to one of the prisoners employed in the construction of the new cells has had no melancholy result.

The hospital placed now on the third floor suffers much from want of ventilation. The system put into operation in order to ventilate the temporary cells should be applied to it as soon as possible.

LAST SIX MONTHS OPERATIONS.

On reference to the different tables accompanying this report, it will be easy for you to understand the nature and the importance of the works executed during the last six months. As you will see, they are numerous, and have increased. Besides the improvement made on the Catholic and Protestant chapels, the school room, the dormitories, the additions made to the workshops and sheds, serving to shelter the prisoners employed in stone cutting, I shall point out the most important among the works.

1st. The construction and completion of the sixty new cells ordered during last autumn, began in the month of December, 1876; they were completed about the end of the month of May. On the 1st of June all the prisoners placed up to that time in the dormitories which I had improvised for the purpose were removed to the cells. I should remark that the works were commenced and carried on during the most rigorous months in the year. Two thousand superficial feet of stone and eighty thousand bricks were used in the construction of these cells in a comparatively limited area.

2nd. The excavation of the ground selected for the building of a stone barn 110 feet in length by 40 feet in width, with a cellar of the same dimensions for vegetables. Sixteen hundred and eighty (1680) cubic yards of clay were taken out of this excavation. The mason work was begun immediately afterwards, and on the 30th June the walls were eight feet in height.

3rd. The preparation of a portion of the cut stone intended for the new building agreeably to the plans which were sent me by the Department of Public Works.

4th. The setting up of a steam pump for the purpose of emptying the quarry holes, so as to admit of working it in all seasons of the year. This pump, formerly made use of for the waterworks, having been later on reckoned insufficient, was utilized at the quarry by the authority of the Minister, and by the expenditure of an almost insignificant sum.

5th. The levelling and macadamizing of the road leading from the Penitentiary to the farm and the quarry. These works commenced last year were prosecuted this year, and the entire road is now completed in a manner to admit of loads being carried over it at all seasons of the year. A portion of the work expended on this road will be paid for by the owners of the neighbouring lands.

6th. Brick making and lime burning.

7th. The various improvements made on the farm by draining and improving the soil, and the erection of new cedar fences.

EXPENDITURE.

The total amount of the expenditure for the six months from the

31st December, 1876, to the 30th June, 1877, amounted to.. \$28,761 32

For the corresponding six months of the year 1876, it

amounted to..... 35,407 00

Decrease \$6,645 68

The average number of prisoners confined in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary for the same period of time having been 207 and the true expenditure being \$27,391.37, the probable cost of each of them for the six months amounted to.....	\$ 132 33
For the corresponding six months in 1876, the cost of each prisoner amounted to.....	\$ 159 86
Decrease in the expenditure for the six months in 1877, per prisoner.....	\$ 27 53

If I now deduct the value of the prisoners' work for the six months, which amounts to \$15,521.60, which would reduce the expenditure to \$11,869.77, the total amount of expenditure per prisoner for the last six months, would amount to \$57.35, or \$41.20 less per prisoner than during the six months of the preceding year.

This result proves that the expenditure might be reduced a little every year by introducing a small amount of economy in the management. With a greater number of prisoners, we might succeed, however, in reducing to a lower figure the expense for each of them.

REVENUE.

The Revenue for the six months ending the 30th June, 1877, amounted to..	\$1,873 40
For the six months ending 30th June, 1876. it amounted to.....	997 13

Being an increase in favour of of the six months of this year of \$876 27

As you will see on reference to the table, the revenue is subject to a gradual increase. If the larger proportion of the prisoners' labor was not employed for the benefit of the Institution itself, the revenue would of necessity reach a much higher figure. The value of the prisoners' work, for the six months ending on the 30th June, reached the total of \$15,521.60 or \$5,204.62 more than for the first six months of the year 1876. The proceeds from the prisoners' work in 1875 did not much exceed the sum of \$7,000.

This result will be a convincing proof, I hope, that the labour and industry of the prisoners in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary are utilized to the greatest possible extent.

BUILDINGS.

The plans of the additions to be made to the existing prison, were sent to us by the Department of Public Works, and the necessary instructions were at once given to the heads of the Departments to prepare the requisite materials in order to begin the works. I regret that no provision was at the same time made for the building of a certain number of cells, large and well ventilated, where the prisoners when the usual means of punishment had failed to reclaim them, might be kept for several months of the year in a complete state of isolation. The punishment cells (dungeons) now in use, are small, damp, and badly ventilated; and, consequently, unfit for the purpose specified.

DRAINS.

The building of a drain of larger dimensions than the one now in existence should, of necessity, keep pace with the erection of the new buildings. The prison as it stands, with all its dependencies, only possesses, as a means of drainage, a tile pipe of 12 inches, which at the same time serves as an overflow waterpipe from the reservoirs. It will, therefore, become absolutely necessary to build a drain of a sufficient size, not only to receive the drainage from the buildings but also that from the prison-yard, of which certain portions are lower than the level upon which the present prison stands. It will be easy to build this new drain of stone or of brick, upon the land belonging to the Penitentiary and to give it a rapid fall as far as the river.

TRAMWAY.

The construction of this improvement, so indispensable, is now a certainty; Parliament having voted last session the sum included for that object in the Supple-

entary Estimates; I am in hopes that it will be possible, during the summer to procure the requisite materials, in order to begin its construction in the course of the year.

ACCOUNTANTS' OFFICE.

A fact deeply to be regretted took place at the commencement of January. The sum of 329 dollars was carried off from the cash-box of the Accountant, Mr. Magneault, and all enquiries made afterwards were of no avail in leading to the discovery of the stolen money. The investigation ordered by the Minister of Justice, and conducted by you in the month of February last, if it failed in establishing the complicity of the suspected parties, has, nevertheless, yielded excellent results in favour of the management of the Penitentiary, in bringing abuses to light, which up to that time had not been unveiled.

STAFF.

Almost without exception the conduct and bearing of the officers has been satisfactory. I, of necessity, except those who, after the investigation held by you in the month of February last, placed their resignations into my hands. It was then painful for me to discover that some employees whom, up to that time, I had believed faithful, had so deliberately proved false to their duty. The facts unfolded and brought to your knowledge during that enquiry, and the serious consequences which resulted from it to the guilty parties, will have the effect, I have no doubt, of putting the other officers on their guard against similar abuses for the future.

Several changes have been made in the staff of the Penitentiary during the six months which have just passed. Some resigned in order to take elsewhere more lucrative situations, while others were discharged for incapacity, or for violation of the prison rules. It was consequently necessary for me, during that period, to have a good number of guards on probation, in order to overlook and put into force the rules of discipline, and put forth all their efforts and activity to ensure their being carried out. I have been strongly supported by the officers of the higher grades. The Catholic and Protestant chaplains continue to render important services towards the management of the Penitentiary. The influence which they exercise over the prisoners entrusted to their care, as regards their spiritual wants, contributes in a marked degree to the maintenance of discipline. I entertain much respect for them, and I make a point of respect being shewn to them both by the officers and by the prisoners. I have had but few promotions to make among the officers; but I have endeavored, on each occasion, to make them with all the impartiality and justice possible—always taking into consideration the services rendered, the integrity and capacity of the officer. I must admit that in the selection of new guards for the service, it is difficult to find well-qualified men. The officer entrusted with the guard of prisoners must possess, in addition to a sufficiency of education, an intelligent acquaintance with the work, and at the same time the energy and authority necessary to command the observance of discipline. If the work is not faithfully carried on, the rules for the maintenance of discipline will suffer.

I had occasion to verify this fact some months ago, and it will be unavoidably necessary for me to make some further changes, in order to ensure that the work shall ever have a productive direction, and discipline a firm and reasonable application.

CONCLUSION.

I cannot conclude this report, Sir, without offering you my thanks for the courtesy you have shown in your relations with me.

I have had the benefit of two visits from you at the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary during the last six months. I congratulate myself at having gained all the advantages which your experience and study, in this direction, could contribute towards the success of my management.

L. A. DUCHESNEAU,
Warden.

AMES G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

(*Translation.*)

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, 14th September, 1877.

SIR,—In accordance with an amendment passed during the last Session of Parliament, appointing the month of July instead of the month of January, as was customary, as the date for the transmission of the annual Penitentiary Reports to you, we hasten to act in accordance with that amendment by submitting to you our Report upon the sanitary condition of the Penitentiary of the Province of Quebec during the last six months.

We are happy to be able to inform you that the prisoners have enjoyed during the last six months better health than usual. There were fewer sick admitted to the infirmary than last year during the same period, although the number of prisoners has been greater. The institution has not been visited by any contagious disease. Further, we have had no death to record. One single accident happened during the month of April last. A prisoner employed in whitewashing the dormitory fell from a height of twenty feet, and in his fall he fractured the right forearm and received several contusions on the head. This prisoner is well again and has left the hospital.

The number of prescriptions issued to the prisoners for trifling complaints was 1,200. The annexed table will acquaint you with the names of the diseases treated, as well in the infirmary as in the cells. The number of sick admitted to the infirmary since the 1st of January last is 12. We see, with pleasure, that a new blacksmith shop is almost completed, and that soon the prisoners who are working in the old shop will no longer be in the midst of a vitiated atmosphere, as they are at the present time.

In closing this report, we think we ought to state that the hospital guardian, (Mr. McDermot) has fulfilled with continued zeal and intelligence the duties of his position ; besides, he continues to exercise, on all occasions, much gentleness towards the sick prisoners who are under his care. The number of the prison officers who have been sick, and were visited at their dwellings, during the last six months, was twenty, entailing an absence of 120 days.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your humble servants,

J. PRATT,
J. T. POMINVILLE, } *Joint Physicians.*

To J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

Sick treated in Hospital and Cells, from 1st January, to 30th June, 1877.

Diseases.	Remained last Return.	Since Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
		5	5		
		1	1		
		1	1		
		16	16		
		3	3		
		1	1		
al bone		1	1		
		2	2		
		2	2		
		5	5		
	1		1		
		17	17		
	1	1	2		
		34	34		
		17	17		
		5	5		
		3	3		
		4	4		
		2	2		
		1	1		
re-arm		1			1
		5	5		
ation of, nervous		6	6		
of	1	1	2		
		1	1		
		8	8		
		1			1
		10	10		
		11	11		
		1	1		
		6	6		
		10	10		
		2	2		
		31	31		
		10	10		
rine		3	3		
inflammatory		2	2		
		3	3		
		2	2		
		1	1		
	1	8	9		
		3	3		
		4	4		
		1	1		
		4	4		
		2	2		
		2	2		
		5	5		
		2	2		
		9	9		
nes		1	1		
Total	4	277	279		2

DR. J. PRATT,
DR. J. T. POMINVILLE,
Surgeons, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

**STATEMENT of Accidents to Convicts in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, from
1st January to 30th June, 1877.**

Date.	Names.	Where Employed.	Nature of Accident.	Cause of Accident.	No. of days in Hospital.	Remarks.
April 9...	M. Lafontaine.	Stone-shed...	Wound of cornea..	Blow of a stone	24	
do 30...	L. Demarteau..	Wing.....	Fracture of fore-arm.....	Fall from a scaffold	64	

**DR. J. PRATT,
DR. J. T. POMINVILLE,**
Surgeons, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

[*Translation.*]

**REPORT OF THE CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN OF THE PENITENTIARY OF
ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, TO THE INSPECTOR OF PENITENTIARIES OF
CANADA, &c., &c.**

SIR,—This report, which I am compelled to prepare at once, on my return after an absence of several weeks, must of necessity be incomplete in its details. I had forgotten that the ordinary period for the Annual Reports on the Penitentiaries had been changed, and that these reports must, in future, be presented on the 1st July in place of the 1st January, as was the case before. This oversight on my part will compel me to set aside many notes I had taken. These notes, the fruits of my own study and personal experience, I should have been glad to embody in this report, convinced as I am that they might have proved useful.

My opinion as to the tenor of the reports which the Government requires us to make is, that they should be directed, not so much to setting forth what is done in our Penitentiaries, but also, and chiefly to suggesting the means we deem best calculated to promote the best possible government of our penal institutions. With a view to discharging that duty, I take the liberty of presenting my views on the few points following.

I shall offer these remarks with all the freedom and frankness to be expected from a person in my position. My views may not meet with the approval of every one—others may hold different opinions from mine. There is one point, however, in which I believe myself to be at one with all who take an interest in the management of our Penitentiaries, namely, the sincere desire that we all have to labour for the success of our penal institutions.

With these few remarks I shall enter at once into the subject-matter of this report, beginning with a word as to

DISCIPLINE.

By discipline I understand the whole system of laws and rules in force in the Penitentiary, which laws and rules must be so made and applied as to act on the convict, to encourage him to do well, to turn him away from evil, and thus to change a perverted and dangerous character into a useful and respectable citizen.

Discipline in a Penitentiary must be directed not so much to punishing past faults as to preventing the culprit from falling into the same faults in the future.

On the system of discipline enforced depends then, in great part, the reformation of the criminal subjected to the ordeal of the Penitentiary. But it is not sufficient that the law and the rules be good in themselves, they must also be so applied as to accomplish the good which the Legislature has in view. Without such intelligent and conscientious application on the part of those called upon to enforce them, the best laws will become useless, and will never effect the amount of good we are entitled to expect from them. Hence the necessity of having in a Penitentiary good officials.

I am quite aware that it becomes me to use great reserve in treating a subject of such delicacy as this. Nevertheless, I must tell the truth. But in order that I may not be charged with asking too much from those whom the country entrusts with the reformation of hundreds of its citizens, I shall simply take the liberty of giving, in a condensed form, the opinions of a few of the most competent men who have written on the subject.

The National Congress, held at Cincinnati in 1870, expresses the following opinion: "In order to the success of any system, whatsoever it may be, you must have prison officials who have faith in the possibility of improving criminals; their hearts and minds must be wholly given to the work before them. For that reason they must receive an education fitting them for the discharge of their duties. There should be amongst them a system of gradation in rank, in responsibility and in emoluments, so arranged that a well-deserving officer might be promoted according to his merits, and not according to caprice or arbitrary rule."

The Central Administration of Prisons in Sweden does not hope for any solid reform in the Penitentiary system of the kingdom, nor for any serious effort at amendment on the part of convicts, so long as the staff of officials is not composed of men duly qualified for the work they have to do. The administration, in consequence, suggests that no person be admitted to form part of the prison staff without having received a course of instruction calculated to prepare him for the position he wishes to secure; in the same way as an engineer, a physician, a lawyer, &c., &c., who must learn the science adapted to the avocation they desire to adopt.

Mr. Petersen, Warden of the Penitentiary of Christiania, in Norway, thinks, like the Cincinnati Congress, that no prison will ever become a school of reformation so long as the officials are not animated by a sincere desire and intention of reforming the convicts, and a firm faith in the possibility of accomplishing that reformation.

Dr. Guillaume, Director of the Penitentiary of Neuchâtel, in Switzerland, expresses the same idea, and says, moreover, that a single subordinate official may, by a want of tact and through ignorance, compromise and render useless the efforts of the best superior officials.

Mr. Stevens, Warden of the Penitentiary of Louisiana, says: "Nothing can be more extraordinary and more opposed to the best interests of the prison service, than to take men, put them in uniform, and then entrust them with the carrying out of rules of which they know absolutely nothing."

Mr. James Freeman, in his remarks before the Penitentiary Congress in New York, says, amongst other things, that prison officials should be instructed in schools, and there taught the duties peculiar to their position. They ought to be selected only after an examination. Politics should have nothing to do with the government of prisons and the selection of the officials. Officials who do their duty should not be compelled to live under the fear of being dismissed the service on any change taking place in politics.

The Hon. Richard Vaux, Chairman of the Inspectors of Penitentiaries of East Pennsylvania, expresses very much the same idea in his remarks on Penitentiary discipline.

Now, admitting the necessity of a staff such as is considered essential by the several authors just quoted, let us ask ourselves how we stand in this matter? I regret to state it, but certain facts which have occurred in the course of the last six months, have convinced me that some of our officials are far from being what they ought to be. I noticed that there existed between the convicts and certain officials a

system of mutual protection, of such a nature that it seemed impossible to make them disclose the truth, even under oath.

Morality as well as discipline have been prejudicially affected by this state of things. I found it my duty, at the time, to call the attention of the authorities to facts in many ways to be regretted.

Since then there has been an improvement. Time will, I trust, banish the evil.

A perusal of the works of those who have written on Penitentiaries, will show the importance they attach to a careful selection of officials. On that selection depends almost entirely success in reforming the convict; all are agreed on that point. Now, in Canada, that selection is far from being made under conditions giving the necessary guarantees. Personal considerations, the claims of importunate friends, a certain tendency to favor one political party rather than another, account for the appointment of certain officials who are an obstacle rather than a help in the good work. No doubt, you can always adopt the radical remedy of dismissing an officer when you find that he does not do his duty; but it is a remedy which may be attended by as many drawbacks as the evil itself. Greater care in the selections to be made, not to dismiss a somewhat inefficient officer without having good reasons to believe that his place will not be filled by another still worse, to encourage, instruct and support willing officials,—such, in our opinion, is the way to avoid serious mishaps.

A most effectual means of encouraging good officers, and of stimulating those who are less zealous, is to pursue a just and equitable order in promotions from one position to another higher and more lucrative. Nothing discourages a good servant so much as to feel himself overlooked, and to see men step over him whom he knows to be less entitled than he himself to the favour granted. Length of service, capacity, services rendered, moral and religious conduct, and fidelity to duty; such should be the principal basis of every system of promotion. If, in place of following these rules of justice, an arbitrary course be followed, a thing good in itself, is changed into a cause of mutual hate, jealousies and trouble between the officials.

OBSERVANCE OF THE LAW AND OF THE RULES.

Since I am speaking of the officials, I may say at once, that each and all of the officials of the Penitentiary should know the laws and rules which it is their duty to enforce. Now, I know, by daily experience, that many of our officials have not sufficient knowledge of the laws and rules of Penitentiaries. As to the law, very few of them have read it; and the rules, drawn up, as they are, in English, and more or less intelligible, even for those who speak that language, are a dead letter for those who do not read English. Moreover, these rules are drawn up in so confused a way, that it is almost impossible to interpret them in a uniform manner, more particularly when it is remembered that those same rules were made specially for the Kingston Penitentiary, and imply buildings of a certain form. Hence, the impossibility of following out those rules in every point in a Penitentiary constructed on a different plan from that building. A new edition and a French translation of the rules, is therefore required.

The law, when once it is known, should be observed by all the officials, without exception. Let us for instance, take the rule which forbids any unauthorized communication with the convicts. If this simple rule, which every officer must follow, under pain of being dismissed from the service, were carried out, many difficulties would be obviated.

The rules require that the Penitentiary official shall fulfil his duty, and shall be a man without reproach, not only when on duty, but also honourable and without reproach in his private life. He shall be dismissed the service, say the Rules, if he frequents taverns, if he keeps company with persons of doubtful reputation, or if he does anything whatsoever unworthy of an official of the Institution. This one rule, if carried out, would have a far more salutary effect on the government of the Institution than the observance of certain rules of detail of far less consequence.

After having spoken of discipline and of the qualifications of those whose task it is to enforce it, I shall say a word on what I ought perhaps to have begun with—

RELIGION.

It is the element which must prevail in the application of any sound system of Penitentiary discipline. It is admitted by all that it is useless to strive to reform criminals without the influence of religion. It is the want of religious and moral education that produces criminals; it is by giving them that education they are to be brought back to the ways of virtue.

In order that religion may accomplish its mission, its liberty of action must be ensured. Those whose task it is to cause it to be accepted and practised, must be regarded with respect and consideration.

In Belgium, says Mr. Stevens, in his evidence before the French Parliamentary Commissioners in 1872, religious exercises and religious instruction are organized with the utmost care. Religion is considered the most important element in Penitentiary education and its most solid foundation.

Mrs. Coffin, a member of the Penitentiary Congress of New York and of the Board of Visitors of Prisons for females in Indiana, says: Education and religion are forces of incalculable power, * * * * but religion is the only power which can extirpate an evil disposition. Therefore, religious instruction and practice are the most powerful means which can be used to effect the regeneration and reformation of the criminal.

Judge Barwick Baker, of Gloucestershire, in England, considers that the first and most important means of reforming criminals is to inculcate principles of virtue and good conduct. This teaching is within the sphere of the Ministers of Religion; but we are satisfied, he says, with doing the part of the shepherd's dog by driving back towards the fold and under the care of the Shepherd such sheep as are in danger of being lost in the desert and of becoming a prey to their own passions.

It is useless to multiply quotations. There is but one opinion on this head; and wherever the reformation of criminals has been undertaken the leading feature of every system of discipline has been the teaching and practice of religion.

But it must be borne in mind that in order to make the convict accept religion, it is not enough that the Minister of Religion alone should teach and practice religion. If the convicts perceive that those whose duty it is to guide them act after the manner of the Pharisees, teaching them to do what they say but not what they themselves do; if they hear certain pretended strong minds make a mockery of the teachings of religion; if they never see in the church those whose duty it is to shew them the way to it; if they hear uttered by those who are to give them good example, language calculated to rob them of any remnant of faith they may have in their hearts,—it would be as well to give up the idea of reforming criminals. In teaching religion, as in everything else, there must be unity of views and of means. Otherwise one single official may compromise everything, and cause the failure of the most wisely combined plans.

LABOUR.

Next to religion, the most important element of reform is labour. It is, at once the punishment and the remedy imposed by God himself on fallen man. "Thou shalt labour."

Mr. Michaud, in his *Progamme Penitentiare*, says that assiduous and remunerative work is an essential auxiliary to the reformation of criminals.

In the Belgian Penitentiaries it is sought, above all, to teach to each convict a trade which will enable him to support himself after leaving the Penitentiary.

Mr. Stevens, whom we have already quoted, is of the opinion that convict labour should be directed not so much with a view to the profit to be derived by the State from his work as for the future advantage of the convict himself. Labour, he says again, should be so organized in prisons as to impart to punishment a moral and reformatory character.

Mr. Z. R. Brocknay, Superintendent of the Reformatory at Elmira, in the State of New York, says, when speaking of labour in prisons, that the labours of the day

should be so distributed as not to leave a moment for idleness of body or mind, and should produce an amount of fatigue such as would induce a prompt, refreshing sleep.

Another writer, already quoted, says that labour is essential to the reformation of criminals. It is not only a means of support, but an aid to virtue. Unless a prisoner is taught labour, habits of order, and love for some kind of industry, he will fall back again into his faults.

The Director of a Penitentiary in Norway declares that the work of the convicts is his nightmare. Those of our prisoners who work, he says, conduct themselves well. The system of labour here is perhaps somewhat in need of that intelligent organization which renders it so powerful a helper in effecting the reformation of convicts. I have not as yet been able to understand the principle governing the distribution of trades amongst the convicts and the order in which the several classes of work are done.

Generally speaking, my opinion is that the want of a well-organized system leaves too much scope for idleness. The trades are not taught with sufficient care. Those who have already acquired knowledge are made use of, and but little attention is given to imparting knowledge to those who have not acquired it. The consequence is that many of our convicts leave the Penitentiary without knowing any trade which would enable them to earn their livelihood with ease. This is a want to be regretted and one that must be remedied. As an adjunct to good discipline, it is absolutely necessary to establish among the convicts a

CLASSIFICATION.

Without it no real reformation is to be expected. Moral separation by silence exists only in the rules. In practice, it appears to me to be an impossibility. It is necessary then to have recourse to another means in order to prevent corruption from spreading. That means—for I see no other—is an intelligent classification established on such a basis as will insure its success.

It was admitted by all the distinguished men who took part in the Penitentiary Congress, held in New York in 1876, that a classification was necessary. Opinions were somewhat more divided as to the mode of establishing that classification, so as that it might not only prevent the spread of corruption, but moreover, produce really beneficial results.

For my part I wish we could have here three great categories. First, the cellular system, in order to cause new comers to undergo a certain period of trial, and to keep the incorrigible in subjection. But the cells to be used for that purpose, must be so constructed as to furnish the convict with sufficient space and air to enable him to inhabit them without danger to his health. Convicts so isolated should, moreover, be enabled to engage in some kind of work compatible with their isolation.

In the second place, for the bulk of the convicts, I would have the system now in force; cells for the night, and work in common, with silence, during the day. Finally, to a third category might be allowed a common dormitory for the night, with some extraordinary privileges, such as a short conversation after the hour of work, different dress from the others, work of an easier kind, better diet, &c., &c. So long as something similar to what I have just recommended is not adopted, the results secured will ever remain more or less problematical.

Under this method of progressive classification the fate of each convict is, so to speak, in his own hands. He can, if he chooses, render his position such that it will be but little worse than that of a prisoner on parole. On the other hand, this system would place in the hands of the authorities a power of action which they do not by any means now possess.

BUILDINGS.

But it is impossible to put into operation any system of classification whatever with the buildings we now have. Moreover, I regret that the plans of the new buildings are absolutely similar to those we already have. It is impossible, with

such buildings, to make the least attempt at real and effectual classification. It is, therefore, desirable that those plans be modified so as to enable us to establish a system of classification as complete as possible.

The distribution of the buildings plays a most important part in the success or failure of discipline in a Penitentiary. One weak point, one single defect, one single faulty partition, may cause endless difficulties, and render fruitless the wisest measures.

For my part I am convinced that, if it is desired that we should be in a position to keep pace with the progress which has been made within the last few years in Penitentiary science, and to labor effectually for the amendment of the convicts, we must have buildings constructed on a different principle from those it is proposed to erect.

THE SCHOOL.

The school has been sensibly effected by the removals which it was impossible to avoid. Of late it has been on a better footing; the selection of those who are to attend has been made with more discernment, and discipline is better maintained.

The opportunity of studying is appreciated more than ever by the convicts, and permission to attend school is granted only to those who are anxious for instruction, and who conduct themselves in a satisfactory manner.

Generally speaking the schoolmasters do their duty. The head master, Mr. Mahar, does everything in his power to carry out the instructions given him by my colleague, or by me. His assistants also give proof of good will.

I attach great importance to the success of the school. Ignorance is the cause of many crimes. A good education is a preservative against the danger of a relapse. I do not think there is now a single Penitentiary in the world which has not its schools more or less thoroughly organized. There is still room for improvement at St. Vincent de Paul. Time and experience will perfect the good work already begun.

PROTECTION OF DISCHARGED CONVICTS.

This is a point which I merely mentioned in my report of last year. At the risk of being tedious I must return this year to this important subject.

There can be no complete penitentiary system without protection to discharged convicts, nor any sufficient security against relapse.

The charitable societies have for their object to follow up the convict after his discharge, to find him employment, and to assist him by counsel or by pecuniary help when he is in want. Wherever these societies have been established, they have done an incalculable amount of good, and have reduced the number of relapses to a very small figure. I am, therefore, of opinion that, if the Government would patronize an institution of this kind, it would be easy to cause it to work to advantage.

If this idea, Sir, appeared to you worthy of attention, I should make it my duty to attempt an organization, in relation to which I should submit a more detailed plan.

LIBRARY.

We have now the nucleus of a tolerably considerable library. I select books with the utmost care, and I notice with pleasure that the convicts are quite fond of reading.

The distribution of books is carried out with regularity. Each convict is free to select his own reading, and the Warden manages so that none of those who desire to procure books are deprived of the advantage of having them.

THE CHAPEL.

The chapel is clean and well kept. With the proposed enlargement it will suffice for future requirements. The offices are carried out with all possible solemnity. The chant is well executed. Generally speaking, I can say that the convicts like the church functions, and conduct themselves very well in the chapel.

I cannot close this Report without paying a well-merited tribute of praise to the ex-Minister of Justice, the Honorable Mr. Blake. During his too brief term of office as Minister of Justice, he imparted to the good government of the Penitentiaries an impulse of which we have experienced the salutary effects. Possessed of a rare mastery of legal science, and of a spirit of justice and independence which places him above the petty influences of party he invariably manifested, in dealing with the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, that he had in view but the accomplishment of good, and the rendering of justice to all.

The present honorable Minister will, doubtless, follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor. An official order emanating from him, and his visit to the Penitentiary, are a warrant for his good intentions, and for the interest he takes in the good government of our penal institutions.

Moreover, Sir, being seconded in its efforts by a gentleman so eminently well qualified as yourself, the Government cannot fail to succeed in placing on a really effectual footing the institutions it has entrusted to your direction.

The Warden, and other officers in general, have always treated me with courtesy, and assisted me in accomplishing the little good I may have done.

With one single exception, I have every reason to be satisfied as to my good relations with all. Protestants and Catholics alike have always shewn me respect and confidence, for which I must offer them my most sincere thanks. I shall soon have been all but thirteen years Chaplain of St. Vincent de Paul, and during all that period I have met, in general, but good will and courtesy from everyone.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very humble servant,

The Catholic Chaplain,

JOS. W. LECLERC

Priest.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, 1st July, 1877.

N.B.—I must state that I have drawn largely upon the Report of the Penitentiary Congress of New York, 1876, in the quotations made in this Report. The eminent writer on criminals, E. C. Winer, D.D., L.L.D., is the editor of that work—one of the most learned and elaborate I have ever read on the question of prisons.

ADDENDA.

On the 1st January, the number of convicts was one hundred and eighty-two (182); of whom one hundred and forty-two (142) were Catholics.

Admitted since 1st January, sixty-two (62); of whom fifty-eight (58) were Catholics.

On the 30th June, we had two hundred and twenty-five (225); of whom one hundred and eighty-six (186) were Catholics.

Of the fifty-eight (58) Catholics admitted since the 1st January, nine (9) had already been in Penitentiary at Kingston or at St. Vincent de Paul, one (1) twice, eight (8) once.

Forty-three (43) had been in common jails, viz:—

Eleven (11) once (1).

Twelve (12) twice (2).

Six (6) three times (3).

Three (3) four times (4).

Four (4) six times (6).

One (1) seven times (7).

One (1) eight times (8).

Four (4) ten times (10).

One (1) forty times (40).

Number of Volumes in Library:—French, worn-out, —; English, repairable, —;

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, 29th August, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you the Report of the Protestant Chaplain of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary for the half year ending June 30th, 1877.

The number of Protestant convicts is shewn in the following tabular statement :

Number remaining on books Dec. 31st, 1876.....	40
Admitted up to June 30th, 1877	4
	—44
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	2
Pardoned	3
	— 5
	—
Number remaining on books June 30th, 1877.....	39

As I am only acting for the Protestant Chaplain, who is at present absent on leave in England, this Report may be wanting in many interesting points and suggestions which might otherwise have been embodied in it.

With regard to the behaviour of the convicts at chapel, &c., it has been, with some exceptions, all that could be desired. It has always been a great pleasure to me to attend the services in the Protestant chapel, where the behaviour of the convicts during divine worship, and in singing, responding, &c., is generally such as to put to shame many an outside congregation. For the general discipline and cleanliness of the Institution the Warden and officers deserve the highest praise.

There has been, I am happy to say, comparatively little serious sickness amongst the convicts, a fact which may be left to speak for itself. One of the convicts referred to in the Report of last year has since been pardoned.

The school still continues to improve; and it is with great pleasure that I commend the zealous efforts of Mr. Maher and his assistants. The men seem to take a real interest in learning, and the teachers in assisting them.

In concluding this Report I wish to do so with an expression of earnest thanks to the Warden and officers for their courtesy and kindness in doing all they possibly could to assist the Protestant Chaplain in his work.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,

GEORGE ALLAN,
Acting Chaplain.

SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT

From the January, 1877, to the 30th June, 1877.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY, P.Q.,
22nd September, 1877.

SIR,—In laying this Report before you, I am happy to say that the school is in a much better way of progressing than when you made your inspection last May; the accommodation was then anything but satisfactory, as you are already aware of it. The place where the school is now kept is comfortable, and has been lately furnished with new desks, &c., otherwise improved so as to produce happy results.

The school at present cannot be more regularly attended.

The daily attendance is 80.

The branches taught are French and English, with reading, writing and arithmetic. 26 read in the first book, 13 in the second book, 15 in the third book, 26 write and cipher.

Books, slates, pens and all other requisites are always kept on hand for the use of the convicts in their cells, by having a written order from the Warden; every means

being afforded them to learn, and I am happy to state that a large number of convicts, who, at their entry into this Penitentiary, did not even know the alphabet, could read and correspond tolerably well when leaving this prison.

The two Chaplains attend as usual; they are kind to pupils and teachers.

The Warden visits the school almost daily, and his presence contributes greatly to the attention the convicts manifest to their work. The Warden affords them every opportunity to learn, and is kind and just, at the same time very strict towards those who do not appreciate the privilege given them, their name being taken off the school-list as punishment.

In closing this Report, I must say that my assistant teachers are zealous in the discharge of their duty, as to the improvement of those under their charge.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

THOMAS MAHER,
Teacher.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

	Rate.	Extension.	Total.		Rate.	Extension.	Total.
To 2,206 days' Convicts' labour.....	\$ 0 50	\$ 1,103 00		By 9,592 lbs pork, dead and alive.....	\$ 0 10	\$ 959 20	
Purchase and keep of pigs.....	.....	410 00		3,500 bushels of potatoes.....	0 50	1,750 00	
Horse labour, 451 days.....	1 50	676 50		3,000 heads of cabbage.....	0 10	300 00	
Farmer's salary, per annum.....	550 00	275 00		12,000 do do.....	0 05	600 00	
One guard.....	450 00	225 00		7,000 bushels of mangold wurtzels..	0 40	280 00	
Seeds, implements and manure.....	.....	519 23	3,208 73	450 do parsnips.....	0 50	225 00	
Forage for horses.....	.....	1,265 25		250 do Swede turnips.....	.....	125 00	
426 days' Convicts' labour attending 4 horses.....	0 50	213 00	1,478 25	800 do beets.....	0 60	480 00	
			4,686 98	600 do carrots.....	0 45	270 00	
				250 do peas.....	1 00	250 00	
				60 do barley.....	0 70	42 00	
				25 do beans.....	3 00	75 00	
				530 do oats.....	0 50	265 00	
				30 do buckwheat..	0 60	18 00	
				2,000 bunches of lettuce.....	0 03	60 00	
				700 do raddish.....	0 04	28 00	
				500 do leeks.....	0 03	15 00	
				300 do parsley.....	0 03	9 00	
				300 do sage and savory...	0 05	15 00	
				300 doz. sweet corn.....	0 10	30 00	
				3,000 heads of celery.....	0 06	180 00	
				150 bundles of hay.....	15 00	22 00	
				2,000 do straw.....	10 00	200 00	
				500 do pea straw.....	0 02	10 00	
				2 calves.....	10 00	20 00	
				400 loads of manure.....	0 25	100 00	6,328 70
Balance .....	.....	.....	5,174 22	2,355 days' horse labour for institution.....	1 50	.....	3,532 50
			\$9,861 20	Total.....	.....	.....	\$9,861 20

St. Vincent de Paul,
31st December, 1877.

(Signed) EDWARD KENNY,
Farmer and Gardener.

**HALF-YEARLY Return of Work done and Material used in the Shoe Shop, from
1st January to 30th June, 1877.**

	Description of Work.	Material.	Labour.	Total.
	<i>Institution Account.</i>	<i>\$ cts.</i>	<i>\$ cts.</i>	<i>\$ cts.</i>
1	Pair uniform boots.....	3 69	1 06	4 75
2	do do belts.....	0 80	0 40	1 20
1	do discharged boots.....	3 22	1 78	5 00
23	do do gaiters.....	39 44	19 35	58 99
2	do do shoes.....	2 13	1 37	3 50
28	do convicts' boots.....	38 67	26 66	65 33
29	do do brogans.....	35 91	6 04	41 95
101½	do do shoes.....	126 86	32 44	159 30
54	do do leather slippers.....	44 44	12 11	56 55
29	do do canvas do.....	13 45	7 50	20 95
1	do do felt shoes.....	1 22	0 78	2 00
65	do do leather boots.....	14 81	13 15	27 96
587	do boots and shoes repaired.....	126 71	133 30	260 01
63	do leather mitts.....	19 68	6 82	26 50
1	do hand pieces.....	0 05	0 07	0 12
2	Carriage curtains.....	3 03	1 00	4 03
70	Leather straps.....	8 56	2 11	10 67
2	Pairs boots footed.....	3 10	0 90	4 00
40	do mitts repaired.....	1 75	0 50	2 25
1	do uniform boots repaired.....	0 39	0 21	0 60
5	Lbs. split leather, wash house.....	1 50		1 50
12	Gags.....	2 10	1 50	3 60
12	Strings.....	3 64	0 71	4 35
2	Straps for quarry.....	1 16	0 54	1 70
1	Pairs split leather, brick yard.....	0 30		0 30
7	Razor straps.....	0 21		0 21
12	Leather hand parts.....	0 90		0 90
3	Gross shoe ties.....	3 33	0 37	3 70
11	Belts repaired.....	0 29	0 90	1 19
1	Valise.....	0 71	0 18	0 89
1	Stool stuffed.....	0 71	0 19	0 90
10	Lbs. sheepskin, blacksmiths'.....	3 52		3 52
.....	Repairing carriage.....	6 96	1 50	8 46
.....	do harness.....	0 76	0 24	1 00
60	Bed straps.....	3 75	2 50	6 25
10	Oz. leather, wash house.....	0 18		0 18
1	Revolver case repaired.....		0 10	0 10
12	Washers, fire department.....	0 49	0 21	0 70
38	Revolver cases.....	8 15	5 53	13 68
34	Ammunition pouches.....	4 90	2 75	7 65
3	Setts new harness.....	19 00	9 00	28 00
8	Oz. kip, brick yard.....	0 23		0 23
8	Officers' belts.....	1 52	0 80	2 32
1	Strap repaired.....	0 10		0 10
1	Halter.....	0 10	0 15	0 25
10	Oz. slaughter, tin shop.....	0 19		0 19
6	Pairs convicts' boots.....	10 56	6 77	17 33
	<i>Officers' Account.</i>	<i>563 17</i>	<i>301 69</i>	<i>864 86</i>
21	Pairs men's boots.....	15 10	6 45	21 55
28	do do gaiters.....	35 65	15 99	51 64
85	do do shoes.....	57 23	23 78	81 01
3	do do brogans.....	5 37	2 63	8 00
13	do boys' gaiters.....	3 13	1 37	4 50
26	do do balmorals.....	22 37	9 63	32 00
1	do do boots.....	1 71	0 79	2 50
	<i>Carried forward.....</i>	<i>140 56</i>	<i>60 64</i>	<i>201 20</i>

HALF-YEARLY Return of Work done and Material used in the Shoe Shop, from
1st January to 30th June 1877—*Continued.*

	Description of Work.	Material.	Labour.	Total.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	\$ cts. 140 56	\$ cts. 60 64	\$ cts. 201 20
	<i>Officers' Account—Continued</i>			
1	do do shoes	1 51	0 49	2 00
21	do ladies' boots	24 39	8 62	33 01
2	do do gaiters	2 95	0 29	3 24
7	do do shoes	5 49	2 31	7 80
2	do do canvas shoes	1 44	0 71	2 15
28	do do slippers	16 73	5 02	21 75
1	do do balmorals, soled	0 72	0 78	1 50
1	do girls' boots	0 85	0 40	1 25
12	do do balmorals	10 94	1 76	12 70
1	do do shoes	0 58	0 13	0 71
1	do gaiters, foxed	0 43	0 57	1 00
16	do slippers	6 66	3 09	9 75
31	do children's slippers	15 18	8 47	23 65
104	Boots and shoes repaired	20 77	18 70	39 47
1	Valise	2 25	.....	2 25
2	Setts harness repaired	0 49	0 96	1 45
2	Saddle pads	1 06	0 84	1 90
2	Halters	0 68	0 32	1 00
2	Pairs new reins	4 25	2 30	6 55
1	do cacks	0 17	0 24	0 41
.....	Repairing belly band	0 68	0 22	0 90
2	Setts harness repaired	0 45	0 20	0 65
.....	Repairing shaft, tug	1 08	0 32	1 40
1	Sewing machine repaired .....	.....	0 40	0 40
.....	Repairing martingale	0 05	0 10	0 15
1	Leather strap	0 35	0 10	0 45
1	Saddle pad	1 05	0 50	1 55
	<i>Farm Account.</i>	\$261 76½	118 48	380 24
14	Leather straps	2 43	0 70	3 13
5	do do repaired	0 45	1 05	1 50
10	do pads	4 28	3 50	7 78
11	Halters repaired	2 78	2 55	5 33
7	Saddles stuffed	3 14	7 00	10 14
2	Bridles repaired	0 35	0 40	0 75
10	Horse collars repaired	5 82	6 50	12 32
5	Setts harness repaired	4 49	4 75	9 24
9	Pairs reins	3 73	2 00	5 73
2	Setts new harness	15 74	6 00	21 74
4½	Pairs collar straps	0 73	0 38	1 11
1	do reins repaired	0 30	0 40	0 70
2	Straps	0 09	0 25	0 34
1	Saddle	0 35	1 00	1 35
1	New docier	0 60	0 40	1 00
1	Docier repaired	0 40	0 30	0 70
1	Girt do	0 50	0 40	0 90
4	Brush straps	0 15	0 10	0 25
8	Ozs. kip leather	0 23	.....	0 23
	<i>Contract Account.</i>	\$46 56	37 68	84 24
15	Pairs men's boots	15 00	10 20	25 20
6	do do gaiters	7 80	3 07	10 87
13	do do brogans	9 85	2 40	12 25
		\$32 65	15 67	48 32

RECAPITULATION.

Account.	Material.	Labour.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Institution	563 17	301 69	864 86
Officers'	261 76	118 48	390 24
Farm	46 56	37 68	84 24
Contract	32 65	15 67	48 32
	\$904 14	473 52	1,377 66

NOEL BEAUPARLANT,
Keeper.

STATEMENT of the Number of Men employed in the Shoe Shop, and Number of Days' Work for Half-year ending 30th June, 1877.

Month.	No. of Men.	Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.
				\$ cts.
January	12	299½	50	149 75
February	13	261½	50	130 75
March	11	285½	50	142 75
April	13	240½	50	120 25
May	12	253	50	126 50
June	13	318½	50	159 25
Total				\$829 25

NOEL BEAUPARLANT,
Keeper.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY,
30th June, 1877.

**HALF-YEARLY STATEMENT of Work done in the Tailoring Department, from
January 1st to June 30th, 1877.**

Description.	Quantity.	Value labour.	Value material.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Officers' Clothing.</i>				
Dress coats, fine blue.....	7	17 50	56 21	73 71
do vests, do	7	5 25	23 87	29 12
do pants, doeskin.....	7	5 25	27 72	32 97
Summer tweed coats.....	6	7 00	38 00	45 00
do vests.....	5	2 50	4 00	6 50
do pants.....	5	2 50	17 00	19 50
Winter pea coats, beaver	1	2 50	10 00	12 50
do vests, beaver.....	1	1 00	3 00	4 00
do pants, tweed	1	0 50	4 00	4 50
<i>Prisoners' Discharge Clothing.</i>				
Beaver coats.....	14	22 00	80 00	102 00
do vests.....	1	0 50	1 80	2 30
Tweed pants.....	24	21 00	68 10	89 10
do vests.....	22	15 50	35 40	50 90
do coats	9	12 50	51 25	63 75
Cloth caps.....	3	1 50	2 25	3 75
do mitts.....	1	0 05	0 15	0 20
Flannel shirts	2	0 50	3 18	3 68
<i>Clothing for Penitentiary.</i>				
Woollen coats.....	21	28 50	55 50	84 00
do vests.....	2	0 50	2 00	2 50
do pants.....	95	46 50	191 00	237 50
do caps.....	5	1 00	1 50	2 50
do mitts, without leather	31	1 37	8 24	9 61
do do with leather	35	2 13	10 12	12 25
Overshoes, made of old cloth.....	10	4 00	1 00	5 00
Slippers.....	6	1 50	0 60	2 10
Flannel shirts.....	79	19 75	126 39	146 14
do drawers	106	26 50	143 10	169 60
Linen coats.....	73	18 25	116 80	135 05
do pants.....	200	50 00	250 00	300 00
Cotton aprons.....	6	0 30	0 90	1 20
Bed-ticks.....	79	7 90	67 15	75 05
Brown linen towels.....	505	16 17	61 43	77 60
Blue denim pillow-slips	63	1 89	13 86	15 75
Handkerchiefs.....	204	4 08	10 20	14 28
Curtains.....	2	0 50	0 50	1 00
Linen braces.....	75	3 75	7 50	11 25
Coffee-bags, old cloth.....	4	0 16	0 04	0 20
Carpets.....	3	0 60	0 17	0 77
Repairing clothes for Penitentiary.		679 35	639 67	1,319 02
Total.		\$1,032 25	2,133 60	3,165 85
Custom work for half-year, as per Office Sales-Book		\$46 25	44 27	90 52

RECAPITULATION.

Officers' clothing	44 00	183 85	227 80
Prisoners' discharge clothing.....	73 55	242 13	315 68
Clothing for Penitentiary	914 70	1,707 67	2,622 37
Custom work.....	46 25	44 27	90 52
Total.	\$1,078 50	2,177 87	3,256 37

STATEMENT of the Number of Men employed in the Tailors' Shop and the Number of Days' Work, for Half-Year ending 30th June, 1877.

Months.	No. of Men.	Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.
			cts.	\$ cts.
January.....	16	416	50	208 00
February.....	16	343	50	171 50
March.....	15	330	50	165 00
April.....	15	330	50	165 00
May.....	14	354	50	177 00
June.....	16	384	50	192 00
	92	2,157		\$1,078 50

G. MARCOTT.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY,
30th June, 1877.

SUMMARY of Monthly Returns of Work done in the Carpenters' Department, during the Half-Year ending 30th June, 1877.

Months.	Departments.	Material.	Work.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
January.....	Institution.....	42 67	97 10	139 77
	Steward Department.....	8 30	7 15	15 45
	Custom.....	7 10	4 20	11 30
	Public Works.....	80 01	116 20	196 21
February.....	Institution.....	192 27	171 75	364 02
	Steward Department.....	21 72	37 40	59 12
	Custom.....	8 32	8 40	16 72
	Public Works.....	46 00	32 60	78 60
March.....	Institution.....	76 01	166 40	242 41
	Steward Department.....	31 98	48 05	80 03
	Custom.....	8 48	7 70	16 18
	Public Works.....	31 95	62 80	94 75
April.....	Institution.....	338 30	154 10	492 40
	Steward Department.....	44 91	23 90	68 81
	Custom.....	21 63	16 00	37 63
	Public Works.....	27 07	64 30	91 37
May.....	Institution.....	366 04	163 30	529 34
	Steward Department.....	16 37	13 20	29 57
	Custom.....	30 71	12 75	43 46
	Public Works.....	107 56	99 75	207 31
June.....	Institution.....	137 74	195 50	335 24
	Steward Department.....	19 49	22 60	42 09
	Custom.....	20 98	6 50	27 48
	Public Works.....	144 58	46 15	190 73
		\$1,832 19	1,577 85	3,409 99

RECAPITULATION.

Departments.	Material.	Work.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Institution.....	1,155 03	948 15	2,103 18
Steward Department.....	142 77	152 30	295 07
Custom.....	97 22	55 55	152 77
Public Works.....	437 17	421 80	858 97
	\$1,832 19	1,577 80	3,409 99

PROCOPE DUMAS,
Trade Instructor.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY,
August 25th, 1877.

HALF-YEARLY Return of Materials used and Work done in the Blacksmiths' Shop,
from the month of January, 1877, to 30th June, 1877, inclusively.

	Work.	Materials.	Total Value.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Stonecutters.....	428 09	71 68	499 77
Quarry.....	160 18	45 47	205 65
Brickyard.....	41 56	6 23	47 79
Horse-shoeing.....	44 56	.....	44 56
Stables and barn.....	25 40	16 25	41 65
Implements of labour.....	69 75	19 08	88 83
Lime kiln.....	2 25	3 45	5 70
Bakery.....	2 00	1 11	3 11
Officers.....	22 78	7 53	30 31
Kitchen.....	17 62	4 20	21 82
Dormitory.....	164 53	77 76	242 29
Ice house.....	2 01	1 06	3 07
Dining hall.....	0 55	.....	0 55
Wash house.....	2 55	0 54	3 09
Clothing store.....	39 30	1 20	40 50
Temporary cells.....	3 00	0 39	3 39
Public works.....	135 46	31 06	166 52
Chief Keepers' office.....	11 40	0 18	11 68
Store.....	0 40	.....	0 40
Blacksmiths' shop.....	24 40	7 86	32 26
Carpenters' shop.....	34 00	15 51	49 51
Masons' shop.....	19 96	6 81	26 77
Keepers' hall.....	1 50	.....	1 50
Surgery.....	1 00	.....	1 00
Roman Catholic Chapel.....	6 15	0 14	6 29
Protestant Chapel.....	1 10	0 33	1 43
Tinsmiths' shop.....	23 57	8 56	32 13
Engine house.....	5 45	0 55	6 00
Tailors' shop.....	1 25	0 80	2 05
Wood yard.....	0 10	.....	0 10
Wardens' quarters.....	8 71	2 67	11 38
Armoury.....	4 35	.....	4 35
Deputy Warden's office.....	3 50	0 50	4 00
Yard.....	38 30	14 26	52 56
Shoe shop.....	4 78	0 80	5 58
Sundries.....	26 15	3 63	29 78
Total.....	\$1,377 66	349 71	1,727 37

A. LEDUC,
Instructor.

23rd August, 1877.

STATEMENT of the Number of Men employed in the Blacksmiths' Shop and the Number of Days' Work, from the month of January, 1877, to 30th June, 1877, inclusively.

	Number of Men.	Number of Days.	Rate per day 50 cents.
			\$ cts.
January	8	198	99 00
February	8	192	96 00
March	9	223	111 50
April	9	198	99 00
May	9	193	96 50
June	8	191	95 50
Total	51	1,195	\$597 50

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY,
30th June, 1877.

SUMMARY of Monthly Returns of Work done in the Plumbers' Department, during the Half-year ending 30th June, 1877.

Months.	Departments.	Material.	Work.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
January	Institution	17 12	10 90	28 02
	Steward Department	5 95	6 40	12 35
	Custom	3 81	1 20	5 01
	Public Works	11 50	18 00	29 50
February	Institution	29 47	11 25	40 72
	Steward Department	12 43	9 85	22 28
	Custom	4 85	0 85	5 70
	Public Works		15 00	15 00
March	Institution	53 03	20 60	73 63
	Steward Department	17 64	13 50	31 14
	Custom	4 86	1 60	6 46
	Public Works	24 50		24 50
April	Institution	13 86	2 85	16 71
	Steward Department	8 37	16 10	24 47
	Custom	10 28	3 60	13 88
	Public Works	21 72	21 10	42 82
May	Institution	37 85	22 05	59 90
	Steward Department	23 79	25 30	49 09
	Custom	20 23	6 05	26 28
	Public Works	3 89	2 50	6 39
June	Institution	59 87	27 45	87 32
	Steward Department	27 55	24 50	52 05
	Custom	37 20	3 80	41 00
	Public Works		7 25	7 25
	Grand Total	\$149 77	271 70	721 47

RECAPITULATION.

Departments.	Materials.	Work.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Institution.....	211 20	95 10	306 30
Steward Department.....	95 73	95 65	191 38
Custom.....	81 23	17 10	98 33
Public Works.....	61 61	63 85	125 46
	\$449 77	271 70	721 47

HECTOR DEMERS,
Plumber.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY,
25th August, 1877.

STATEMENT of the number of Convicts employed in the Plumbers' Department; Time and Value, for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1877.

Months.	Number.	No. of Days.	Rate.	Value.
				\$ cts.
January.....	3 Convicts.....	75	50 cts.	37 50
February.....	3 do	72	do	36 00
March.....	3 do	75½	do	37 75
April.....	4 do	90	do	45 00
May.....	5 do	118½	do	59 25
June.....	5 do	118½	do	59 25
				\$274 75

STATEMENT of the Number of Convicts employed in the Carpenters' Department, Time and Value, for the Half-Year ending 30th June, 1877

Months.	No. of Convicts.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
				\$ cts.
January	20	465½	50	232 75
February.....	21	504	50	252 00
March.....	22	569	50	284 50
April	21	521½	50	260 75
May.....	24	571	50	285 50
June.....	22	543½	50	271 75
				\$1,587 25

PROCOPE DUMAS,
Trade Instructor.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY,
25th August, 1877.

BRICK YARD in Account with St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary for Half-year ending 30th June, 1877.

1877.	DR.	Rate.	Amount.	1877.	CR.	Rate.	Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	To 420 planks, per 100.....	20 00	84 00		By 212,224 hard bricks.....	5 50	1,166 50
	300 boards, per 100.....	10 00	30 00		27,660 soft do	5 00	138 25
	95 wrought nails.....	0 09	8 55		193,000 green do	4 00	772 00
	80 cut nails.....	0 03	2 40		Total .....	.....	\$2,076 75
	1 pump.....	8 00	8 00				
	1,163 days of labour.....	0 50	584 00				
	To Balance.....	.....	1,359 80				
	Total.....	.....	\$2,076 75		By Balance.....	.....	\$1,359 80

St. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY, P.Q.,
30th June, 1877.

JEAN VAUDY.

EMENT of Value of Work done by Stone-masons, from 1st January, 1877, to 30th June, 1877, conclusively.

Description of Work.	Time.	Rate per Day.	Value.
		cts.	\$ cts.
cells—Cutting stone.....	242	50	121 00
) Laying stone ...	1,370½	50	685 25
) Setting locks, numbers and lamp	197	50	98 50
) Concrete.....	110	50	55 00
) Rebuilding two windows..	18	50	9 00
) White-washing.....	29	50	14 50
) Repairing five windows	6	50	3 00
) Making two brick arches	38	50	19 00
) Cutting three stones to set stairs	3	50	1 50
) Plastering, 48½.....	8	50	4 00
osed wing—Cutting ashler, 15 high, 2,287 feet.....	913	50	456 50
do Rock faces, 15 high, 945 feet..	698	50	349 00
do do 21 high.	111	50	55 50
do Crotchets, 12.....	22	50	11 00
do Cutting window-sills	88	50	44 00
do Circular jams, 10.....	32	50	16 00
barn—Cutting jams, 72	122	50	61 00
) Toises masonry, 110	664	50	332 00
) Laying 35,000 bricks... ..			
) Cutting eight caps and sills.....	13	50	6 50
osed wall—Copings, 102	120	50	60 00
ing a chimney	4	50	2 00
ing ice.....	36	50	18 00
ng small courses, 93 yards ..	159	50	79 50
iring cement floor and drain.....	11	50	5 50
ng chimney caps	12	50	6 00
ng three doors and prepared stone	50	50	25 00
ng and setting nine steps	30	50	15 00
ng bed, setting an engine	3	50	1 50
ing safe and cutting stone.....	30	50	15 00
ng a fountain	105	50	52 50
curb-stone, 65 feet	24	50	12 00
ing shed and yard.....	60	50	30 00
ng a basin with cement.....	12	50	6 00
g stone	27	50	13 50
ues of lime, 348	77	50	38 50
ng mortar	110	50	55 00
rying stone	792½	50	396 25
eling snow ..	84	50	42 00
ng ice.....	64	50	32 00
ing in blacksmiths' shop	18	50	8 00
g lumber	76	50	38 00
ing Macadam stone in road	20	50	10 00
ing in the yard.....	83½	50	41 75
ing Macadam stone	971½	50	485 75
Total	7,662	.....	\$3,831 00

JOS. DESAUTELS,
Instructor.

MASONS' AND STONE-CUTTERS' DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT showing Cost of Tools received, from the 1st January, 1877, to 30th June, 1877, inclusively.

Description.	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Chisels.....	120	.....	38 63
Beedane.....	1	.....	0 89
Mass pramoners.....	24	.....	66 00
Drore chisels.....	3	.....	3 77
Clay picks.....	6	.....	8 10
Small hammers.....	7	.....	2 06
Crow-bars.....	6	.....	7 74
Grindstones..... lbs..	279	0 01½	3 49
Hoes.....	2	0 58½	1 17
Scrubbing.....	2	0 16½	0 33
Wooden shovels.....	1	0 20	0 20
Whitewash brushes..... doz.	1	3 50	3 50
Brooms..... "	1½	2 70	4 00
Total.....			\$139 68

JOS. DESAUTELS,
Instructor.

STATEMENT showing Material used by the Masons' Department, from the 1st January, 1877, to the 30th June, 1877, inclusively.

Description.	Quantity.	Rate.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Lime..... Barriques..	260	1 50	390 00
Wood..... Cords.....	47½	4 50	214 68
Blasting powder..... Lbs.	77	0 20	15 40
Lead..... Lbs.	72	0 06	4 32
Sand..... Loads.....	157	0 25	39 25
Total.....			\$663 85

JOS. DESAUTELS,
Instructor.

STATEMENT of Goods made and sold by the Masons' Department, from the 1st of January, 1877, to the 30th June, 1877, inclusively.

Description.	Rate.	Value.	
	\$ cts.	\$	cts.
2 tomb stones	6 50	13	00
6 chimney caps.....	2 00	12	00
38 bariques lime	1 50	132	00
31 toises Macadam stone.....	3 20	99	20
Total		\$256	20

JOS. DESAUTELS,
Instructor.

RECAPITULATION.

Description.	Days.	Value of Labour.	Value of Material.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Public Works.....	5,589	2,794 50	433 85	3,228 35
Institution.....	1,843	921 50	140 00	1,061 50
Outside work.....	230	165 00	90 00	255 00
Total	\$7,662	3,881 00	663 85	4,544 85

JOS. DESAUTELS,
Instructor.

TOTAL Number of Days Work done by the Mason Department, from the 1st January, 1877, to the 30th June, 1877, inclusively.

Description.	Days.	Value of Labour.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Stone-cutters and masons and labourers	5,396	0 50	
Quarry.....	756	0 50	
Lime kiln	112	0 50	
Stone-breakers	971 1/2	0 50	
Sundry works	426 1/2	0 50	
Total.....	7,662		\$3,831 00

JOS. DESAUTELS,
Instructor.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTLARY,
30th June, 1877.

BAKERY SHOP in Account with St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for Half-year ending 30th June, 1877.

Dr.	Rate.	Amount.	Cr.	Rate.	Amount.
To 233 barrels of flour.....	\$ 6 50	1,514 50	By 63,960 lbs. bread.....	\$ 0 3½	2,238 60
100 gallons yeast.....	0 25	25 00	Flour barrels.....	.....	1 15
55½ bushels potatoes.....	0 50	27 75			
13 cords tamarac.	4 75	61 75			
6½ bushels salt.....	0 50	3 25			
508 days' labour.....	0 50	254 00			
Balance.....	.....	353 50			
Total.....	.....	2,239 75	Balance.....	.....	353 50

JEAN VAUDY.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY,
30th June, 1877.

REVENUE.

The Dominion of Canada in Account with the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1877.

1877.	DR.	\$ cts.	1877.	CR.	\$ cts.
Feb. 1...	To Bank Draft in favour of the Honourable the Receiver General.....	350 31	June 30...	By Blacksmiths.....	25 38
March 1...	do do do do do do	276 97		Bakery.....	1 15
April 2...	do do do do do do	380 72		Bricks.....	484 50
May 2...	do do do do do do	185 75		Carpenters.....	122 46
June 2...	do do do do do do	358 33		Convicts' labour.....	69 34
July 3...	do do do do do do	321 32		Farm.....	118 17
				Fines.....	6 00
				Lime.....	102 32
				Rations.....	21 84
				Rent.....	175 60
				Library.....	1 60
				Shoe shop.....	383 88
				Tailors' shop.....	82 19
				Tinsmiths.....	70 17
				Stone-cutters.....	71 82
				Stewards' department.....	15 13
				Store.....	19 60
				Visitors' fund.....	59 25
				Printing.....	43 00
	Total.....	\$1,873 40		Total..	\$1,873 40

EXPENDITURE.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA in Account with the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for Half-year ending 30th June, 1877.

1877.	Dr.	\$ cts.	1877.	Cr.	\$ cts.
June 30...	To Armoury.....	35 45	Jan. 1...	By Balance on hand.....	271 58
	Blacksmiths' shop.....	395 87	do 1...	Officers' pay-list, December, 1876.....	2,309 92
	Bakery.....	0 80	do 18...	Warrant to pay December, 1876, account.....	2,785 92

Convict travelling allowance	240 00	March 2...	Officers' pay-list, February, 1877.....	2,631 18
Escaped convicts	32 00	do 8...	Demand to refund disbursements, February, 1877.....	45 62
Furniture.....	51 80	do 15...	do to pay February, 1877, account.....	3,529 27
Farm	2,525 74	April 2...	Officers' pay-list, March, 1877.....	2,563 38
Freight and cartage.....	129 43	do 12...	Demand to pay March, 1877, account.....	2,113 25
Fuel.....	19 70	do 12...	do to refund disbursements, March, 1877.....	148 20
Laundry.....	19 40	May 1...	Officers' pay-list, April, 1877.....	2,622 78
Light.....	698 61	do 16...	Warrant to pay April, 1877, account	906 05
Library.....	64 56	do 16...	do to refund disbursements, April, 1877..	117 51
Leather	764 06	do 18...	do do salary for December, 1876.....	200 00
Medicine and medical comfort.....	118 33	June 1...	Officers' pay-list, May, 1877	2,593 62
Maintenance.....	44 31	do 11...	Warrant to refund disbursements, May, 1877.....	111 00
Prison buildings	89 26	do 18...	do to pay May, 1877, account.....	1,824 59
Postage and telegrams	9 11			
Printing and advertising	201 22			
Quarry	81 32			
Rent	25 00			
Rations.....	5,148 96			
Shoe shop.....	166 59			
School and school books	5 80			
Salaries	15,504 11			
Stewards' departments.....	67 73			
Tailors' shop	43 42			
Travelling expenses.....	55 03			
Tobacco.....	93 60			
Tools	78 41			
Tinsmiths' shop.....	159 92			
Valuation	66 66			
	\$28,761 32			
	460 45			
	\$29,221 77			
June 30... To Bank draft in favor of the Honorable Receiver				
General for balance of Contingent Fund on				
hand this day.....				

ELZEAR DAGNEAULT,
Accountant.

St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, P.Q.,
30th June, 1877.

DEBTS owing to the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, Half-year ending 30th June, 1877.

	\$	cts.
Good debts.....	770	04
Doubtful debts.....	163	45
	\$933	49
Paid since.....	295	14
Good and doubtful debts.....	\$638	35

CLAIMS against the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary as on 30th June, 1877.

	\$	cts.
30th June, 1877.....	7,171	12
Less—in amount subsequently paid.....	2,828	67
Total.....	\$4,342	45

ELZEAR DAGNEAULT,
Accountant.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY,
30th June, 1877.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Revenue of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for Six months ending 30th June, 1876 and 1877.

	1876.	1877.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Blacksmiths.....	76 72	25 38
Bakery.....	27 15	1 15
Bricks.....	2 40	484 50
Carpenters.....	64 56	122 46
Convicts' labour.....	4 23	69 34
Farm.....	148 23	118 17
Fines.....	52 00	6 00
Lime.....		102 32
Rations.....	19 65	21 84
Rents.....	194 76	175 60
Library.....		1 60
Shoe shop.....	233 46	383 88
Tailors' shop.....	20 08	82 19
Tinsmiths.....		70 17
Stonecutters.....	3 27	71 82
Steward's department.....	1 00	15 13
Stove.....		19 60
Visitor's fund.....	119 79	59 25
Printing and advertising.....		43 00
Salary refunded.....	29 10	
Organization.....	0 73	
Total.....	\$997 13	1,873 40

**ARATIVE Statement of Expenditure of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for
Half-years ending 30th June, 1876 and 1877.**

	1876.	1877.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
ry.....	38 95	35 45
miths.....	641 02	395 87
sts' travelling allowance.....	366 00	240 00
l, Roman Catholic.....	74 55	14 19
Protestant.....	4 90	36 83
sts' clothing.....	1,885 11	1,384 47
nters.....	201 73	389 63
ure.....	396 47	51 80
.....	2,632 98	2,525 74
it and cartage.....	63 87	129 43
.....	2,199 33	19 70
ty.....	2,731 65	.....
ry.....	31 30	19 40
.....	474 05	698 61
re and medical comfort.....	140 59	118 33
ge.....	47 62	9 11
buildings.....	307 21	89 26
ng.....	695 74	201 22
is.....	6,372 38	5,148 96
l and school books.....	20 56	5 80
.....	14,119 07	15,504 11
lling expenses.....	153 25	55 03
s.....	19 17	43 42
.....	147 58	78 41
co.....	259 28	93 60
yard.....	362 50	.....
y.....	160 15	64 56
hop.....	31 03	166 59
rd's department.....	167 64	67 73
tion.....	66 66	66 66
.....	29 82	0 80
yance of convicts.....	58 81	.....
ed convicts.....	52 50	32 00
.....	14 92	81 32
nance.....	379 74	44 31
.....	54 00	25 00
nery.....	5 63	.....
or.....	.....	764 06
er.....	.....	159 92
	\$35,407 76	28,761 32

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Earnings of Convicts in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the Half-years ending 30th June, 1876 and 1877.

	1876.			1877.		
	Days.	Rate.	Total.	Days.	Rate.	Total.
		cts.	\$ cts.		cts.	\$ cts.
Accountant's office.....	288	75	216 00	139	75	102 75
Blacksmiths.....	1,246	50	623 00	1,195	50	597 50
Brickyard.....	1,179½	50	589 75	1,663	50	831 50
Bakery.....	414	40	165 60	508	50	254 00
Carpenters.....	3,167½	50	1,583 75	3,174½	50	1,587 25
Drying-room.....	142	50	71 00	144	50	72 00
Farm.....	1,685	40	674 00	2,189	50	1,094 50
Chapel and Protestant library...	180	50	90 00	181	50	90 50
Chapel and R. Catholic library..	180	50	90 00	171	50	85 50
Hospital patients.....	182½	50	91 25	460	50	230 00
Hospital orderlies.....	365	50	182 50	280	50	140 00
Lime kiln.....	248	50	124 00	354	50	177 00
Shoe shop.....	1,608	50	804 38	1,657	50	838 75
Store.....	139	75	104 25	159	50	79 50
Stone-cutters and masons labour	2,960½	50	1,480 25	6,108	50	3,054 00
Quarry.....	833½	50	416 75	1,859	50	929 50
Wing.....	180	50	90 00	1,140	50	570 00
Wash-room.....	242	75	181 50	732	50	366 00
Centre ward.....				565	50	282 50
Stewards' department.....	1,260	50	630 00	2,392	50	1,196 00
Stone-breakers and wood-yard...	1,737	50	868 50	3,974	40	1,589 60
Plumbers.....	196	50	98 00	549½	50	274 75
Tailors' shop.....	2,285	50	1,142 50	2,157	50	1,078 50
			\$10,316 98			\$15,521 60

GENERAL SUMMARY of the Value of Labour performed in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, during the Half-year ending 30th June, 1877.

	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
		cts.	\$ cts.
Accountant's office.....	139	75	102 75
Blacksmiths.....	1,195	50	597 50
Brickyard.....	1,668	50	831 50
Bakery.....	508	50	254 00
Carpenters.....	3,174½	50	1,587 25
Drying-room.....	144	50	72 00
Farm.....	2,189	50	1,094 50
Chapel and Protestant library.....	181	50	90 50
Chapel and Roman Catholic library.....	171	50	85 50
Hospital patients.....	460	50	230 00
Hospital orderlies.....	280	50	140 00
Lime kiln.....	354	50	177 00
Shoe shop.....	1,657	50	838 75
Store.....	159	50	79 50
Stone-cutters and masons' labour.....	6,108	50	3,054 00
Quarry.....	1,859	50	929 50
Wing.....	1,140	50	570 00
Wash-room.....	732	50	366 00
Centre-ward.....	565	50	282 50
Stewards' department.....	2,392	50	1,196 00
Stone-breakers and wood-yard.....	3,974	40	1,589 60
Plumbers.....	549½	50	274 75
Tailors' shop.....	2,157	50	1,078 50
Total.....			\$15,521 60

GENERAL SUMMARY of the Value of Labour performed in and Material furnished by the several Departments of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for Half year ending 30th June, 1877.

12-74

Departments.	Custom.		Public Works.		Penitentiary.		Total Amount.
	Labour.		Labour.		Labour.		
	Material.	\$ cts.	Material.	\$ cts.	Material.	\$ cts.	
Shoe shop.....	294 41	134 15	.....	.....	609 73	339 37	1,377 86
Carpenters'.....	97 23	55 55	437 17	421 80	1,297 80	1,100 45	3,409 99
Plumbers' and tinsmiths'	81 23	17 10	61 61	63 85	306 93	190 75	721 47
Tailors'.....	46 25	44 27	.....	.....	1,032 25	2,133 60	3,258 37
Blacksmiths'	7 53	22 78	31 06	135 46	310 01	1,218 93	1,725 77
Farm .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,525 74	2,492 50	5,018 24
Bakery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,607 50	254 00	1,861 50
Brick yard.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,245 25	831 50	2,076 75
Mason and stone cutters'	90 00	165 00	433 85	2,794 50	921 50	140 00	4,544 85
	\$616 64	498 85	963 69	3,415 61	5,856 71	8,701 10	23,992 60

RETURN of Unproductive Labour in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary during the First Six Months of 1877, showing the Number of Convicts employed in each Department on the 30th June, 1877, and the Number of Days' Work during the Six Months.

Department.	Men.	Day.
Accountant's office	1	139
Blacksmiths	8	1,195
Brick-yard	10	1,668
Bakery	4	508
Carpenters	20	3,174
Drying-room	2	144
Farm	14	2,189
Chapel and Protestant Library	1	181
do Roman Catholic Library	1	171
Hospital patients	2	400
do orderlies	2	280
Lime-kiln	3	354
Shoe-shop	12	1,657
Store	1	159
Stone-cutters, masons and labourers	40	6,108
Quarry	12	1,859
Wing	7	1,140
Wash-room	5	732
Centre ward	4	565
Steward's department	16	2,392
Stone-breakers and wood-yard	26	3,974
Plumbers	4	549
Tailors' shop	12	2,157
	207	31,756

**STATEMENT showing the Cost of Maintenance of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary,
for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1877:**

			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Expenditure as per half-year ending 30th June, 1877.....				29,221 77
By Blacksmiths.....			25 38	
Bakery.....			1 15	
Bricks.....			484 50	
Carpenters.....			122 46	
Convicts.....			69 34	
Farm.....			118 17	
Fines.....			6 00	
Lime.....			102 32	
Rations.....			21 84	
Rent.....			175 60	
Library.....			1 60	
Shoe-shop.....			383 88	
Tailors' shop.....			82 19	
Tinsmiths.....			70 17	
Stone-cutters.....			71 82	
Steward's department.....			15 13	
Store.....			19 60	
Visitors' fund.....			59 25	
				1,830 40
Expenditure for maintenance				\$27,391 37
	Day.	Rate.		
Accountant's office	139	75 cts.	102 75	
Blacksmiths	1,195	50 "	597 50	
Brick-yard	1,663	50 "	831 50	
Bakery.....	508	50 "	254 00	
Carpenters.....	3,174½	50 "	1,587 25	
Drying-room.....	144	50 "	72 00	
Farm	2,189	50 "	1,094 50	
Chapel and Protestant Library.....	181	50 "	90 50	
do Catholic Library	171	50 "	85 50	
Hospital patients.....	460	50 "	230 00	
do orderlies.....	280	50 "	140 00	
Lime kiln	354	50 "	177 00	
Shoe-shop	1,657	50 "	828 75	
Store	159	50 "	79 50	
Stone-cutting and masons' labour ..	6,108	50 "	3,054 00	
Quarry	1,859	50 "	929 50	
Wing	1,140	50 "	570 00	
Wash-room.. ..	732	50 "	366 00	
Centre ward	565	50 "	282 50	
Steward's department.....	2,392	50 "	1,196 00	
Stone-breakers and wood-yard	3,974	40 "	1,589 60	
Plumbers'	549½	50 "	274 75	
Tailors' shop	2,157	50 "	1,078 50	
				15,521 60
				\$11,869 77

Average number of convicts during the last six months, 207.

Average cost of each convict for maintenance, \$132.33.

Half-yearly cost of each convict, after deducting the value of labour, \$57.35.

ST. JOHN PENITENTIARY.

15 JULY 1877.

Enclosed I have the honour to submit this my semi-annual Report from 1st January to 30th June 1877, with statement of this Institution during that time.

The daily average number of prisoners has been slightly increased, and though the number now in the Penitentiary is about the same as on the 1st of January last.

The conduct of the prisoners has been very good except in a few instances; the number of prisoners during the past six months has been large, and mostly composed of criminal prisoners, many of whom are the worst characters and from the worst part of the city of St. John, sent here for drunkenness and vagrancy.

During the winter, it was difficult to find employment for them; but since the middle of March last, I have found work for all. I keep all the criminal prisoners that I consider not prudent to send out on the farm and not at any other work, in the yard, at carpentering.

The staff of officers have been, without exception, very vigilant and attentive, and discipline has been rightly maintained as far as it is possible, considering there are from 50 to 75 prisoners in one room on the top of the block.

I have kept a gang farming since the 1st of April; they have planted a large lot of potatoes, corn, oats, &c., all of which now look very promising; there are between 10 and 12 acres under cultivation.

At the great fire in St. John on the 29th June last, this Institution lost about \$2,250 worth of property, viz: \$1,625 worth of stock, and \$625 of furniture, including the safe; all the books now in use were saved, thanks to the Accountant and Warehouse Clerk. The old books and all accounts, and papers of all descriptions were destroyed. The large surplus stock we had on hand in March last is gone. The pails are all sold except the small quantity destroyed in the fire. The surplus stock of brooms had been reduced before the fire, from 1,300 dozen to 484; we have a very large stock of tubs on hand, but since the fire the demand has been very large for them. I will resume tub-making about the 1st of August.

I have, in accordance with your suggestion, rented a room in the city from Joseph B. Hamlin; it is in the central part of the city, and very convenient. In accordance with your suggestion, I consulted with Mr. Scott, the Chief Architect of the Dominion, during his visit to St. John. He visited the Penitentiary, and advised me to keep the warehouse at the prison. I have had the old house at the north end of the prison finished, and it answers the purpose very well indeed.

The Accountant will attend the office in the city, and the Warehouse Clerk will remain at the prison, and have charge of the receipt and delivery of goods manufactured. The expenditure for the past six months has been \$14,609.82; maintenance \$11,984.14; manufactures \$2,645.68.

All the long-term prisoners are still in the shops employed in making brooms, pails, &c.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

CHARLES KETCHUM,
Warden.

To **JAMES G. MOYLAN, Esq.,**
Inspector of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT of Movement of Convicts and Common Prisoners at St. John Penitentiary from Midnight of the 31st of December, 1876, until Midnight of the 30th June, 1877.

Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining at midnight, 31st Dec., 1876—Convicts.....	69	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
do do do Common prisoners.....	.....	.....	.....	71	17	162
Admitted since up to midnight 30th June, 1877—Convicts	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
do do do Common prisoners.....	.....	.....	.....	145	25	170
Discharged.						
By expiration of sentence—Convicts.....	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
do do Common prisoners.....	.....	.....	.....	116	26	.....
Removal to Kingston Penitentiary—Convicts.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Executive clemency—Convict.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Death—Convict.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Order—St. John Police Magistrate—Common prisoners....	.....	.....	.....	25	2	181
Remaining at midnight, 30th June, 1877—Convicts.....	67	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
do do do Common prisoners.....	.....	.....	.....	75	14	160

CHAS. KETCHUM,
Warden.

SENTENCES of Prisoners in Prison, Midnight, 30th June, 1877.

Convicts.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Common Prisoners.	Male.	Female.	Total.
For life.....	3	1	4	For 2½ years, 2 com'ts	1	.....	1
24 years.....	1	.....	1	2 do do ..	2	.....	2
20 do	3	.....	3	18 months	2	.....	2
12 do	2	.....	.....	16 do ..	3	.....	3
9 do	1	.....	1	12 do	10	1	11
7 do	1	.....	1	8 do	1	.....	1
6 do	1	.....	1	7 do	1	.....	1
5 do	11	.....	11	6 do	18	7	25
4 do	7	.....	7	4 do	3	.....	3
3 do	16	2	18	3 do	5	1	6
2½ do	1	.....	1	2 do	28	5	33
2 do	20	1	21	1 do	1	.....	1
Total.....	67	4	71	Total..	75	14	89
				Grand Total.....	.....	.....	160

EDUCATION and Religious Profession of Prisoners in Prison, 30th June, 1877.

RELIGION.

Convicts.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Common Prisoners.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Roman Catholic.....	29	2	31	Roman Catholic.....	44	10	54
Episcopalian.....	16	1	17	Episcopalian.....	19	3	22
Presbyterian.....	6	.....	6	Presbyterian.....	2	.....	2
Baptist.....	10	1	11	Baptist.....	8	1	9
Methodist.....	6	.....	6	Methodist.....	2	.....	2
Total.....	67	4	71	Total.....	75	14	89

EDUCATION.

Convicts.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Common Prisoners.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Can read and write.....	40	1	41	Can read and write.....	47	5	52
Can read only.....	6	1	7	Can read only.....	6	5	11
Cannot read nor write.....	21	2	23	Cannot read nor write.....	22	4	26
Total.....	67	4	71	Total.....	75	14	89
				Grand Total.....	.....	.....	160

NATIONALITY of Prisoners in Prison, Midnight, 30th June, 1877.

Convicts.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Common Prisoners.	Male.	Female.	Total.
New Brunswick.....	39	4	43	New Brunswick.....	46	5	51
Nova Scotia.....	6	.....	6	Nova Scotia.....	1	2	3
Ireland.....	7	.....	7	Ireland.....	14	5	19
Ontario.....	2	.....	2	United States.....	4	1	5
United States.....	8	.....	8	England.....	7	1	8
Scotland.....	2	.....	2	Scotland.....	1	.....	1
England.....	1	.....	1	Brazil.....	1	.....	1
Italy.....	1	.....	1	P. E. Island.....	1	.....	1
P. E. Island.....	1	.....	1				
Total.....	67	4	71	Total.....	75	14	91
				Grand Total.....	.....	.....	160

OFFENCES of Prisoners in Prison to Midnight, 30th June, 1877.

Convicts.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Common Prisoners.	Male.	Female.	Total.
.....	3	1	4	Stealing.....	18	.....	18
laughter.....	2	.....	2	Larceny.....	4	1	5
.....	1	.....	1	Shop-breaking and stealing...	1	.....	1
try.....	1	.....	1	Drunk and vagrancy.....	4	.....	4
ry.....	4	1	5	Drunkenness.....	28	6	34
ay.....	12	.....	12	Vagrancy.....	10	7	17
ously burning.....	1	.....	1	Entering house and stealing...	1	.....	1
lt.....	1	.....	1	Entering shop and stealing....	2	.....	2
ay and setting fire to jail	1	.....	1	Breaking and entering..	1	.....	1
ry and larceny.....	1	.....	1	Abusive language..	1	.....	1
ng shop and stealing	1	.....	1	Fighting.....	1	.....	1
ls.....	1	.....	1	Obstructing Peace Officer in			
g fire to barn.....	1	.....	1	discharge of duty.....	1	.....	1
lg.....	4	1	5	Assault.....	3	.....	3
ry.....	2	.....	2				
ng and entering a house							
attempting a felony.....	1	.....	1				
nd assault..	1	.....	1				
lt and robbery.....	1	.....	1				
assault and wounding	1	.....	1				
ng, cutting and wound-							
.....	1	.....	1				
ng, entering and steal-							
.....	14	1	15				
ry and larceny....	2	.....	2				
ry and shop-breaking...	2	.....	2				
.....	2	.....	2				
ng forged bank note..	1	.....	1				
ry and receiving stolen							
ls.....	1	.....	1				
ng house and stealing...	2	.....	2				
-breaking and stealing..	1	.....	1				
ng and entering shop							
committing a felony....	1	.....	1				
ng a forged paper.....	1	.....	1				
Total.....	67	4	71	Total	75	14	89

MEMBERS admitted from Midnight, 31st December, 1876, to Midnight, 30th June, 1877.

Convicts.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Common Prisoners.	Male.	Female.	Total.
years.....	1	.....	1	For 1 month	7	.....	7
do	5	1	6	2 do	91	17	108
do	2	.....	2	3 do	17	1	18
				4 do	3	.....	3
				6 do	18	7	25
				7 do	1	.....	1
				12 do	5	.....	5
				16 do	1	.....	1
				18 do	2	.....	2
Total.....	8	1	9	Total	145	25	170
				Grand Total.....	.....	.....	179

OFFICIAL STAFF, St. John Penitentiary, 30th June, 1877.

Name.	Office.	Salary.	Age.	Date of Appointment.
		\$ cts.	Years.	
Charles Ketchum.....	Warden	1,400 00	55	31st October, 1874.
George L. Foster.....	Accountant	800 00	37	11th August, 1874.
John Baxter.....	Surgeon	600 00	41	4th September, 1873.
Rev. G. Schofield.....	Protestant Chaplain	400 00	64	1st August, 1865.
Rev. J. F. H. Michaud.....	Roman Catholic Chaplain	400 00	37	1st January, 1875.
George Keefe.	Chief Keeper, <i>pro tem</i>	500 00	54	1st December, 1861.
Dennis Burke.....	Store Keeper, &c.	700 00	30	19th October, 1874.
John R. Perrie.....	Keeper and Engineer.....	500 00	58	1st October, 1859.
Henry Godsoe	do	500 00	44	1st August, 1869.
William Hogan	do	500 00	37	1st January, 1869.
George Campbell... ..	Acting Keeper	450 00	60	18th June, 1867.
Robert Ferguson.....	Guard.....	450 00	57	14th February, 1870.
John Johnson.....	do	450 00	36	20th March, 1871.
Robert Earle	do	450 00	37	3rd October, 1872.
John Duff.....	do	450 00	31	1st April, 1873.
Samuel Barnes	do	450 00	40	1st June, 1874.
John O. Beatty	do	400 00	36	1st April, 1875.
Andrew D. Wilson.....	do	400 00	39	15th August, 1876.
John Keefe.....	Warehouse.....	450 00	22	25th March, 1876.
Catherine Keefe	Matron.....	250 00	47	1st June, 1865.
Mary McCarthy.....	Deputy Matron.....	180 00	33	do

CHARLES KETCHUM, *Warden*.

NUMBER and Description of Punishments for Half-year ending 30th June, 1877.

Description of Punishment.	Number.
Confined in dark cell on bread and water from twenty-four to seventy-two hours	78
do do do for ninety-six hours.....	3
Deprived of bed and light from one to six nights	49
do three nights and lost five days' remission.....	4
do do ten do	4
Deprived of light twenty-four nights.....	2
Got no dinner, except bread and water, for two days.....	3
do do three days	3
Solitary confinement on bread and water from three to six days	12
do for twenty days.....	1
Chastised with birch rod, twenty cuts	3
do do twelve do	8
Lost twenty days' remission, with dark cell from forty-eight to seventy-two hours.....	3
Deprived of bed and light three nights, with bread and water three days	13
Dark cell forty-eight hours; lost good conduct marks and ten days' remission ..	1
Deprived of bed and light two nights, and tobacco one week.....	1
do do four do and lost ten days' remission.....	1
Had ankle chains on twenty days, and lost all remission to date.....	1
Lost bed and light three nights, and had bread and water for dinner two days.....	5
do six do do six do	4
Confined in dark cell forty-eight hours, and lost five days' remission.....	2
Deprived of bed and light two nights do do	3
do do do and dinner one day	1
Dark cell seventy-two hours, and lost five days' remission.	1
Deprived of bed two nights, and bread and water for dinner two days	1
do three nights, and lost 2nd and 3rd good conduct marks, and ten days' remission	1
Lost bed and light five nights, and got bread and water for nine consecutive meals	1
do four do and lost five days' remission	1
Dark cell forty-eight hours, and lost ten days' remission.....	2
Has ankle chains on	1
Total number.....	213

DAILY Average Number of Prisoners during the Half-year ending midnight, 30th June, 1877.

Convicts.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Common Prisoners.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Daily average.....	68½	4½	72½	Daily average.....	70½	13	83½
Total daily average.....				156			

PUNISHMENTS awarded for Six Months ending 30th June, 1877.

Months.	Sick.	Dark Cell.	Solitary.
January	157	38	1
February.....	130	39	16
March	161	39	4
April.....	116	18	27
May	136	12	26
June.....	82	30	24
Grand Total.....	1,056		

PRISONERS, Convict and Common—Number of days employed during Half-year ending 30th June, 1877.

How Employed.	Days.
Pail making.....	3,111
Broom making.....	2,610
Maintenance.....	12,775
Stone breaking.....	546
Shoe making.	300
Making clothespins.....	85
do washboards ..	142
Sick and under punishment.....	1,056
Total	20,625

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

ST. JOHN, N.B., 1st July, 1877.

DEAR SIR,—Since my last Report, I have regularly attended to the duties of my office, except during a fortnight in the month of May, when I was laid aside by sickness.

The number of convicts under my pastoral care at present is 40, viz: 38 men and two women. And the number of short-time prisoners is 35, viz: 31 men and four women.

The library is in excellent order, under the superintendence of Mr. Burk, and the use of the books is much valued by the men. There is only one case of sickness, and it is not likely to prove fatal.

As my health is now quite restored, I hope still to be able efficiently and successfully to discharge the duties of my office. And my work is rendered the more encouraging to me, by the evident interest taken by the men in the religious services which I conduct.

The school is prospering under the hands of Mr. Burk, who is very diligent in his work.

I remain,
Very sincerely yours,

GEO. SCHOFIELD,
Protestant Chaplain.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

ST. JOHN, N.B., 4th July, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your inspection my semi-annual Report.

There are at present in the Provincial Penitentiary, 85 persons under my pastoral care; 73 males, and 12 females.

Nothing noteworthy has occurred since my last report. Religious exercises have been regularly given every Sunday, during which the prisoners, although the Chapel is far too small for the present number of worshippers, preserved good order and attention. Indeed, I am pleased to remark in several men, especially convicts, a sincere desire of corresponding with God's will, manifested to them by the various instructions they listen to. The Warden, very lately, called my attention to the fact, that the conduct of many among the Catholic convicts was irreproachable. It proves a great consolation for a pastor of souls when he sees that the Lord blesses his humble efforts in rescuing sinners from the abyss of perdition.

I beg to mention, that owing to the large increase of prisoners for the two last years, we want some prayer-books, and other instructive and religious books.

In concluding, I may state the school, taught by Mr. Burk, seems to be in a very progressive condition.

The Warden and the officers of the Penitentiary in general have exhibited towards me, in our frequent relations, great courtesy and affable dispositions.

I have the honour to be,
Your humble servant,

ANTOINE OUELLET,
Chaplain.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

100

SAINT JOHN PENITENTIARY,
4th July, 1877.

SIR,—The present number of prisoners is 18; four of whom are convicts; this number is very nearly the average since January. There are always three or four here little else than invalids; all behave well and generally do as well as they can. I have had no occasion to punish. Employment, as usual, prison-house work, cooking, washing, making and mending clothing, &c., &c., for themselves and male prisoners.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) CATHERINE KEEFE,
Matron.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

ST. JOHN PENITENTIARY,
July 5th, 1877.

SIR,—I beg leave to report for the information of the Inspector, the condition of the school under my charge, in this Institution.

Since my last report the number in attendance has increased a little, the Register now showing a total of 22.

Average daily attendance.....	22
Learning to read and write, 15 }	
Learning to write and cipher, 7 }	22
Religion—Roman Catholic, 10; Protestant, 12.....	22
Nationalities—England, 2; Ireland, 1; Prince Edward Island, 1; United States, 2; New Brunswick, 16.....	22

The conduct of those attending school has, with one or two exceptions, been most exemplary, and the desire to learn manifested by them is really praiseworthy. I have nothing further to add.

I remain, Sir,
Yours respectfully,

D. BURKE,
Teacher.

CHAS. KETCHUM, Esq.,
Warden, St. John Penitentiary.

A LIST of Manufactured Articles in Store at St. John Penitentiary, 1st July, 1877.

STOREKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT.

Articles.	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$
White lead	758 lbs.	0 09	68 22	
Brimstone.	36 do	0 06	2 16	
Broom wire	1,700 do	0 13	221 00	
Paint dryers	300 do	0 11	33 00	
Broom twine	418 do	0 39	163 02	
Whiting	575 do	0 01	5 75	
Lath yarn	161 do	0 09½	15 29	
Green paint	200 do	13 00	26 00	
Red do	200 do	7 80	15 60	
Spikes	200 do	0 03½	7 00	
Trunk nails	75 do	0 10	7 50	
Broom corn	45,677 do	0 05½	2,512 23	
14 oz. tacks	12 do	0 11	1 32	
Prussian blue	20 do	0 80	16 00	
Washing soda	150 do	0 02	3 00	
Paint oil	66½ galls.	0 60	39 90	
Brown varnish	116 do	0 85	98 60	
Black do	75 do	0 85	63 75	
Turpentine	153 do	0 70	107 10	
Pine logs	47,000 sup. feet.	11 50	540 50	
Spruce logs	10,000 do	9 00	90 00	
Birch	Half car load	39 00	19 50	
Cordwood	68 cords	5 50	374 00	
Coal	220 tons	3 95	869 00	
Tub staves (sawn)	3,000 tubs (to make)		300 00	
Pail do do	1,000 doz. pails		600 00	
Pine boards	6,000 sup. feet	20 00	120 00	
Other do	8,000 do	7 00	56 00	
Tub bails	38 doz.		5 00	
Quarter pail bails	40 do	0 20	8 00	
Broom handles	1,250 do	0 12	150 00	
Pail do	1,000 do		5 00	
Hoop iron, ½ inch.	31 cwt., at per lb.	0 07½	251 72	
do ¾ do	9 do do	0 07½	73 08	
do ¾ do	26 bundles of 56 lbs.		105 56	
do ¾ do galvanized.	41 bundles of 56 lbs.		166 46	
Brooms, No. 1	6 doz.	3 00	18 00	
do 2 ex. vel.	12 do	2 75	33 00	
do 2 do	1 do	2 50	2 50	
do 2 do	33 do	2 05	67 65	
do 3 do	11 do	2 00	22 00	
do 3 do	1 do	1 75	1 75	
do 3 do	5 do	1 45	7 25	
Pails	268½ do	1 60	429 60	
do qr.	59 do	1 00	59 00	
Nests of tubs	251 nests (6)	2 60	652 60	
do	85 do (3)	1 75	148 75	
Wash-tubs, No. 1	4	0 55	2 20	
do 2	39	0 50	19 50	
do 3	107	0 45	48 15	
do 4	265	0 40	106 00	
do 5	51	0 35	17 85	
do 6	429	0 30	128 70	
				\$8,904

D. BURKE,
Storekeeper.

A List of Manufactured Articles in Store at St. John Penitentiary, &c.—Continued.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

Articles.	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.	Total
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
corn-meal.....	429 lbs.	0 02	8 58	
barley.....	304 do	0 03½	10 64	
oat-meal	643 do	0 08	51 44	
oat-meal	347 do	0 02½	8 67	
oat-meal	159 do	0 03½	5 16	
fish	450 do	0 02½	12 37	
oil	95 galls.....	0 39	37 05	
				133 91
Total Storekeeper's Department.....				8,904 76
Grand Total.....				\$9,038 67

D. BURKE,
Steward.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY,
31st August, 1877.

SIR,—Herewith please find my General Report for the six months' ending June 30th, and which records the operations of this prison for the last half year of 1876-77.

Owing to the illness and subsequent death of Mr. Pope, no Protestant Chaplain's report accompanies this. With this exception, I think you will find the rest satisfactory. If anything be wanting I shall promptly attend to any instructions you may be pleased to give in relation thereto.

I also send by this mail (parcel post), three drawings of the prison and ground, by Mr. Cotton, which give a fair idea of the buildings and locality.

Hoping you will find the several reports and statistics sufficiently comprehensive,

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN FLINN,
Warden.

AS. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY,
1st July, 1877.

SIR,—In submitting to you this Report, which embraces the operations of the Penitentiary for the last six months, and which ends the fiscal year of 1876-77, it gives me great pleasure in being able to inform you that the working of the prison has been performed to my unqualified satisfaction.

The officers, one and all, are efficient, and have been thoroughly attentive to their respective duties.

The conduct of the prisoners, as a whole, has been very good, as may be seen by the comparatively light list of punishments inflicted; and, as it is, the main portion of these may be said to have been distributed among a clique of incorrigibles, who seem to monopolize the refractory element. However, even they are beginning to succumb, as they find that all they may expect from their insubordination are personal discomfort, loss of "rating" earnings, and remission.

Compared with that of the calendar year 1876, the daily average of prisoners for the last six months has been very large, being nearly seventy-five (75) against not quite sixty (60) as shown in the accompanying table. And I regret to add that very little in the way of paying industry has been available, to materially lighten this heavy burthen on the Government.

The Broom Department, which was once the source of considerable revenue, has, from various causes, ceased to be a paying business. What with general depression of trade and outside competition, we have been unable to hold our own in the market.

A like depression exists in the Shoe Department, as Yates & Co., the only city firm which gives us anything to do, have lately sent us very little work, and that at merely nominal prices. However, the transient custom and the work necessary for prison use, have kept a limited number of convicts profitably employed.

In consequence of the foregoing I have been enabled to put an unusually strong gang upon farm work, in which they have done good service, reclaiming a considerable space of ground, and putting it down in root crops, thereby greatly enhancing the value of the land, not only as regards its present yield, but also as to its future disposal.

I have to record the death of convicts John C. Douglas, who died in February, and of Joseph Yaco, who died in May of the present year.

Hoping that you will find the above, with accompanying sub-reports and table of statistics sufficiently comprehensive and satisfactory,

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN FLINN,
Warden.

JAS. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

ABSTRACT of Expenditure of Halifax Penitentiary, for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1877.

1877.	Dr.	\$ cts.	1877.	Cr.	\$ cts.
	To Balance, Dec. account...	795 94		By unexpended cash, 1st	
Jan ...	Outlay for this month...	1,425 54		January	112 71
Feb. ...	do	1,133 23	Jan 19	Warrant to refund	87 29
March ...	do	1,318 61	do 28	do Dec. accounts...	795 94
April ...	do	1,304 61	do 31	Pay list for January	801 78
May ...	do	1,476 98	Feb. 26	Warrant to refund	63 56
June ...	do	2,854 32	do 28	do Jan. accounts...	560 20
			do 28	Pay list for February	801 78
		\$10,309 23	Mar. 12	Warrant to refund	4 47
April 16	Refunds		do 12	do Feb. accounts...	326 98
July 4	do	106 73	do 31	Pay list for March	801 78
			April 16	Warrant to refund	12 63
			do 16	do March accounts...	511 20
			do 30	Pay list for April	801 78
			May 17	Warrant, April accounts	437 35
			do 28	do to refund.	65 48
			do 31	Pay list for May	801 78
			June 16	Warrant to refund	27 28
			do 16	do May accounts...	647 92
			do 30	Pay list for June	801 78
			July 13	Warrant, June accounts.	1,952 27
		\$10,415 96			\$10,415 96

JNO. F. COTTON,
Accountant.

STATEMENT of Revenue of Halifax Penitentiary, for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1877.

1877.	Dr.	\$ cts.	1877.	Cr.	\$ cts.
Feb. 6	To deposit per receipt	608	Jan. 1	By Balance	1,876 48
May 2	do	900	do 31	Sundries	413 42
April 4	do	1301	Feb. 28	do	132 13
May 3	do	1700	Mar. 31	do	262 62
June 2	do	127	April 30	do	716 40
July 4	do	274 01	May 31	do	381 10
	Received in Broom Department	1 15	June 30	do	323 91
	Received in Masons' Department	3 50		do	43 75
	Balances	1,555 82			
	Total	\$4,149 81		Total	\$4,149 81
			July 1	By Balance, Broom Department	1,265 27
				Balance, Shoe Department	284 85
				Balance, Blacksmiths' Department	5 70
					\$1,555 82

JNO. F. COTTON, Accountant.

**STATEMENT of Revenue derived from Broom Department of Halifax Penitentiary,
for the Six Months ended 30th June, 1877.**

1877.	DR.	\$ cts.	1877.	CR.	\$ cts.
Feb. 6	To Deposit	661 49	Jan. 1	By Balance	1,749 41
March 2	do	364 15	do 31	Sundries	364 07
April 3	do	389 20	Feb. 28	do	116 45
May 3	do	457 07	Mar. 31	do	100 50
June 2	do	117 10	April 30	do	544 30
July 4	do	186 20	May 31	do	290 60
	Reduction in Hamilton account	1 15	June 30	do	235 80
	Balance	1,265 27		do	40 50
		\$3,441 63			\$3,441 63
			July 1	By Balance	\$1,265 27

JOHN F. COTTON,
Accountant.

**STATEMENT of Revenue derived from Shoe Department of Halifax Penitentiary, for
the Six Months ended 30th June, 1877.**

1877.	DR.	\$ cts.	1877.	CR.	\$ cts.
Feb. 6	To deposits	100 65	Jan. 1	By Balance	86 60
March 2	do	14 25	do 31	Sundries	49 35
April 3	do	23 10	Feb. 28	do	14 90
May 3	do	30 05	Mar. 31	do	91 75
June 2	do	20 35	April 30	do	139 35
July 4	do	31 20	May 31	do	87 75
	Balance	284 85	June 30	do	31 50
		\$504 45		do	3 25
					\$504 45
			July 1	By Balance	\$284 85

JOHN F. COTTON,
Accountant.

ABSTRACT of Expenditure and Earnings of Broom and Shoe Departments in the
Halifax Penitentiary, for the Six Months ended 30th June, 1877.

BROOM DEPARTMENT.

1877.	Dr.	\$ cts.	1877.	Cr.	\$ cts.
Jan. 1	To Unpaid accounts	1,749 41	June 30	By deposit till date	2,175 21
do 1	Work, material, &c., per inventory.....	7,971 46	do 30	Material on hand	5,544 67
June 30	Cost of material till date	21 86	do 30	Work, manufactured articles	916 85
	Balance	447 82	do 30	Tools and plant	288 55
			do 30	Unpaid accounts.....	1,265 27
		\$10,190 55			\$10,190 55
			July 1	By Balance	\$447 82

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

1877.	Dr.	\$ cts.	1877.	Cr.	\$ cts.
Jan. 1	To Unpaid accounts.....	86 60	June 30	By deposit till date.....	219 60
do 1	Material and work, per inventory.....	213 72	do 30	Material and work on hand.....	126 96
June 30	Cost of material till date	482 20	do 30	Tools and plant.....	139 20
	Balance	196 09	do 30	Prison work	208 00
			do 30	Unpaid accounts.....	284 85
		\$978 61			\$978 61
			July 1	By Balance.....	\$196 09

JOHN F. COTTON,
Accountant.

STATEMENT showing Money Value of Unpaid Convict Labor in Halifax Peniten-
tiary, for the Six Months ended 30th June, 1877.

Description.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
		Cents.	\$ cts.
Carpenter Department.....	284	35	134 40
Blacksmith do	87	70	60 90
Tailor do	667	45	300 15
Mason do	131	30	39 30
Shoe do Prison work.....			208 00
Farm, stable, stone-breaking, wood-cutting, &c.....	3,451	40	1,380 40
Orderlies in cook-house, dining-hall, wash-house, &c.....	780	30	234 00
Gurrd-room and cleaning prison.....	468	30	140 40
Female prison.....	780	30	234 00
			\$2,731 55

OPERATIONS of Halifax Penitentiary for Fiscal Year 1876-77.

1877.	Dr.	\$ cts.	1876.	Cr.	\$ cts.
June 30.	To Salaries	9,621 28	July 19	By Cash.....	200 00
	Freight and duty.....	354 10	Aug. 26	Warrant, refund.....	48 92
	Discharged convicts' travelling expenses.....	87 00	Sept. 4	do July acc'ts.....	532 60
	Telegrams.....	11 66	do 11	do	200 00
	Gratuities.....	237 65	do 29	do Aug. acct's	478 38
	Peas.....	35 46	do 29	do	122 07
	Barley	39 25	Oct. 20	do refund	35 91
	Tobacco.....	121 54	do 20	do Sept. acc'ts.....	985 61
	Soap.....	95 28	Nov. 14	do refund	38 79
	Tea.....	38 80	do 14	do Oct. acc'ts	486 31
	Herrings.....	48 00	do 14	do	250 00
	Provisions	85 40	do 14	Broom dep't	2,070 80
	Broom department.....	2,868 45	do 14	do freight.....	163 80
	Carpenters' do	119 22	do 14	do insurance	22 75
	Stable and farm dep't.....	477 92	Dec. 30	Warrant, refund	49 01
	Miscellaneous.....	80 84	do 30	do Nov. acc'ts	1,195 06
	Clothing... ..	1,795 79		do special salaries.	175 00
	Axeheads	410 32	1877.		
	Beef and mutton.....	174 02	Jan. 19	Warrant, Dec. acc'ts.....	795 94
	Stationery.....	3 00	do 19	do refund	87 29
	Tin and zinc ware.....	69 50	Feb. 26	do do	63 56
	Light	180 00	do 28	do Jan. acc'ts	560 20
	Hospital.....	247 30	Mar. 12	do refund	4 47
	Postage.	9 09	do 12	do Feb. acc'ts	326 98
	Truckage.....	33 00	April 16	do refund	12 63
	Fuel	663 80	do 16	do March acc'ts....	511 20
	Masons' department.....	16 49	May 17	do April do	437 35
	Bread.....	1,363 72	do 28	do refund	65 48
	Shoe department	942 19	June 16	do do	27 28
	Codfish... ..	79 49	do 16	do May acc'ts	647 92
	Flour	26 30	July 13	do June do	1,952 27
	Catholic chapel.....	10 35		Amount of Pay-list	9,446 28
	Blacksmiths' department..	40 27			
	Oatmeal.....	62 50			
	Molasses	274 56			
	Officers' uniforms	266 40			
	Potatoes	163 25			
	Bedding	449 76			
	Advertising.....	26 00			
	Library	12 40			
	Stoves and fittings.....	43 75			
	Beans.....	7 35			
	Brushes and scrubbers....	2 28			
	School	8 80			
	Protestant chapel.....	14 96			
	Repairs.. ..	60 00			
	Refunds.	\$21,776 49			
1876.....	Sept. 29.....	\$44 14			
do	Nov. 29.....	66 52			
1877.....	April 16.....	7 00			
do	July 4.....	99 73			
		217 39			
		\$21,993 88			\$21,993 88

AVERAGE COST PER MAN PER DAY.

Gross Expenditure..... \$21,776 49
Less manufactures and maintenance of buildings.. 4,039 53

Daily mean average of 1876-7, $67 \times 365 = 24,455 \div 17,736 96 = 73c.$, nearly.

JNO. F. COTTON, *Accountant.*

Revised List of Officers of Halifax Penitentiary, together with ages, official rank, date and length of service, and present salaries.

Name.	Rank.	Date of Service.	Under Local Government.	Under Dominion Government.	Total Service.	Present Salaries.
John Flinn.....	43 Warden.....	July, 1875.....	.....	2 years	2 years.....	\$ 1,400
Ellen Flinn.....	36 Matron.....	July, 1875.....	.....	2 years	2 years.....	250
Henry Pope.....	88 Protestant Chaplain.....	Sept., 1855.....	11 years and 10 m'ths.....	10 years	21 years and 10 m'ths.....	400
Thos J. Daly.....	38 Catholic do	May, 1869.....	.....	8 years and 1 month.....	8 years and 1 month.....	400
R. S. Black.....	66 Surgeon.....	June, 1844.....	23 years and 1 month.....	10 years and 1 month.....	33 years and 1 month.....	500
John F. Cotton.....	53 Accountant, clerk and schoolmaster.	Sept., 1862.....	4 years and 10 m'ths.....	10 years and 1 month.....	14 years and 10 m'ths.....	800
Chas. Ross.....	42 Chief keeper and storekeeper	Nov., 1867.....	.....	9 years and 8 months.....	9 years and 8 months.....	600
Jas. Holloway.....	65 Trade instructor.....	Oct., 1861.....	5 years and 9 months.....	10 years and 8 m'ths.....	15 years and 9 m'ths.....	500
Chas. Miller.....	30 do	Mar., 1868.....	.....	9 years and 4 months.....	9 years and 4 months.....	500
John Downey.....	38 do	May, 1868.....	.....	9 years and 2 months.....	9 years and 2 months.....	500
H. N. Wright.....	38 do	Dec., 1871.....	.....	5 years and 1 month.....	5 years and 1 month.....	700
Wm. Fegan.....	43 do	May, 1876.....	.....	1 year and 2 months.....	1 year and 2 months.....	500
Martin Kennedy.....	44 Guard.....	Feb., 1869.....	.....	8 years and 5 months.....	8 years and 5 months.....	450
Saml. Corrigan.....	39 do	Sept., 1869.....	.....	7 years and 10 m'ths.....	7 years and 10 m'ths.....	450
Matt. Kerr.....	52 do	Oct., 1871.....	.....	5 years and 9 months.....	5 years and 9 months.....	450
Richd. Umlah.....	60 do	May, 1872.....	.....	5 years and 2 months.....	5 years and 2 months.....	450
Jas. McDougall.....	36 do	Jan., 1873.....	.....	4 years and 6 months.....	4 years and 6 months.....	450
John Curley.....	34 Messenger.....	May, 1871.....	.....	6 years and 2 months.....	6 years and 2 months.....	450

MOVEMENT of Convicts in Halifax Penitentiary

MONTHS.	RECEIVED FROM																
	Common Jails.		Lunatic Asylums		Courts Martial.		Other Peniten- tiaries.		Total.			Expiration or Remission of Sentence.		Pardon.		Sent to Lunatic Asylum.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
December.....																	
January.....														1			
February.....					1						1						
March.....	1										1			1			
April.....	1				1						2	3					
May	2										2						
June	1				3						4			1			

for the Six Months ended 30th June, 1877.

DISCHARGED BY													Remaining at Midnight on last day of Month.		
Suicide.		Death.		Escape.		Removal by order of Com. Officer.		Sent to other Peniten- tiaries.		Total.					
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
.....	73	5	78
.....	1	.....	1	72	5	77
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	72	5	77
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	70	5	75
.....	3	.....	3	69	5	74
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	70	5	75
.....	1	.....	1	73	5	78

STATEMENT of Prisoners received at Halifax Penitentiary during the Six Months ending 30th June, 1877.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Race.</i>				<i>Social Condition.</i>			
White	7	9	Single.....	4	9
Coloured.....	2	.....		Married	4	.....
				Widowed.....	1	.....
<i>Country.</i>				<i>Age.</i>			
Canada	3	9	From 20 to 30.....	7	9
England.....	2	.....		" 30 " 40.....	1	.....
Ireland.....	3	.....		" 60 " 70.....	1	.....
Wales	1	.....				
<i>Religion.</i>				<i>Crime.</i>			
Church of England.....	4	9	Drunk and insubordination.....	5	9
Roman Catholic.....	3	.....		Riot and shooting.....	1	.....
Methodist	1	.....		Bigamy	1	.....
Baptist.....	1	.....		Larceny	2	.....
<i>Education.</i>				<i>Length of Sentence.</i>			
Read and write, on admission	6	9	42 days.....	3	9
Read only.....	1	.....		672 "	2	.....
Neither read nor write	2	.....		2 years	1	.....
				2½ "	3	.....

NUMBER and Description of Punishments inflicted in the Halifax Penitentiary for the Six Months ended 30th June, 1877.

Description.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Admonished	1	2	.....	9	.....	.....	12
Suspension of privileges	2	.....	3	3	.....	2	10
Confined to cell.....	.....	1	1	2	3	.....	7
do with loss of privileges...	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	5
Dark cell, on bread and water	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	5
do with loss of stripes & remission.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Breaking stone.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
	6	7	5	18	3	3	42

REMISSION.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Number of days of remission earned by convicts during the six months ending 30th June, 1877.....	236	240½	237½	229½	256	286	1,486½

NUMBER of Prisoners employed in each Department, 30th June, 1877.

m-making Department.....	10	As prison orderlies and in wash-house	8
do	10	Farm, stone-breaking, wood-cutting, &c.....	36
enter do	2	In cell.....	3
ksmith do	1	Matron's Department.....	5
or do	3	Total	78

TURN showing Number of Days' Work in each Department for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1877.

m-making Department.....	1,082	Tailors' Department.....	667
do	973	Prison orderlies and in wash-house.....	1,248
enter do	284	Farm, stone-breaking, wood-cutting, &c.....	3,431
ksmith do	87	Matron's Department	780
ns' do	131	Total	8,683

TEMENT showing the daily average of Prisoners, Convicts and Military, in the Halifax Penitentiary, during the Years 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876; and for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1877.

		Convicts.	Military.	Total Daily Average.
.....	Daily average of 1872.....	31 ¹ / ₁₁	5 ⁷ / ₁₁	36 ¹ / ₁₁
.....	do 1873.....	31 ¹ / ₁₁	6 ¹ / ₁₁	38 ¹ / ₁₁
.....	do 1874.....	33 ¹ / ₁₁	4 ¹ / ₁₁	37 ¹ / ₁₁
.....	do 1875.....	41 ¹ / ₁₁	2 ¹ / ₁₁	44 ¹ / ₁₁
.....	do 1876.....	54 ¹ / ₁₁	5 ¹ / ₁₁	59 ¹ / ₁₁
.....	do half-year ending 30th June, 1877.....	70 ¹ / ₁₁	4 ¹ / ₁₁	74 ¹ / ₁₁

APPRAISEMENT of the Halifax Penitentiary, 30th June, 1877.

	\$	cts.
Main building, with enclosing walls.....	67,000	00
Land, 12 acres, at \$1,200.	14,400	00
Wharf, boat-house and boat	700	00
Bath-house	450	00
Cesspool.	225	00
Stable, piggery, barns and carriage-houses.	800	00
Value of crops and spare manure.....	254	00
Carpenter shop, wash-house and blacksmith shop... ..	500	00
Boundary fences.. ..	150	00
Total	\$84,479	00

(Signed) JNO. F. COTTON,
Accountant.

CHARLES ROSS,
Chief Keeper and Storekeeper.

ABSTRACT of Inventory of the Halifax Penitentiary, 30th June, 1877.

In Warden's Apartments.....	\$	145	25
Guardroom, including armoury.....		411	76
Male Prison.....		2,532	45
Female Prison.....		53	25
Tailor Shop.....		49	00
Hospital, including Medicines and Surgical Apparatus.....		143	00
Wash-house		10	00
Cook-house.....		62	54
Dining-room.....		66	50
School.....		40	00
Office		316	75
General Library.....		150	00
Protestant Chapel and Library.....		80	00
Catholic do		175	00
Masons Department		53	30
Carpenter's do		157	11
Blacksmith's do		134	99
Stable and Farm do		976	10
Shoe do		266	16
Broom do		6,750	07
Provisions, &c., in store.....		1,831	53
		14,404	76
Buildings, Offices and Grounds, per appraisement.....		84,479	00
		\$98,883	76

CHARLES ROSS,
Chief Keeper and Store Keeper.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY,
30th June, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report, concerning health of convicts from January 1st to date. During the above named period, the sanitary condition of the prison was satisfactory, no disease of an eudemic or epidemic character prevailed, and although two deaths have to be recorded, in neither case could the unfortunate result be attributed in any way to faulty hygienic condition of the prison or its surroundings.

The whole number prescribed for was ninety-eight, of these six only were transferred to hospital, and of the latter, two died. One of them, the convict John C. Douglas, who had been almost constantly upon the sick-list for years, on account of an emphyzematous condition of the lungs, was admitted on 11th January, and after prolonged suffering, died on the 2nd February. The other, Joseph Yasco (coloured), admitted 16th April, with Typhoid Pneumonia, and died 3rd May.

The following list exhibits the diseases treated, as well in the hospital as in the cells:—

Abscess.....	2	Eczema.....	1	Neuralgia	4
Amenorrhœa	2	Emphyzemia.....	1	Ophthalmia.....	4
Bronchitis.....	7	Ganglion	1	Otitis.....	2
Bubo	2	Gastritis	1	Pleurodynia	6
Catarrh.....	10	Gastrodynia.....	1	Peritonitis.....	1
Colic	4	Heart Disease.....	1	Pneumonia Typhoid....	1
Contusion.....	3	Hæmoptysis	2	Phthisis	3
Constipation	6	Hernia.....	4	Syphilis Secondary.....	1
Diarrhœa	6	Hæmorrhoids	4	Tonsilitis	7
Dyspepsia	9	Lumbago	1	Tumour.....	1

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,

R. S. BLACK, M.D., L.R.C.S.E.
Surgeon Halifax Penitentiary.

JAS. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

ST. MARY, HALIFAX, 30th June, 1877.

SIR,—I have to thank you for the promptness with which my request for the enlargement of the chapel has been met. The increased accommodation is most useful. Since my last report the conduct of the Catholic prisoners has been, in general, satisfactory. Their number has not increased.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

T. J. DALY.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY,
1st July, 1877.

SIR,—I beg to inform you that the pupils under my charge, for the last six months, have been very attentive to their studies, and have progressed accordingly. I may say that I have had no trouble with them arising from wilfulness or misconduct on their part: for which desirable state of things I am largely indebted to the kindness and support of the Warden and the chaplains.

There are at present twenty-two (22) on the school register, and these are in steady attendance. Of these:

Can read, write, and cipher.....	13
Can read only.....	6
Can neither read nor write.....	3
Total.....	22

Since 1st January I have attended to the issue of 954 changes of books from the General Library.

Hoping the above will be satisfactory, and with warmest gratitude for your personal kindness to me,

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN F. COTTON
Accountant, Clerk, and Schoolmaster.

JAS. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY,
July 1st, 1877.

SIR,—I beg to inform you that nothing worthy of special notice has transpired in my Department since I handed in my annual report for 1876.

The number of my charge (5) has neither increased nor diminished, and I am happy to say that they are generally better behaved than formerly.

They are all, more or less, engaged in useful work, connected with the prison.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

ELLEN FLINN,
Matron.

JAS. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY,

STONY MOUNTAIN, 24th September, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to state that in submitting a report of the proceedings in connection with the Manitoba Penitentiary, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1877, in accordance with your memorandum of instructions under date of September 7th, directing me in the matter, I find that this report bears a close resemblance in its record of events to my first annual report, written after the inauguration under my wardenship of the first and only penal institution in Manitoba and North-West Territories.

This six months history of work accomplished, is but a repetition on a larger scale of the story of my labours incidental to the time alluded to, and though in one way a past experience has considerably served me, yet so many new phases of affairs peculiar to the removal of an institution of this character, amidst circumstances native to this country, has rendered its management for the past half-year—(by presenting a series of events both unforeseen and difficult to meet) a period of marked anxiety to myself, and of extra solicitude on the part of all other officers under my control. And though the removal took place in the depth of winter, under the many obstacles attendant upon such an occasion, and the occupation of so isolated and remote a building, I have to congratulate myself on the total absence of any incident that might have tended to the unsuccessful completion of the undertaking.

On the 15th January last, I received instructions from the Department of Public Works, that the new Penitentiary was ready to be handed over, and on the 18th inst., acting as agent for this Department, I received over the building as directed. On the 31st of the same month, I practically took possession of the prison. For a detailed account of the transport of convicts from the Stone Fort to this place and the first occupation of the Penitentiary at Stony Mountain, I would refer you to my communication of 1st February last in which full particulars were given. The embodying of these details here is hardly permissible, the narrow limits of such a report as this forbidding their introduction.

My first duty after occupation, subsequent to the disposal of matters purely in connection with the safety of the convicts, was to direct the store-keeper to receive into his keeping all articles under the head of furnishing the property of the Prison, in whose charge they remained until released upon my own requisition instructing certain officers in charge of various departments throughout the buildings to receive them over for the special purposes. Inventory boards stating in full all articles furnished and in use, were provided, and hung up in each room; those are checked over weekly and reported upon directly to myself by the officers responsible, so that any loss or damage can at once be checked or detected.

I found it also necessary on my arrival here to alter to some extent the instructions to officers to meet the many contingencies arising out of the occupation of so large a building; everything being on an increased scale and no corresponding increase on the number of the staff, it demanded a greater degree of particularising to maintain a thorough system of discipline and order, so much had to be done in the way of necessary work upon which it was impossible to concentrate the whole available force, the nature of employment calling for the services of but few hands at any one spot, and the whole the while demanding a speedy completion, that dependence upon the regulations that previously obtained, would have proved unwise. To this end I issued boards of orders fully explaining the duties of officers severally, and had such posted for their guidance.

From the date of occupation up to the present time all convict labour has been mainly devoted to the cleaning of premises, &c., and completion of unfinished work within and about the Prison, which, together with the work upon the new farm and garden, has taxed our capacity in this regard to its fullest extent.

One of, if not the greatest source of anxiety in connection with the management of this institution, is the knowledge of the serious complications likely to ensue upon any possible accident by fire. The result of any calamity of this description cannot be over estimated. In event of loss or partial destruction of the Prison, the convicts could hardly fail to make good their escape, and if recaptured—their being no Prison in the Province other than this building for the safe keeping of so large a body of criminals, their detention would be a matter of the greatest difficulty, and to such an extent is the grave nature of this possibility felt, that on no occasion can I absent myself from the building without being beset by an anxiety that harasses me not a little. Towards the complete prevention of such a calamity, every possible precaution on my arrival here was at once taken. The fires throughout the building are cleaned monthly, and a certificate of such duty having been performed is handed in, in accordance with rules, by the chief guard. A visit of inspection is also made by the same official weekly, of dwelling occupied by officers outside the Prison, and a weekly fire drill by the staff and convicts has to be performed, so that all connected with the institution, should their services unfortunately be required, would at a moment's notice be ready to take the necessary steps, and severally perform their special duties without confusion. The water tanks upon the third story of the building are kept constantly filled, as are also the buckets provided for the purpose throughout the Prison.

Consequent upon instructions received from the Department in January last relative to the appointment of a medical man in place of Dr. Young, resigned, I made arrangements at an early date with Dr. Codd, of Winnipeg, whose bi-weekly visits to this institution in the prosecution of his professional duties, have been of a most satisfactory nature.

In regard to the permanent improvements which, notwithstanding the multiplicity of other demands upon the convict labour, the early disappearance of snow has permitted me to make, I would state that the prairie land broken up in the autumn, and to which reference was made in my last annual report, has been placed under cultivation. A separate plot has been set aside for, and cultivated as a kitchen garden, from which it is already most manifest a bountiful crop of vegetables will be taken, which though it must be regarded in the light of a rough experiment will not, I venture to hope, fail to be a highly remunerative one. The thirty acres of wheat and oats also, considering the limited amount of labour bestowed upon its cultivation, bears every promise of producing an average harvest.

In accordance with instructions, upon my application to the Department requesting the same, Mr. Pearce, D.L.S., made a survey of the Penitentiary reserve. This work was called for through the action of some of the neighbouring settlers claiming lands which proved, upon the completion of Mr. Pearce's survey, to be a part of the property actually belonging to the Government. The reserve is now laid out and staked in the usual way, which, until such time as the whole of it may be enclosed, will be sufficient impediment to prevent any further attempts at an encroachment.

The want of proper stable accommodation, work-shops, out-houses and suitable dwellings for the guards and their families, is a need greatly felt, the same being an actual necessity. All work in connection with these could easily be performed by the convicts themselves, the only extra assistance that would have to be procured would be the services of a competent mechanic to supervise the work of construction. This is a matter that I have already had occasion to allude to, and which would entail but a comparatively small outlay.

The bath-rooms and closets on the east side of building, upon which through previous communication you have already been informed, owing to there being no drain as yet constructed on that side of the prison, are useless. This is at present

source of considerable discomfort and annoyance, likely to be the more felt upon the advent of inclement winter weather, and an omission in the construction of the Penitentiary that calls for a speedy remedy. The heavy rains that visited us this spring flooded the basement, whilst the water in the well rose forty feet above its ordinary level. I would also state that, apparently owing to something defective in the foundations of the building, a heavy rain invariably renders the female cells uninhabitable through dampness. It gives me pleasure, however, to remark upon the generally creditable appearance of the building; finished, it presents an imposing exterior, enhanced to no small degree by the commanding situation of its location. The short experience of a portion only of last winter, scarcely permitted of a fair opportunity for thoroughly testing the efficiency of the present mode of heating, but I am disposed to think, that the system now in use is hardly calculated to meet the requirements of a rigorous winter, and would suggest the expediency of having the building provided with a furnace, and so heated either with hot air or steam, which in reducing the expenditure under the heading of fuel, would also materially lessen the chance now incurred of accident through fire.

I anticipate in the ensuing year constant employment for convict labour in the way of work of improvements alone, apart from the many demands upon their service incidental to the first occupation of an establishment of this description.

The great necessity that exists for the erection of a prison wall, is also a matter to which I beg to draw your careful consideration. The Penitentiary stands upon a small plateau of rising ground, elevated above the general prairie level some fifty feet, entirely unprotected by enclosure of any kind, adjacent to a public highway, and open on all sides to uninterrupted communication from passers by, entailing a degree of vigilance on the part of the guards on duty, that admits of no relaxation. There are many other very apparent reasons why there should be as little delay as possible in the completion of this important construction.

Referring to the conduct of convicts during the half year expired, I would remark, speaking generally, that in so far as a marked absence from any grave offence is concerned, their conduct has been most satisfactory. I find that under a system of the strictest discipline, that is compatible and possible with the common dictates of humanity, the temptation to offend on the part of the convict, not only seldom presents itself, but, if so, is rarely embraced, for the reason that the benefit arising out of a perfect obedience to prison rules is so thoroughly impressed upon their minds, and in time appreciated, that a motive for transgression hardly ever suggests itself. To instance the extent to which the knowledge of attention to prison regulations works to the convicts advantage, I may mention the fact of a visit recently paid by a Sioux Indian (an ex-convict) to his two brothers, now undergoing a term of punishment in this institution, who exhorted them in a most earnest manner to implicit obedience to rules, relating his own experience of the advantage so gained, as a case in point.

The school class that was organized last year, for the especial benefit of Indians, has proved eminently successful. A return of the progress of the convicts comprising this, is weekly rendered by the officer in charge of the class. The expiration of the terms of punishment in the case of Indian prisoners is not unfrequently looked upon by themselves with positive regret. They enter ignorant and superstitious, and easily moulded for good or bad. The routine of prison life, and the opportunities constantly thrust upon them for moral and intellectual improvement, is seldom lost, and they leave, what in their case is virtually an adult reformatory, radically changed for the better, in almost every particular.

I cannot close this report without bringing before your notice the officers comprising the staff of this institution, without whose intelligent assistance and zeal, and great readiness on all occasions to work for the desired end, with an appreciation of the urgency that exists for the maintenance of a rigid discipline, the difficulties that beset the ordinary fulfilment of a trust such as I occupy, would have been greatly exaggerated, and would draw your attention to the peculiar position which these officials occupy in regard to their isolation from any social centres, and the need that

exists for some means of lessening the monotony and tedium of their hours of leisure, and would suggest that a sum be placed at the disposal of the institution for the purchase of a library or some equally pleasant source of amusement.

I have to state that I have been visited as heretofore, by G. McMicken, Esq., the Assistant Receiver-General, for whose courtesy and kind offices on all occasions my thanks are due.

I cannot conclude without officially recognizing the timely advice extended to me by yourself at all seasons, and the kind manner in which my hands have been strengthened by your prompt interference in matters effecting the welfare of this institution, and can only regret that circumstances have prevented a personal inspection on your own part of the Manitoba Penitentiary; but have to trust that the occasion of such a visit is but temporarily delayed.

Herewith I enclose the usual returns, viz. :—

No. 1. Statistical Return of prisoners committed from 1st January to 30th June, 1877.

2. Return of movements of prisoners.
3. Return of offences committed.
4. Punishments inflicted.
5. Remission of sentence earned.
6. Return of unproductive labour at old prison.
7. Return of unproductive labour at new prison.
8. Surgeon's Return.
9. Return of farm and garden.
10. Return of shoe shop.
11. Statement of revenue.
12. Statement of expenditure.
13. Return of gratuity paid.
14. Return of officers.
15. Roman Catholic Chaplain's report.
16. Protestant Chaplain's report.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. T. BEDSON.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

No. 1.

ANNUAL Statistical Return of Prisoners committed to the Manitoba Penitentiary,
from 1st January to 30th June, 1877.

Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Race.</i>				<i>Education.</i>			
.....	5	.....	5	Read and write.....	5	.....	5
reed.....	1	.....	1	Neither read nor write.....	3	.....	3
.....	2	.....	2		8	.....	8
	8	.....	8	<i>Employment.</i>			
<i>Country.</i>				Labourers.....	3	.....	3
nd.....	2	.....	2	(arpenters.....	3	.....	3
d.....	1	.....	1	Cooks... ..	1	.....	1
nd.....	1	.....	1	School teachers.....	1	.....	1
la.....	3	.....	3		8	.....	8
i States.....	1	.....	1	<i>Crimes.</i>			
	8	.....	8	Felony.....	1	.....	1
<i>Religion.</i>				Forgery.....	1	.....	1
opalian	4	.....	4	Larceny.....	3	.....	3
n Catholic.....	3	.....	3	Shooting with intent.....	1	.....	1
yterian.....	1	.....	1	Courts martial.....	2	.....	2
	8	.....	8		8	.....	8
<i>Civil Condition.</i>				<i>Sentences.</i>			
nd.....	2	.....	2	2 years.....	6	.....	6
.....	6	.....	6	Courts martial.....	2	.....	2
	8	.....	8		8	.....	8

J. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

STONY MOUNTAIN,
24th September, 1877.

No. 2.

RETURN showing the Movements of Prisoners in the Manitoba Penitentiary, from 1st January to 30th June, 1877.

Distribution.	Prisoners.		Total.	Remarks.
	Male.	Female.		
Remaining 31st December, 1876.....	15	.....	15	
Admissions to 30th June, 1877.	8	3*	11	
	23	3*	26	Marked thus * are lunatics.
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	7	.....	7	
Remaining 30th June, 1877.....	16	3*	19	

J. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

STONY MOUNTAIN,
24th September, 1877.

No. 3.

RETURN showing different Offences committed by Convicts in the Manitoba Penitentiary, from 1st January to 30th June, 1877.

Months.	Insubordinate conduct.	Speaking to other convicts.	Attempting to escape.	Assaulting officers.	Disrespect to officers.	Making signs to other convicts.	Inattention at work.	Damaging property.	Pilfering.	Threatening officers.	Assaulting other convicts.	Petty offences.	Hesitating to obey an order.	Escaping.	Total of offences for each month.	Remarks.
January	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
February	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
March	1	.....	1	
April	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	
May	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	
June	2	.....	.....	2	
Total.....	1	.....	.....	5	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	15	

J. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

STONY MOUNTAIN,
24th September, 1877.

No. 4.

RETURN showing Summary of Punishments inflicted upon Convicts in the Manitoba Penitentiary, from 1st January to 30th June, 1877.

Date.	Admonished.	Reprimanded.	Deprived of Supper.	Bread and Water.	Reduction of Class.	Corporal Punishment.		Remarks.
						Lashes Awarded.	Lashes Inflicted.	
1877	33	1	1	1	3	4	4	

No. 5.

RETURN showing the number of days' remission of sentence earned by Convicts confined in Manitoba Penitentiary from 1st January to 30th June, 1877.

Year.	Number of days earned.	Remarks.
1st January to 30th June, 1877	54	

STONY MOUNTAIN,
September 24th, 1877.

J. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

No. 6.

RETURN showing Value of Unproductive Labour performed by Convicts in Manitoba Penitentiary, at Lower Fort Garry, from 1st January to 31st January, 1877.

Description of Labour.	Number of Days.	Rate per Day.	Total Amount.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Ward and hospital orderlies	62	0 50	31 00	
Steward's assistant	31	0 50	15 50	
Cutting and hauling wood	46	0 50	23 00	
Drawing water.	25	0 50	12 50	
Cooking and baking.	31	0 50	15 50	
Cleaning kitchen and officers' mess room.....	29	0 50	14 50	
do prison yard and officers' quarters.....	30	0 50	15 00	
do latrines	4	0 50	2 00	
Washing and repairing clothes and bedding.....	19	0 50	9 50	
Pulling down and removing lunatic asylum	39	0 50	19 50	
Cleaning and moving condemned stores	6	0 50	3 00	
Sorting and packing vegetables and cleaning root house.....	16	0 50	8 00	
Packing and loading stores for new penitentiary	36	0 50	18 00	
			\$187 00	

STONY MOUNTAIN,
24th September, 1877.

J. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

No. 7.

RETURN showing Value of Unproductive Labour performed by Convicts in Manitoba Penitentiary at Stony Mountain, from 1st February to 30th June, 1877.

Description of Labour.	Number of Days.	Rate per Day.	Total Amount.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Unpacking stores from Lower Fort Garry.....	24	0 50	12 00	
General cleaning of building.....	120	0 50	60 00	
Cleaning and polishing cell doors.....	40	0 50	20 00	
do lamps and stoves	70	0 50	35 00	
Building ice house and packing ice.....	36	0 50	18 00	
Pumping water	107	0 50	53 50	
Removing dirty water, &c., (sewer not available)	104	0 50	52 00	
Cutting and hauling wood.....	75	0 50	37 50	
Repairing and washing clothes and bedding.....	93	0 50	46 50	
do shoes.....	23	0 50	11 50	
Carpentering	39	0 50	19 50	
Painting.....	17	0 50	8 50	
Hauling stones and building wall.....	39	0 50	19 50	
Fencing and planting garden.....	220	0 50	110 00	
Hauling sand and gravel with ox and cart.....	18	1 00	18 00	
Steward's assistant.....	150	0 50	75 00	
Cooking and baking	110	0 50	55 00	
Ward and hospital orderlies.	240	0 50	120 00	
Cleaning kitchen, scullery and dining room ...	150	0 50	75 00	
do guards' quarters and chapels.....	150	0 50	75 00	
Cutting twenty-six boundary stones, at \$3.....			78 00	
do and laying sods.....	16	0 50	8 00	
Building ash pit.....	8	0 50	4 00	
Hauling rails and pickets and putting up the same on farm	30	0 50	15 00	
Ox, cart and prisoner	18	1 50	27 00	
Assisting surveyor	3	0 50	1 50	
Sweeping chimnies.....	6	0 50	3 00	
			\$1,058 00	

STONY MOUNTAIN,
September 24th, 1877.

J. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

No. 8.

RETURN of Cases Treated in Hospital of Manitoba Penitentiary, from 1st January 30th June, 1877.

Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remain
Congestion of kidney.....		1	1		
Hæmaturia		1	1		
Mania	1		1		
Total	1	2	3		

STONY MOUNTAIN,
24th September, 1877.

R. McDONALD, M.S.,
Surgeon.

No. 9.

ANCE SHEET showing Expenditure on and Produce from Farm and Garden of Manitoba Penitentiary, from 1st January to 30th June, 1877.

Expenditure.	Amount.	Produce.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
	\$ cts.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
ys' labour, at 50 cts.	110 00	Mustard and cress	31 ounches	0 05	1 55
ng hay-stack	5 00	Radishes.....	17 do	0 05	0 85
ng rails and pickets.	15 00	Lettuce	2 do	0 05	0 10
fence rails, 1,100 pickets...	194 00	Milk	28 gallons	0 40	11 20
ing pickets.....	4 00	Calf.....	1	5 00	5 00
hing and sowing 30 acres.	142 00				
.. ..	147 38				
ments.....	38 00				
lump carts.....	120 00				
ss	7 50	Balance			764 18
	\$782 88				\$782 88

J. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

STONY MOUNTAIN,
24th September, 1877.

No. 10.

MAKING DEPARTMENT of Manitoba Penitentiary, in account with the Dominion of Canada, from 1st January to 30th June, 1877.

Dr.	Amount.	Cr.	Amount.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
st of materials.....	16 10	By 11 pairs buffalo shoes.....	16 50
		Prison work.....	22 95
Balance to Cr.....	109 00	Private work.. ..	6 30
		Materials and tools on hand ..	79 35
	\$125 10		\$125 10

BOOTS AND SHOES REMAINING ON HAND, 30TH JUNE, 1877.

	\$ cts.
44 pairs Wellingtons, at \$3 00.....	132 00
39 do Blucher boots, at \$2.50.....	97 50
38 do Oxford shoes, at \$3.50.....	133 00
1 do Laced boots, at \$6.00.....	6 00
1 do Buffalo shoes, at \$1.50	1 50
Total	\$370 00

GEO. E. ADSHEAD,
Accountant.
J. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

STONY MOUNTAIN,
24th September, 1877.

No. 11.

STATEMENT of Revenue of Manitoba Penitentiary for the year ending 30th June

Dr.	Amount.	Cr.	A
	\$ cts.		
To deposit in Ontario bank to credit of the Hon. Receiver-General	381 00	By Shoe Shop, convict labour, &c.....	
Balance to Cr.....	36 70		
	\$417 70		4

No. 12.

ACCOUNT of Manitoba Penitentiary for the Year ending 30th June, 187

Dr.	\$ cts.	Cr.	
To Amount of vote for the year 1876-77, as per Estimates	21,750 00	By Rations.....	3
		Bedding and clothing.....	
		Furniture and utensils	1
		Freight and teaming.....	
		Printing and stationery	
		Medical attendance.....	
		Medical comforts	
		Officers' uniforms.....	
		Fuel and light.....	3
		Washing and cleaning.....	
		Paint and oil.....	
		Postage and telegrams ...	
		Forage.....	
		Stables.....	
		Farm and garden.....	
		Buildings.....	
		Rent	
		Storekeeper's office	
		Steward's office.....	
		Warden's office	
		Armoury	
		Catholic chapel.....	
		School	
		Blacksmith	
		Removal expenses..	1
		Released convicts' clothing and mileage allowance	
		Shoe shop	
		Salaries.....	6
		Miscellaneous.....	
		Grounds	
		Contingencies	
		Expenses of G. McMicken visiting	
		Balance	
	\$21,750 00		\$21

STONY MOUNTAIN,
24th September, 1877.

GEO. E. ADSHEAD,
Accountant
J. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

No. 13.

RETURN showing amount received from the Auditor-General, and paid to Guard Ryan as Gratuity for injury whilst on duty.

Dr.	\$ cts.	Or.	\$ cts
To Cheque from-Auditor General	\$100 00	By Paid John Ryan	\$100 00

GEO. E. ADSHEAD,
Accountant.

J. L. BEDSON,
Warden,

STONY MOUNTAIN,
24th September, 1877.

No. 14.

Return of Officers of Manitoba Penitentiary, Stony Mountain, 30th June, 1877.

Rank.	Name.	Age. Yrs.	Married.	Single.	Where Born.		Religion.	Date of Appointment.	Salary per Annum.	Conduct and Efficiency.
					Town.	Country.				
Warden.....	Samuel L. Bedson.....	35	M.	...	Betley.....	England.....	Church of England..	23rd May, 1871...	\$ 1,400 00	
Chief Guard.....	Michael W. Sheehan.....	43	.....	S.	London.....	do	Quaker.....	5th July, 1876...	600 00	
Accountant and Storekeeper	George E. Adshead.....	39	.....	S.	Macclesfield.	do	Church of England..	14th May, 1874...	540 00	
Steward.....	Montague Mann.....	35	M.	.....	Brentwood ..	do	do ..	29th Feb., 1875...	480 00	
Guard.....	Philip White.....	36	.....	S.	Glasgow.....	Scotland	Presbyterian.....	14th July, 1872...	480 00	
do	Davis Little.....	37	M.	.....	Marshfield....	England	Roman Catholic.....	8th June, 1875...	480 00	
do	Aneas D. McDonell.....	31	M.	.....	Pt. Fortune.	Canada	do	21st Sept., 1876..	480 00	
do	Michael Wagner.....	48	M.	.....	Minchin	Bavaria	do	26th Sept., 1876..	480 00	
do	Francis Dodd.....	55	M.	.....	Churnside ...	Scotland	Presbyterian.....	3rd Jan., 1877....	480 00	
Messenger	Samuel McCormick	25	.....	S.	London.....	Canada.....	Wesleyan	26th Sept., 1876..	240 00	

J. L. BEDSON,

Warden.

Stony Mountain,

24th September, 1877.

REPORT OF THE CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN OF THE PENITENTIARY OF MANITOBA, FROM THE 1ST JANUARY TO 30TH JUNE, 1877.

WINNIPEG, 25th September, 187.

SIR,—I am glad again to state in this report that, during that part of the year, I have been thoroughly satisfied with the conduct of the convicts under my pastoral charge, so for my different relations with the officers of the Penitentiary, who are always kind and polite to me, which, of course, renders my duties more easy. I must mention principally our good Warden, Mr. Bedson, whose sympathy to our work is so well known.

Since the convicts are in the new Penitentiary, at Stoney Mountain, I desire to express my gratification for the chapel put to our disposition.

In most respects the experience of one year is so like that of another as to supply scanty materials for a report. It is sufficient to state that I am very satisfied on all accounts of the management of the Penitentiary.

During my absence, since last spring, the religious duties were carried out by Reverend Father Baudin, who is contented as I am.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your very humble servant,

ALB. LACOMBE, Pt. O.M.I.,

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

*Catholic Chaplain of the
Penitentiary of Manitoba.*

REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, September 29th, 1877.

SIR,—I beg herewith to present my report as Protestant Chaplain for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

Since my appointment, which took place on the removal of the prisoners to the new Penitentiary, matters have gone on most satisfactorily. I have received the utmost kindness and hospitality at the hands of the Warden, and he has on all occasions afforded me every assistance and facility in his power in carrying out my duties.

The other officers have also shown me the utmost civility, and have always had the chapel and everything else in order at the proper time. The fact is, such perfect order prevails in every department, and every official knows so well his own duty, that things cannot fail to go on smoothly.

I have had regular services on Sundays, usually in the morning, except in two or three cases, when the weather and roads did not permit of my going. There are at present seventeen Protestant convicts who attend divine service. Their conduct during service is all that could be desired. They march in with all possible decorum, and reverently take their seats. When service commences they join in heartily in the responses and singing, and their attention during the sermon is most marked. The chapel is well arranged, its acoustic properties are good, and everything combines to make our services pleasant.

On Saturday evenings, and on Sunday after service, I often visit the convicts in their cells. I find those who can read supplied with Bibles, and it is intended, as soon as practicable, that tracts and other books on religious subjects be procured for distribution among them. I rejoice to state that some at least have professed to have experienced a change for the better in the state of their minds, and we can only trust and pray that God will bless our feeble efforts and do a *real* work among them.

I am, dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAML. P. MATHESON,

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries, Ottawa.

Protestant Chaplain.

REPORT
OF THE
MINISTER OF JUSTICE
AS TO
PENITENTIARIES IN CANADA

FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,

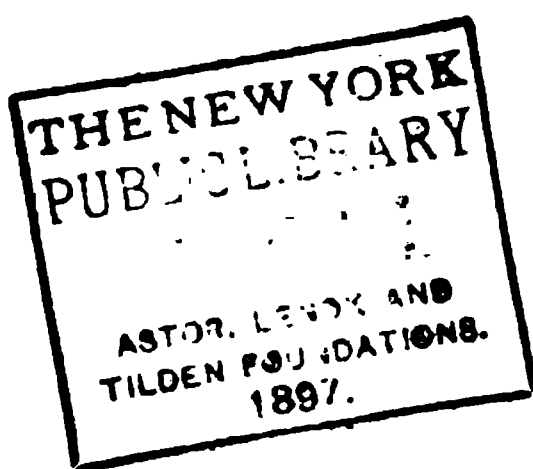
—1878.—

Printed by Order of Parliament.



OTTAWA :
PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET.
1879.

Rej. 2027



To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir John Douglas Sutherland Campbell (commonly called the Marquis of Lorne), one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, and Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor General of Canada and Vice-Admiral of the same.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

I have the honour to submit, herewith, for the information of Your Excellency, the Annual Report of the Inspector of Penitentiaries, together with copies of the annual reports of the officers of the Penitentiaries and financial and statistical tables and statements, being for the year ended 30th June, 1878.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

JAMES McDONALD,

Minister of Justice.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

OTTAWA, 5th March, 1878.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PENITENTIARIES
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA
FOR THE YEAR 1878.

To the Honourable

JAMES MACDONALD,

Minister of Justice.

SIR,—In accordance with the Act respecting Penitentiaries and Inspection thereof,—38 Vict., cap. 44.—I have the honour to place in your hands my fourth report upon the penitentiaries of the Dominion, under my control and supervision. I have further to submit, the reports of the officers of the penitentiaries, together with such financial and statistical statements as the books, ordered to be kept by them, supply.

It is very gratifying to me to be able to state that, in the several penitentiaries the disciplinary and financial administration has been carried out with results as favourable as the condition and circumstances of the institutions would permit.

You will be pleased to learn that the superior officers, especially the Wardens, Chaplains and Surgeons fulfilled their varied and responsible duties efficiently, faithfully and with an earnestness which bespoke the interest felt by them in their work.

It were proper to state, for your information, that the subordinate officers employed on the staff of each penitentiary, have given satisfaction to those placed in authority over them.

Only once during the course of the year, was it found necessary to hold an enquiry into the conduct of any officer for breach of rule or dereliction of duty. In this single instance the *employé* concerned was reported for alleged neglect which led to the escape of some convicts at Halifax.

When we take into account the instances of inhumanity and brutality, *pur et simple*, towards convicts ; of dishonesty, corruption and collusion with prisoners, on the part of officers, and other serious offences in connection with penal institutions elsewhere, that so frequently meet the public eye in the newspapers of the day, there is good reason to rejoice that no such reproaches can attach to the officers employed in the Dominion penitentiaries. So far as it is possible for me to judge, from the sources of information open to me, I affirm that, out of the whole number of officers

—about 180—in the six existing penitentiaries, few are to be found who are unworthy of the position which they hold, or who abuse the trust confided to them. I know none such, and I know no information from the proper officers—the Wardens—that any other than meritorious and competent men are retained in the penitentiary service.

The conduct of the convicts is reported by the Wardens to have been in general, good. It will be seen by the tables that some of the rules, particularly that which enjoins silence, have been frequently violated, but that the offences committed were not of a serious character. It is the experience of our own Wardens and other officers, as well as of those charged with the administration of penal institutions in Europe and the United States, wherein the strictest discipline is enforced, that it is almost an impossibility to exact a strict observance of the rule of silence where convicts are employed in associated labor during the day. To talk and commune among themselves whenever an opportunity offers, no matter what the penalty, is a temptation which few convicts can resist. It is human and natural. The limited number of officers on the staff of each penitentiary, precludes the possibility of that close surveillance which might diminish, but not wholly prevent, the frequent infraction of the rule of silence. On this subject the Warden of Kingston Penitentiary thus writes:—

“It is supposed that, under this system convicts work together in silence by day and occupy separate cells by night; but association without intercommunication involves a simple impossibility. The history of each criminal soon becomes as well known to his fellows under this system as when silence is never thought of.”

The R. C. Chaplain of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, referring also to this point in his excellent report, says:—

“I have said before, and I repeat it here, isolation through the silent system is impossible. This law exists only on paper. As long as you mix the convicts together they will converse. To ask an absolute silence and expose them at the same time to the temptation of conversing with each other, or to set them to work side by side, I consider is asking more than we have a right to ask; it is unnatural, and seems impossible to carry into effect.”

It is not to be inferred from those remarks that the Warden and Chaplain would abrogate the rule of silence. Far from it; they know too well its value. It underlies essentially prison discipline. Abolish or even relax the rule ever so little, and it were easy to conceive the result,—a babel of noise and confusion. The object which these officers desire to attain is, to show the difficulty amounting almost to an “impossibility” there is in maintaining silence. It consequently follows that some improvement in our system is necessary. In what should this consist? The Warden of Kingston Penitentiary, whose judgment, experience and practical turn of mind, should lend weight to his opinion,—asserts his belief “in the separate and individual system of prison management,” in pursuance of the Pennsylvania separate (not *solitary*) plan. In this view I concur. But Mr. Creighton realizes the difficulty adverted to in my last report, of adapting our penitentiaries so as to render them suitable for the introduction of the separate system. The continued financial depression excludes the expectation for the present time at least, that the Government will be in a position to remedy in a permanent and effectual manner the only serious defect in our system—want of isolation. Something, however, should be done, and something can be done, without any considerable additional outlay, to produce a deterrent effect upon that class of criminals in the penitentiaries, designated by the R. C. Chaplain of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, as “incorrigibles.” The pernicious influence of such characters cannot be exaggerated. Habituated themselves to a life of infamy, callous to every sentiment of morality and rectitude, they delight in relating their evil deeds and experience to others who may be mere tyros in the ways of wickedness and sin. It is not difficult to forecast the effect of such intercourse. Those who were, if possible to remove them from all contact with their bad companions, might become reformed and useful members of society, are led to have a morbid admiration for their more guilty associates, and to entertain the desire to rival if not to excel them in their

vicious exploits. It is, therefore, of paramount importance, in order to prevent the penitentiaries from being any longer nurseries of crime, and thereby to do much towards diminishing crime outside, to separate the hardened and habitual wrongdoers from the orderly and well disposed prisoners. How is this to be done? I pointed out the way in my two last reports. Let me, here, briefly refer to it again. Extensions are being built at St. Vincent de Paul. The enlargement of the new penitentiaries for the Maritime Provinces, in Manitoba and British Columbia, must be carried out immediately. In accordance with the plans of all these buildings, one wing could be set apart, having roomy and lightsome cells wherein those bad characters could be placed in separate confinement and then perform their allotted daily labour. When the convicts belonging to the Province of Quebec have been removed from Kingston Penitentiary, one of the wings of that institution could be altered for the same purpose. In this way, each penitentiary would include, as it were, a penal prison that would afford the Warden the means of checking the spread of corrupting and demoralizing influences. The very fact of there being such an adjunct to the penitentiary would have an excellent effect. The dread of separate confinement, for any length of time, in general would, no doubt, tend greatly to restrain the propensity to do wrong. By carrying into operation this proposed plan, the separate confinement, which every convict should undergo for a certain period after entering the penitentiary, can be more effectually and beneficially accomplished than at present. The advice and instructions of the Warden and Chaplains, it is certain, would produce a better and more lasting effect both on the new comers and the "hard cases," being administered at a time when thought and reflection have free and undisturbed current, rather than amid the distractions of association. Hence, fortified with the opinions of those who have given the subject prolonged and serious thought, superadded to my own convictions, I beg most earnestly to urge upon your attention the pre-eminent necessity of making some such provision for a system, limited though it be, of separate confinement as I have suggested.

Taking our penitentiaries as they are, and considering the great drawback just noticed, I reiterate the statement contained in last report, viz.:—"They continue to be administered very successfully and satisfactorily."

I would again ask leave to call attention to a great disadvantage under which the Inspector and the Wardens of the two principal penitentiaries labour. I refer to the fact of their being debarred the opportunity of visiting, from time to time, some of the penal institutions in the neighbouring States, which have attained celebrity on account of their superior management. To dwell upon the benefit that would accrue from a careful study of the systems in operation were needless. It is apparent, though we may fairly take credit that our penitentiaries are, on the whole, administered with a commendable degree of zeal and efficiency, still some improvements could, no doubt, be introduced from kindred institutions. There may be certain features in our system that could, perhaps, be adopted with advantage, in one or other of the State prisons; and, *a pari*, we might profitably copy in many respects from their plans of government. It is, I am informed, the custom of the officials appointed by the Government of each State to direct the administration of penal prisons to visit periodically other like institutions, outside the limits of their own jurisdiction, for the object above mentioned. Would it not be worth while to make the same experiment in Canada? The expense annually for this purpose would not be much when compared with the good results that may be reasonably expected to follow.

In this connection I feel called upon to express regret and surprise that the Dominion had no delegate at the great International Prison Congress, held at Stockholm early last fall. Is this the consequence of apathy or economy? In either case it does not appear creditable to Canada to have been unrepresented. The name of a certain gentleman was spoken of as having volunteered his services as Commissioner to the Congress without any expense to the country. Few, indeed, could have graced the mission so well by ability and personal character. At the same time, I hold that the object which should be had in view in sending a delegate to the

Congress would be better achieved by the appointment of an officer connected with penitentiary administration. It is evident he would bring to the accomplishment of the duty assigned to him more experience, and more practical knowledge than anyone not having had these advantages. Moreover, it may be properly inferred, that by reason of his relations with the subjects considered and discussed, on account of his position, he would be more likely to treasure up every noteworthy item of information for the benefit of the institutions which he had been commissioned to represent than any outsider. When other countries of far less importance than Canada, as to relations with the outside world, extent of territory or population, felt so deep an interest in the London and Stockholm Congresses as to send one or more Commissioners, I may be excused for having expressed surprise that we had no representative on either occasion, and for recommending the appointment of a delegate to the next International Congress.

The subject of the suppression of crime is one that engages considerable attention in every civilized country, and especially when taken in connection with the future of criminals. It must have been always a source of deep regret to all good people, that when once the sentence of a criminal is "worked out" his punishment has not been worked out at the same time. The real punishment of a criminal begins after he has been punished—an anomaly which certainly calls for reformation, and which is discreditable to a Christian country. A judge might be supposed to say to a criminal:—"The sentence of the court is that you be kept in penal servitude for ten years; that after that time you be held up to the abhorrence of all respectable members of society; that you be turned out of every employment you may obtain the moment when it is known what you have been; and because you have worked out your sentence and rendered justice to the law, and made atonement for the scandal you have given, therefore, you be hunted down as an impenitent sinner who has not made any atonement whatever." The logic of this justice is as difficult to comprehend as its heartless malignity and pride. There is the assumption that punishment once suffered entails its necessary continuance for ever. Now, in a Christian country it ought not to be accounted a *new* crime that a man has made atonement for an *old* one. To say that it ought to be is to subvert the Christian code, which makes repentance equivalent to innocence. We should hold, first, that the severe judge of a penitent can himself be no Christian at all; and we should hold, secondly, that for stupid cruelty and barbarity, such a judge ought to be accounted uncivilized. Moreover, what is the pursuit of these "just judges," and avengers, and pure angels, of the returned convict? It is this: that the returned convict is driven again into crime, because society will not give him honest work. It is of common occurrence that returned convicts, who were reformed and well-intentioned, have been compelled to commit crime so as to live. On whose shoulders lies the burden of the renewed crime? On the shoulders of those who, aping the justice of the heathen gods, eliminate charity from their justice. Such men are not Christians, and what is more, they are the enemies of the State in feeding its prisons with *their* victims.

I mention with pleasure the fact that a society has been formed at Toronto for the friendly surveillance of discharged prisoners from the common gaol and Central Prison, quite distinct from that police supervision which is often more cruel than was the prison. The idea may be a good one; for if, say, a hundred persons of known position and character in each Province, would combine to give employment to returned convicts, it is beyond question that not one convict in a thousand would be insensible to the generous aid. Then, after a lapse of a few years, let a testimonial be given from the employers, which the new-tried returned convict might keep; and let "society" discharge him from the debt to itself, and wipe out all memory of the past. This is not simply theorising, but speaking of a project which would be a boon both to society and to its offenders. As it is, I repeat, it is a miserable fact that many returned convicts are annually driven to new crimes by the extension of their punishment for all time. They cannot rid themselves of that incubus of the past, which not only weighs heavily on their peace, but which annihilates their hope of recovery. They are what they were and they will be what

they are, because society is too pure to forgive—that white virgin, society, being so distressingly immaculate, that the bare mention of past offence makes it shudder! We all know that the real philosophy of the malice is to be expressed in some such formula as this: that society, being interiorly rotten, must exteriorly wear a sensitive front; and that since sins are only vulgar when the criminal code has condemned them, propriety must show its breeding by cruelty. Apart from such sarcasm—which is not more bitter than just—we fall back on the strict merits of the condemned to say, they are entitled, religiously and naturally, to the best opportunities of recovery. There is an assumption, unhappily, and it has very good ground, that a returned convict has been spoiled by his punishment; that though his crime might have been spasmodic, and therefore pardonable, his penalty has made him a scoundrel. There may be good ground for this estimate. A prison, as a rule, is debasing and hardening, and its associations are by their very nature injurious. It is manifest that sublime charity lies at the root of all justice; and that a system of justice which excludes sublime charity is a system which is not just but unchristian.

Practically, cannot a society be started in each Province for the rescue of returned convicts? “Every man will become what you assume him to be,” may not be a maxim which will stand criticism; but that the majority of returned convicts would become good men, if they were treated as willing to become so, hardly admits of a doubt. Even if one returned convict was kept straight by being presented with a *locus penitentiae*, the institution of the society referred to would be justified and fully repaid. We have only to consider that every criminal, who is imprisoned for a limited number of years, will probably be “returned upon society” so soon as his sentence is worked out, and we realize that many hundreds of such persons must be always “living somewhere and somehow” throughout the country. As men who have a quarrel with society, such a host must be exceedingly dangerous; but, as men who are propitiated by charity, they would not be a source of anxiety. For our own sakes and for theirs, we should do wisely to save them from the consequences of their own irritation. A systematised charity for the employment of returned convicts, conducted with prudence and magnanimity, would provide homes, or at least maintenance, for those who, at present, find it absolutely impossible to live. Temporary shelter and bread for a few months might precede an independent career. Many employers could take into their service—and this without publishing the facts—persons who were recommended by authorities as reliable and deserving of pity. There would be less fear of such men going wrong than of many who had never suffered for crime. Their inducements to honesty would be paramount, since they had tasted the fruits of its opposite. Nor could any higher charity be practiced by those who esteem themselves philanthropists. At some of the penal institutions on the Continent of Europe the most scrupulous care is taken to veil the names and antecedents of criminals, so that when they return into the world they may not be disgraced, and may have the best possible chance of starting afresh. This is Christian; it is also most politic. No good is done to anybody by multiplying miseries or throwing up obstacles to reform. The more we can diminish the incitements to evil the better for ourselves and for the hapless. The project suggested is worthy the consideration of good men who might, with little cost, and without any real risk, associate themselves to save convicts. It is equally feasible and quite as benevolent and Christian as our efforts in other directions. From an interested standpoint, the appeal in behalf of the returned convict should touch us more sensitively, and be responded to more liberally, than the many that are annually made in favor of the benighted idolators and heathens of Cochin-China or the islands of the South Pacific. The returned convict has a soul to save as well as those far-away objects of our charitable zeal. He is at our door; we have not to traverse the wide ocean or distant lands in search of him. He is, moreover, our fellow-subject—our fellow-Christian. Will nothing be done to save him from relapse, to encourage him to lead a new and better life, in reality to “snatch a brand from the burning?”

Crime, I regret to say, has been on the increase since my last report. This is chiefly attributed, and I think with good reason, to the financial depression that prevailed all over the Dominion, and the consequent dearth of employment.

The convict population in the several penitentiaries on the 30th June, 1877, and on the 30th June, 1878, was as follows:—

	30th June, 1877.	30th June, 1878.
Kingston.....	695	726
St. Vincent de Paul.....	225	259
St. John.....	71	76
Halifax.....	71	70
Manitoba.....	19	28
	<hr/> 1,081	<hr/> 1,159

This shows a total increase of 78 during the financial year, 1877-78.

I beg to refer, for detailed information, to the reports of the Chaplains, Surveyors, Matrons and Schoolmasters; also to the returns and tables accompanying the reports of the wardens, on the revenue and expenditure, debts, claims, general summary of labour, movement of convicts, criminal statistics, punishments, officers employed, &c., &c., in the different penitentiaries.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

I visited this institution on the 1st July, 1877, to receive along with the Warden, the criminal lunatics from Rockwood Asylum, upon the transfer of that establishment to the Ontario Government. One female and twenty male patients were removed. The Warden made temporary provision for their accommodation in the lower ward of the hospital nothing was left undone by the chief officer to insure their comfort and proper care. In a short time they became more than reconciled to their new quarters, and appeared to appreciate, very much, the change. They have been constantly and skilfully attended by the Surgeon, Dr. Lovell. A large share of additional duty has been entailed upon the Surgeon, together with loss of time, from the outside practice of his profession, in consequence of his having taken charge of the insane convicts. I have much pleasure in testifying to the cheerful zeal with which Dr. Lovell has acquitted himself in regard to his increased duties in the penitentiary, which have been performed up to this date without any increase of salary.

The Penitentiary Asylum is progressing slowly towards completion, on account of the stonecutters having been nearly all employed in preparing stone for the Military College. This work should be pushed forward with all possible despatch. In case a contagious disease should break out—a contingency that may happen any day—the hospital would be required, and the difficulty of providing elsewhere in the penitentiary, with its present large population, for the insane, would be very great. Fortunately, the health of the prisoners has been so good that no inconvenience thus far, has resulted from the hospital having been used as an asylum in part, *pro tem*.

I made a semi-annual inspection in September.

The conduct of the convicts was reported to have been good, and no complaint was made against any officer.

Large gangs of men were employed in the quarries and upon the farm recently purchased, which is referred to at length in the Warden's report. The prison workshops, dining-hall, chapels, cells and other portions of the penitentiary were clean and thoroughly ventilated.

The sanitary condition was all that could be desired, no death having occurred during the year.

I made my second inspection in June last.

There were several cases of typhoid, but none of a dangerous type. Owing to the defective construction of the sewers, the opening of the main drain being to some

extent lower than the surface of the water in the bay—the frequent outbreak of zymotic diseases might be apprehended, were it not for the watchfulness of the Warden in having the drains cleared out very often. To obviate this disagreeable work and the incursion of contagion, it were advisable that something be done to improve the drainage.

The restoration of the burnt building still progresses slowly. I instructed the Warden to impress upon the clerk of works the great necessity of completing the asylum for the permanent accommodation of the insane lunatics. It will take another year to finish the work.

The improvements on the new farm have been extensive and substantial. A great deal of work was done during the winter, the winter having been favourable for out-door operations. The Warden took advantage of the mild season to cut down the timber on the land and prepare it, by means of a portable saw-mill, for fencing and other purposes. A thorough system of drainage was completed in the winter, so that all was ready for tillage when the spring opened. A substantial and well-built fence, 6 feet 6 inches high, a large quantity of lumber for penitentiary use, and about one hundred cords of wood for generating steam—all valued at about \$1,200—came from the timber that grew on the farm. At my last visit there were 112 acres under cultivation. It is expected that in the course of a few years, the farm will supply all the potatoes and other vegetables, as also the forage required for the use of the institution. On account of the large increase in the yield of farm produce a new barn will be necessary; it can be built at a trifling outlay of money, the stone lime, lumber and labour being all available.

I cannot too highly commend the untiring and successful efforts of the Warden in providing employment for so large a number of convicts, and this, too, without having any contract for prison labour outside the limited orders executed for the Government. To dwell upon the desirability of having these orders multiplied were needless. I would advert again to the fact that, in England, a large share of the work required by the Government in the vicinity of penal prisons is performed by convict labour. Were this rule followed out in Canada, the prisoners could be employed to realize a revenue which would go far towards making the penitentiaries self-sustaining. Among the industries which could be carried on at Kingston Penitentiary are those mentioned in my report for 1877, viz: the manufacture of castings for the rolling-stock of the railways under Government control; of box and flat freight cars; and of the blankets and clothing required for the use of the militia, the North-West Mounted Police and for the convicts of the Dominion. With limited remunerative labour, the revenue must be limited in a corresponding ratio; and with increased convict population penitentiary expenditure increases in proportion.

The school is well attended, and many leave the penitentiary every year who derived great benefit from the instructions which they received during their imprisonment.

The library, also, is a source of much good.

The female prison is successfully conducted by the Matron and her assistant, under the direction of the Warden.

SAINT VINCENT DE PAUL.

I made a short visit here between the 18th and 21st July, 1877, to arrange about the transfer of convicts to Kingston Penitentiary, and to have the quarries examined, representation having been made by the Department of Public Works that they were likely to become soon exhausted. I caused several test pits to be made, on the result of which experiments the Warden reported that the quarryman who has had a long practical experience, assured him the stone for building purposes would not give out for many a year at the present rate of consumption.

I made a regular inspection in November and December, 1877. During this visit I consulted with the Warden and Mr. Bowes, architect of the Public Works, about the erection of one of the wings. It was decided to commence the work in the

following spring,—cells to be provided for 132 convicts, making the total number of cells 369. The two remaining wings can be readily and expeditiously built when the convicts, for whom room is being provided, will have been removed from Kingston.

The number of convicts confined here in December was 264, or 27 in excess of the number of cells. The surplus prisoners were placed in the hospital and in the dungeon cells.

A new forge has been built, which was much needed. It affords great facilities for executing the large amount of work required in that department.

The farm has been much improved, the land near the quarries having been drained and cleared of scrub and boulders.

The tramway from the quarries to the penitentiary was under construction. The rails and ties have been bought and delivered. It was thought necessary to acquire two small parcels of land adjoining the Monté Road, through which the tramway must pass. I recommended the purchase which has since been made.

A large stone barn has been erected which is capable of containing the produce of the farm, having a root-cellar underneath, wherein the requisite supply of vegetables can be stored.

A fire occurred on the 6th August 1877, which destroyed the barn and its contents, the stables and fourteen horses, the piggery, all the farm tools, waggons, sleighs, harness and a large quantity of forage. The total loss must have reached about \$10,000. The fire was supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. An enquiry was held by order of the Government, presided over by the official Coroner. Nothing was elicited on the inquest to throw any light upon the cause or origin of the fire. The officers of the penitentiary were exonerated from all responsibility and blame.

For greater security and convenience the new stables have been placed within the boundary wall.

I paid another visit in May, 1878, when the Register showed 276 convicts.

The new wing has been commenced, and two large gangs of masons were employed on the building.

The discipline was well enforced; cleanliness and order prevailed; the prisoners were industrious, and the Warden had no case to submit for enquiry or reprimand.

The health of the convicts has been most favorable; two deaths occurred in the course of the year.

The hospital is badly situated and ill-adapted for the purpose intended, on account of the excess in number of prisoners. As a matter of precaution and necessity a new hospital, after the plan of the one at Kingston, should be built in an isolated position as soon as possible.

The number of convicts transferred to Kingston Penitentiary during the year under review was 64, viz., 39 on 24th December, 1877, and 25 on 24th June, 1878.

The Warden, in his report, suggests that a more official and substantial mode of accounting for the earnings of convicts be adopted, as he considers the actual cost of maintenance does not meet the public eye in its true light. He is of opinion that the value of convict labour employed in works carried on by the Department of Public Works ought to be credited to the Penitentiary, such works being generally executed under contract and provided for in the appropriation asked for in the annual estimates of that Department. It appears proper that the actual value of convict labour thus bestowed, having been fairly estimated by a competent officer of the Public Works, should be credited as so much revenue to the penitentiary, and taken into account when calculating the annual expenditure for maintenance. This is done in other countries. I cannot see any good reason why the Dominion Penitentiaries should be placed in a more unfavourable light, in this respect, before Parliament and the country than similar institutions elsewhere. The labour of convicts employed by the Public Works Department goes to capital account, and it seems reasonable that the Warden of the penitentiary, where it is so availed of, should receive a fair compensation for it, just as he would if stipulated for by an

outside contractor. It is true that in the returns and tables which accompany the reports of the Wardens the value of convict labour is charged; but in the Public Accounts no credit is given, unless for the cash revenue returned to the Receiver-General. This places the Warden's administration at a disadvantage before the public.

It is expected that the new wing will be ready for occupation in the course of the summer.

ST. JOHN PENITENTIARY.

The first semi-annual inspection was made in August, 1877; the second, in May, 1878.

As on all former visits for the last six years, the penitentiary was overcrowded. This was notably the case since the fire, a calamity which increased the number of short term prisoners. The number of cells in the male prison is 88, yet 163 convicts and common prisoners were registered on 15th August, 1877. Of these no less than 75 were packed away on the top of the prison block. The danger of epidemic during the very hot weather was imminent. The Surgeon has often expressed his apprehension on this head. The risk of a lower depth of demoralization than the unfortunate inmates have already reached, cannot be over-rated. This can be realized upon considering the large number of evil-disposed persons that are brought into close contact and association, under cover of night, when strict and continuous supervision cannot be exercised owing to the limited number of the staff. As it is intended to have fewer short-term prisoners in future, and it being probable that the new penitentiary at Dorchester will be completed before the expiration of another year, I shall not dwell at further length upon the exceptionable condition of this penitentiary. I hope the early removal of the convicts will obviate the necessity of referring again to a subject which demanded prominence in every report I have had the honour to lay before the Minister of Justice. It were difficult to find anywhere a common gaol, not to speak of a penitentiary or state prison that could present the objectionable features which the excessive over-crowding, and the indiscriminate co-mingling of convicts in this institution have produced. It is due to the staff to say that, despite all the disadvantages which exist, their efficiency and vigilance have been exercised with commendable success in maintaining order and discipline to as great an extent as could be reasonably expected.

The sanitary state of the prisoners and officers, considering the excess of population, has been satisfactory.

The conduct of the convicts has been reported by the Warden as unobjectionable, that of the common prisoners, for some time, as indifferent.

The sale of the manufactured articles, viz.: tubs, pails and brooms, which was very brisk for some months after the fire, has fallen off to a great extent. This is accounted for by the large supplies imported from the States. Were the duty raised the revenue of this and Halifax Penitentiary would be, doubtless, much increased.

The land belonging to the penitentiary has been still further improved and its value enhanced by the labour and manure expended in its reclamation.

The school is efficiently conducted, and with the aid of the library, exercises a good effect upon the conduct and character of the convicts.

The female prison is administered very successfully by the Matron, who has had a long experience in her department. I have always found it clean, well aired and in good order. She reported the conduct and industry of the convicts and common prisoners to be good. One insane convict was removed to Kingston Penitentiary during the year.

A common prisoner named Thomas Shevlin, escaped along with convict John Martin on the 3rd October, 1877. In attempting to recapture Shevlin some miles from the penitentiary, he was shot by one of the officers in pursuit, and died in a few hours. An inquest was held; the verdict justified the conduct of the officer.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY.

I inspected this penitentiary in July, 1877, and in May, 1878.

The conduct of the convicts, except those who attempted to escape, was represented by the Warden to have been very good.

Some members of the staff had violated one of the important rules. Having pleaded ignorance as to the gravity of the offence, and promised that it would never be repeated, in consideration of their former good conduct, I allowed the matter to pass with a severe reprimand and the assurance that it would be brought up in judgment against them in the event of any future transgression.

The health of the prisoners was excellent. Here, also, the school and library are bearing good fruit.

Trade Instructor Halloway, employed for many years in the shoe-shop, was rendered unfit for duty from an attack of paralysis. Having resigned he received the usual gratuity.

The Protestant Chaplain, Rev. Henry Pope, died early in July, 1877, at the advanced age of 89. He officiated at the penitentiary for 22 years and attended to his duties till within a few days of his death. Mr. Pope was earnest and zealous for the reformation and welfare of those entrusted to his ministrations, and was held in high respect at the penitentiary.

Three convicts attempted to escape on the 27th July, 1877. They were recaptured within a few hours by some of the military stationed at one of the forts near the penitentiary, to each of whom a small reward was allowed by the Minister of Justice. No blame attached to any officer.

Six convicts escaped on 17th March, 1878. Through the prompt and active exertions of some members of the Halifax police force, they were all retaken and returned to the penitentiary. A reward was also given in this instance. Guard Kerr was suspended in connection with this escape.

The sale of brooms has declined very much, for the same reason as at St. John.

Fairfield Nowlin, a convict, committed deliberate suicide on 20th October, 1877.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

I paid my first visit to this institution in October, 1877.

The Warden had very often in his official letters represented the necessity of an inspection being made both before and subsequent to the occupation of the new penitentiary. The subject was frequently brought before the Department by the Inspector; but until a series of *on dits*, to the prejudice of the Warden, were communicated to the Deputy Minister of Justice, the importance or exigency of an official visit was not realized.

Mr. Thomas Nixon, Purveyor to the N. W. Mounted Police, was associated with me in making the enquiry I was instructed to enter upon. The investigation was as full and searching as circumstances permitted. Nothing to the prejudice of the Warden was brought to light.

I found the penitentiary properly and thoroughly organized. Discipline and order were well maintained. The officers understood their duties and performed them with alacrity and exactness. The conduct of the prisoners, one excepted, was good.

The Penitentiary is situated on a rocky ridge somewhat elevated above the surrounding prairie. The site is known as Stony Mountain.

Though encompassed by fertile land, not more than *seventy* acres of the penitentiary reserve is capable of cultivation; the remainder is stony and sterile. At least 600 acres of good prairie should have been kept for the penitentiary. Had this been done the convicts could be employed at farming, and a great saving might be effected by raising crops and cattle. I recommended about a year ago the acquisition of more land contiguous to the penitentiary, by purchase or such other means

as may be considered proper and feasible. This is all important, since farming is the only employment for the convicts outside the actual work of the penitentiary itself.

One of the serious disadvantages which has resulted from the Inspector not having received the sanction of the Department to examine the building, while in process of erection, is its shamefully defective condition. This might have been obviated had the opportunity of seeing the defects, and of pointing them out to the Department of Public Works in due season, been afforded. The Warden, under my instructions, proceeded from Stone Fort—the old penitentiary—to the new building several months before it was reported as finished, and after having carefully gone through every part of it, made a report to this Department. He mentioned the numerous and glaring defects that may be seen to this day. The attention of the Public Works Department was called to the subject, not only when the contractors had still charge of the work, and when he could be, consequently, compelled to finish it in a satisfactory manner, but repeatedly since that time to the end of the year under consideration. Notwithstanding these reports, the building, with all its faults, was delivered over to and received by the Department of Public Works, whose officer handed it over to the Warden as in good order and suitable for a penitentiary. Anything more unsuited to the purpose for which it was intended, judging by the plan, it were difficult to conceive. The mode of heating is altogether inadequate. When the thermometer ranges from 10° to 40° below zero during the winter, the idea of heating a penitentiary with a few stoves is simply preposterous. The stoves originally supplied were purchased by the Department of Public Works at a cost of \$65 each, and were worthless—except one, they were second hand and dilapidated. The stove-pipes supplied rotted completely through in a few months. The Warden has several times reported that the health of the convicts and officers had suffered severely from the intense cold of the building. The Surgeon, too, has represented more than once the injurious effects produced by the cold. In the original plan provision was made for steam or hot air. An engine or furnace-room has been constructed in the basement, but nothing has been done in the way of pipes, registers, &c., to convey the heat through the various parts of the penitentiary.

The baths, water-closets and sinks are quite useless through want of proper drainage. On the north side of the building a drain was made, at a large cost; but the incline is in the wrong direction, although there was every facility for giving it the proper fall.

The Warden was prostrated for nearly three months; two officers for a shorter period, and one of the children of the late Steward died—the disease in each case being typhoid fever. The Surgeon of the penitentiary and the Physicians who attended the Warden, from Winnipeg, agree in their reports that the malady had its origin in the defective drainage. The Surgeon fears that an epidemic may, at any time, visit the institution and spread among all its inmates, unless immediate steps be taken to improve the sewerage.

The penitentiary was delivered over by the Public Works without having attached to it an out-building worthy of the name. A wooden shanty, used by the Contractor while the penitentiary was building, represented the quarters for the married officers, workshops, stables, fuel-sheds, root-house, barn, waggon-sheds, tool-house, ice-house, &c.

There is no means of extinguishing fire, should such a calamity occur. Within a very short time after the new penitentiary became occupied, an application was made to the Department of Public Works for a certain quantity of hose to meet requirements in case of fire. This was renewed over and over again. No hose had been provided up to 30th June last.

I have observed that the directors of penal prisons in Ireland successfully agitated the disconnection of the Public Works from the institutions under their control, either as regards new buildings or repairs and improvements. If a radical change do not take place in the system which has been in operation under the Public Works since 1874, when the Joint Architects of Penitentiaries, Messrs. Painter and Adams, were dispensed with in that capacity, I apprehend the necessity will arise to advocate

the same thing in Canada. It is hardly too much to say that all such works as are now performed under the Department of Public Works in connection with penitentiaries were as well, as satisfactorily and most assuredly, more expeditiously executed when directed by the Joint Architects, or the Architect who preceded them, under control of the old Boards of Inspectors and Directors.

I recommended the appointment of a practical and experienced farmer and gardener a year since. No action was taken. I still consider such an officer indispensable. Without him the land will not be well cultivated or the convicts properly trained in farming.

It will be necessary to erect a boundary wall to enclose about twelve acres, including the penitentiary and out-buildings; convict labour can be employed in the work. Stone fit for the purpose can be, I doubt not, quarried near the penitentiary. Lime, also, may be conveniently procured. The principal outlay, therefore, will be for tools, blasting-powder, wood for lime-burning, and the salary of a mason instructor. The wall should be commenced early next spring.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY.

This penitentiary has been built on precisely the same plan as the one in Manitoba.

A sad mistake was made in selecting the site. The building should have been placed on the table-land instead of on the side of the hill where it serves as a dam to oppose the progress of the water, which, in the rainy season, percolates the gravelly soil in volume. The consequence is, the walls in the foundation and in the several apartments in the basement, including a range of cells, are so saturated with moisture that the plaster has become dead and must be replaced.

The defects noticed in the Manitoba Penitentiary are still worse in this institution.

Here, likewise, an engine or furnace room is likely to be a useless appendage for some time to come, as there are no appliances leading from it for heating. All the stovepipes from the prison proper and the drying room lead into one narrow chimney, the only one provided for all the stoves required to heat the corridors surrounding the cells, the basement, dormitory and the drying room. The solitary chimney not being of sufficient capacity, there remains the alternative of discomfort from blinding smoke or piercing cold.

The brick work in the interior is of the worst description, not having been properly burned, if burned at all, for it is said they were baked in the sun, the bricks are mouldering already.

The flooring, doors, surbases and wood work, generally, are of unseasoned timber. The shrinkage is so great that it will be necessary to either replace the flooring to a large extent, or take it up and relay it anew. The tongue has so far parted from the groove as to render the use of soap and water for scrubbing purposes a process not to be attempted, unless to the irreparable damage of the ceilings beneath.

A large number of windows in parts of the building to which convicts have access have been left unprovided with iron bars to prevent escape. Those windows that have been protected are very insecure, because the bars have been inserted in wood.

A board fence of sufficient height and strength to prevent escapes, enclosing about six acres, will be required until the permanent boundary wall be built.

An appropriation has been asked from the Department of Public Works, in the next estimates for workshops, quarters for married officers, the proper heating and draining of the building, and the improvement of the grounds within the penitentiary reserve.

Mr. Arthur H. McBride was appointed Warden of this penitentiary in June last.

It is expected the convicts will be removed from Victoria and New Westminster gaols sometime next fall.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY.

The first wing of this penitentiary is being rapidly completed. I am informed by the Chief Architect of the Public Works that it will be ready for the convicts towards the 1st July, 1879.

When the penitentiary was commenced 120 cells were thought to be sufficient for the number of convicts that would be removed there on its being finished, from St. John, Halifax and Prince Edward Island. There were then only 36 at St. John, 38 at Halifax and about 10 on the Island, making a total of 84. A large increase has since taken place, and there is every reason to conclude that not less than 150 will require accommodation at Dorchester upon the inauguration of the penitentiary. From these figures it is manifest that all the convicts of Maritime Provinces cannot be sent to Dorchester until another wing be built. This should be commenced without delay, as along with the insufficiency of cell accommodation, neither dining hall nor chapels have been provided in the present wing.

Taking into account, then, the hybrid character of St. John penitentiary, where convicts and common prisoners are indiscriminately mixed up together, and all its objectionable surroundings, I beg leave to recommend the transfer of all the convicts from that institution to Dorchester.

Assuming what I saw at Charlottetown gaol to be a fair criterion of how convicts are treated on the Island, I would suggest the removal to the new penitentiary of any convicts that may be there, in Summerside, or elsewhere in that Province.

With reference to the convicts at Halifax, I recommend, for your decision, either that the number of convicts for whom accommodation can be had at Dorchester be sent there, or that the full number at Halifax, when the new penitentiary will have been opened by proclamation, remain undisturbed; the excess accommodation at Dorchester to be reserved for convicts that may be sentenced to the penitentiary from the several Maritime Provinces. I am of opinion the latter course will commend itself to your approval, as it will obviate the difficulty and inconvenience that may arise—Dorchester being full—in sending convicts from New Brunswick and the Island to the Halifax Penitentiary.

In consequence of the exposed situation of the penitentiary at Dorchester, and the rigorous nature of the climate in winter, permit me to press the importance of having artificial heat introduced. The great facility of procuring coal for generating steam or hot air, and for repairing the heating apparatus when required, are circumstances which ought to go far to induce the adoption of a plan that will eventually combine economy with comfort and cleanliness.

For the same reason I have to submit once more what I have urged in former reports, that is, the introduction of gas as a substitute for coal oil in such of the penitentiaries where the *material* for its manufacture can be procured at a reasonable cost.

I have labored under serious disadvantage in preparing this report in consequence of constant interruption in attending to the correspondence and other duties of this branch not having had the assistance of a clerk for several months. I, therefore, trust under these circumstances you will excuse all defects and shortcomings.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. G. MOYLAN.

Penitentiaries' Branch,

Department of Justice,

February 28th, 1879.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE, 1878.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my eighth report of the management of the Kingston Penitentiary, with the usual returns for the fiscal year just closed.

There remained in this penitentiary on the 30th June, 1877, 673 males and 22 females; total, 695.

Received since from common gaols, 215 males and 9 females; from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, 64 males and 2 females; total, 66. Total received during the twelve months, 279 males and 11 females; together, 290. These added to 695, as on 30th June, 1877, make a grand total of 985.

Discharged during the twelve months, by expiration of sentence, 208 males and 6 females; by pardon, 40 males and 1 female; no deaths in the prison hospital, but 1 died in the insane ward; sent to Rockwood on expiration of sentence, 2; escaped, 1; total discharges and deaths, 259; which deducted from 985, leaves remaining in the penitentiary at 12 o'clock p.m., on 30th June, 1878, 700 males and 26 females; total, 726.

The number of convicts on which our estimates for last year were based was 725. The actual average number was 695, thirty convicts less. Over \$7,000 of our appropriation for the year remains unexpended, in consequence of the prison population being less than was anticipated.

The cost per capita of each convict was, for staff, \$60.86; rations, \$44.79; clothing, \$11.18; discharge clothing and allowance, \$8.53; heating, \$9.46; light \$3.74; bedding, 54 cents; sundries, \$5.44; repairs to buildings, \$7.25; total, \$151.79 per head.

The cash and accountable warrants paid to the Receiver-General for prison labour outside the penitentiary proper, amounts to \$43.30 per capita, which reduces the whole cost to the country for supporting these convicts to \$108.50 each.

In September last I was put in possession of the one hundred acre lot of land on the west side of the penitentiary farm. This purchase by the Government will, I am confident, prove most profitable for the penitentiary. The fall and winter were unusually mild and the convicts were able to work out almost every day. The farm was almost wholly void of fences, and had been allowed to run down very much. One-third of the best part of the land was covered with water for nearly one-half the year. This I caused to be cleared and thoroughly drained. The second growth timber, chiefly pine, which had been left on a rocky ridge was cut down, and sawed on the spot for fencing stuff. Cedar pickets were put in the ground and preparations made, as far as possible, for fencing the farm on three sides early in the spring, and getting in as much crop as possible. Besides the farm fencing stuff, there was over one thousand dollars worth of other lumber and wood (see Clerk of Works' statement), which goes into prison consumption. From present appearances, the crops on the new farm, even this year, will be fairly good. When properly manured and brought under proper cultivation, I have no doubt that two years hence we will be able to raise from the penitentiary farm, all the forage and vegetables, except potatoes, which will be required for the prison. The convicts, of course, do all the work, working oftentimes a mile and a quarter away from the prison.

The contract in hand at date of my last report, to furnish dressed and undressed stone for the new Educational Block, Military College, was satisfactorily completed last autumn, and even at the low rates we charged for stone and labour, amounted to \$10,985.

The whole of the iron work and cell-door locks for Dorchester Penitentiary have also been completed. The contract price allowed us for which amounted to \$7,243.

Other Dominion Government work completed and in hand consists of about \$5,000 worth of frogs and switch gear for the Canada Pacific Railroad, clothing and boots for North-West Indians, clothing and boots for North-West Mounted Police, tramway cars for St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, clothing for other penitentiaries, and our principal force of quarrymen, stone cutters, and masons, have been employed by the Department of Public Works on the construction of a Criminal Lunatic Asylum, which was partially dropped for a season to enable us to furnish the stone required for Military College building.

In consequence of the non-completion of the Insane Asylum, the insane males received from Rockwood still occupy the lower ward of the Prison Hospital. Fortunately the health of the convicts generally, has been so good that little inconvenience has been felt by this occupation; but, under other circumstances, the consequences might have been very serious. I am, therefore, most anxious that this building should be completed as speedily as possible. There is an implied censure in the Protestant Chaplain's report about the non-completion of this asylum, upon which I may remark that there are only three spare cells in the insane ward, and that when any of these have been occupied, it was not by convicts afflicted with any serious illness. I think, as the surgeon's report shows, that the comparatively few hospital cases is to be attributed to the general good health of the convicts rather than to any other cause.

We have agreed to furnish, free of charge to the Department of Public Works, macadamizing stone for the roadways at Point Frederick, and screenings &c., for a parade ground for the Military College.

Mr. Spencer generally employs about 50 men in the manufacture of locks and light hardware.

The other labour of the convicts is utilized in quarrying and shipping rubble stone chiefly to Toronto, making prison uniform, clothing, boots and shoes, farm work, baking, bookbinding, cleaning &c., and on repairs to prison property, also in improving the same in various ways.

The school and prison libraries are much appreciated by the convicts whose conduct generally, I am bound to say, is all that can be expected in this or any other prison, where congregated labour exists. It is supposed, under this system, that convicts work together in silence by day, and occupy separate cells at night; but association without intercommunication involves a simple impossibility. The history of each criminal soon becomes as well known to his fellows under this system as where silence is never thought of. Even criminal classification under this system, if it were possible here, would not, in my opinion, mend matters. The prison population would simply be divided into classes of crime, each member of his class contributing his own particular experience and aptitude in his special line, and making arrangements for future operations when released. The mere novice in crime soon learns in such classes to adopt the manners and principles of his associates, and by insensible degrees loses his repugnance to their society.

I believe in the separate and individual treatment system of prison management, the principal features of which are: "Separation of the prisoners from each other at all times—moral and intellectual improvement—honest and persuasive efforts to reform and reclaim the prisoners; prevention, by this constant separation from each other, of the evil of contamination, and the prejudicial influence which must arise from the association of the more or less hardened offenders; the prevention by separation of the acquaintance and knowledge which the community of evil-minded persons obtain of each other by association in the place of punishment; the ability which is afforded by the separation of offenders, to individualize the corrective and reforma-

tory treatment best suited to their peculiar characters; the almost certain consequence which results from the separate system, of making those no worse who cannot be made better by the infliction of the punishment they undergo; the addition of all improvement which *experience* and not *mere theory* suggests in the improvement of the moral and physical condition of the prisoners. These are the principles upon which the Pennsylvania separate (not *solitary*) system is based. It is true there is nothing new in it, for more than a hundred years ago Paley, in his *Moral Philosophy*, chapter on 'Crimes and Punishments,' anticipates this and almost every other so-called modern improvement in the management of criminals. Paley's system may be summed in a few words:—'Separation with labour during confinement, and dispersion afterwards.' "

Taking into consideration the large sum of money which has been expended in the establishment of our present penitentiaries, it cannot be expected that any immediate change will be made. But if crime continues to increase in the future as it has done during the last three years, more prison accommodation will ere long be required; and if that time arrives, I sincerely hope the separate, individual treatment of every convict will be tried.

I am well aware that in the successful management of any prison under any system much depends on the administration. The best system of prison discipline that ever existed may fail utterly under bad administration. So also is it true of a very imperfect system—it may produce good results if it is well administered. Of the good results produced here I will not boast; but I know in my conscience that I do my best to secure them, and that I feel no reproaches of that conscience that I do not perform my whole duty in the position I occupy here, and I hope that all officers under me can truthfully say as much.

I submit with this report the usual returns, which will be found to contain detailed information on almost every matter connected with this penitentiary which can be of any interest to the public.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN CREIGHTON,
Warden.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries,
Dominion of Canada.

List of Returns and Reports submitted with the Warden's Report:—

1. Return of revenue.
2. " expenditure.
3. Statement of debts due the penitentiary.
4. " claims against the penitentiary.
5. Return of officers employed at penitentiary.
6. " Mason Departments.
7. " Carpenter "
8. " Blacksmith "
9. " Farm "
10. " Distribution of convicts,
11. " Pardons.
12. " Deaths.
13. " Re-commitments.
14. " Remission earned.
15. General summary of labour.
16. Movement of convicts.
17. Comparative movement for 9½ years.

18. Criminal statistics.
19. Punishments male department.
20. " female "
21. List of convicts sent to Rockwood Asylum.
22. Surgeon's report and returns.
23. Matron's "
24. Protestant Chaplain's report.
25. Catholic " "
26. Schoolmaster's "
27. Return tailor department
28. Return shoe "

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 30th June, 1878.

REVENUE of the Kingston Penitentiary for Fiscal Year 1877-78.

Dr.					Cr.						
1877.		—			\$ cts.	1878.		—			\$ cts.
Aug. 1	To Bank draft, No. 388, sent Receiver-General.				520 46	June 29	By Stone and lime.....				5,042 33
Sept. 1	do	510	do	..	1,271 30	do 29	Convict labour.....				4,879 01
do 15	do	551	do	..	316 00	do 29	Blacksmithing*				351 10
do 19	do	565	do	..	694 07	do 29	Gate money				185 95
do 29	do	598	do	..	75 67	do 29	Tailor shop				114 55
Oct. 22	do	677	do	..	157 80	do 29	Matron's workshop.....				62 00
do 22	do	678	do	..	334 31	do 29	Carpentry				38 02
Nov. 1	do	714	do	..	216 02	do 29	Farm.....				6 00
do 24	do	787	do	..	250 00		Shoe shop.....				5 50
do 30	do	304	do	..	1,266 72						
Dec. 8	do	334	do	..	370 03						
1878.											
Jan. 3	do	400	do	..	183 12						
do 24	do	458	do	..	549 94						
Feb. 2	do	485	do	..	294 35						
Mar. 7	do	569	do	..	206 90						
April 3	do	445	do	..	493 40						
do 22	do	496	do	..	250 00						
May 2	do	10	do	..	166 05						
do 4	do	18	do	..	308 80						
do 16	do	43	do	..	200 00						
June 1	do	82	do	..	299 40						
do 15	do	129	do	..	400 00						
do 27	do	173	do	..	1,300 00						
do 29	do	188	do	..	400 00						
July 2	do	183	do	..	160 12						
					10,634 46						10,684 46

* Of this \$351.10 credited to Blacksmithing is included \$150.00 received from Rockwood Asylum, for three old steam kettles not in use or required in prison.

NOTE.—In addition to above cash receipts paid Receiver-General, a sum of about \$18,727.00 was earned from the Department of Public Works for convict labor on stone-work for Educational Block, Military College, iron-work and cell-locks for Dorchester Penitentiary, and furniture for Military College, which will be carried to credit of the Penitentiary by a transfer warrant same as cash.

EXPENDITURE of the Kingston Penitentiary for Fiscal Year 1877-'78.

Dr.

Cr.

1877-'78.		\$ cts.	1877.		\$ cts.
June 29	To Salaries	41,221 49	July 19	By Accountable Warrant....	600 00
do 29	Officers' uniform.....	1,077 97	Aug. 1	Pay list, July salaries..	3,476 27
do 29	do gratuities	562 41	do 14	(Warrant, J. Noble, wood contract)	1,981 50
do 29	Rations.....	31,134 01	do 15	Warrant, general accounts.....	4,441 34
do 29	Convict shoe shop.....	2,387 78	do 15	(Warrant, Rathburn, for coal)	2,530 25
do 29	do tailor do	171 91	do 15	Warrant, Contingent account in July	390 20
do 29	do clothing material.....	5,191 90	Sept. 1	Pay list, August salaries	3,445 02
do 29	do ready made clothing.....	23 70	do 17	Warrant do accounts	5,576 66
do 29	do travelling allowance	3,067 00	Oct. 1	Pay list, September salaries	3,445 02
do 29	do discharge clothing.....	2,862 11	do 12	Warrant, September accounts.....	6,775 40
do 29	Chapels	118 12	Nov. 1	Pay list, October salaries	3,445 02
do 29	Library.....	177 59	do 15	Warrant, October accounts.....	6,016 85
do 29	School.....	103 41	Dec. 1	Pay list, November salaries	3,445 02
do 29	Hospital.	470 22	do 17	Warrant, November accounts.....	5,107 68
do 29	Heating—fuel acc... ..	6,520 23	1878.		
do 29	do apparatus acc.	57 00	Jan. 2	Pay list, December salaries	3,445 02
do 29	Light—coal oil acc.....	2,447 22	do 16	Warrant, December accounts	5,603 14
do 29	do apparatus acc....	158 08	Feb. 1	Pay list, January salaries	3,445 02
do 29	Bedding	381 59	do 2	(Warrant, partial payments on saw mill) ...	850 00
do 29	Armoury	52 00	do 16	(Warrant, A. Gunn & Co., coal oil account)	523 95
do 29	Tinsmith.....	51 02	do 16	Warrant, January accounts	4,464 68
do 29	Stationery.	3 44	March 1	Pay list, February salaries	3,445 02
do 29	Sundries.....	2,057 02	do 15	Warrant, February accounts	6,296 08
do 29	Contingencies.....	1,724 21	April 1	Pay list, March salaries..	3,407 52
do 29	Blacksmithing.....	1,397 38	do 12	Warrant, March accounts.....	3,487 83
do 29	Carpentry	1,125 72	May 1	Pay list, April salaries...	3,407 52
do 29	Masonry.....	210 10	do 13	Warrant, April accounts	4,605 98
do 29	Building material—repairs, etc	1,874 61	June 1	Pay list, May salaries....	3,407 52
do 29	Maintenance of machinery	435 09	do 22	Warrant, May accounts..	4,671 84
do 29	Material, ac., new buildings.....	11 71	do 29	do June salaries...	3,407 52
do 29	New machinery	1,320 27	1877.		
do 29	Buildings—capital acc...	959 02	Dec. 31	Paid at Ottawa on account of farm from Sir J. A. M.....	5,000 00
do 29	Land do ..	5,000 00	do 31	Warrant paid as gratuity to J. Lauder.....	562 41
do 29	Farm implements.....	485 60	1878.		
do 29	do stock... ..	111 15	June 29	Warrant to pay June accounts	7,183 77
do 29	do seeds, etc.....	751 45			
do 29	Quarry, tools, etc	181 50			
do 29	Horses.....	319 00			
do 29	Forage	1,515 06			
do 29	Stable implements.....	17 95			
do 29	Harness and waggon...	111 49			
do 29	Bank Draft No. 196, being unexpended balance of Accountable Warrant, \$600.....	57 51			
		117,896 04			117,896 04

Debts owing to the Penitentiary as on 29th June, 1878 :—

Good debts	\$2,380 16
Bad, old and doubtful debts.....	155 05
	<u>\$2,535 21</u>

Claims against the Kingston Penitentiary :—

As on 29th June, 1878.....	\$7,731 26
Amounts subsequently paid.....	<u>7,731 26</u>

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,
29th June, 1878.

NOMINAL LIST of Officers employed in the Kingston Penitentiary, as on 29th June, 1878, giving Rate of Pay, Age and Date of Appointment.

Name.	Rank.	Salary.	Age.	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.			
John Creighton.....	Warden	2,600 00	61	1871, Jan. 1	
John Flanigan.....	Deputy Warden.....	1,400 00	63	1866, Jan. 1	
Michael Lavell	Surgeon	1,200 00	53	1872, Oct. 1.....	
Donald McIntosh	Accountant.....	1,000 00	67	1858, April.....	
Rev. C. E. Cartwright	Protestant Chaplain...	1,200 00	41	1875, Oct. 25.....	
Rev. P. A. Twohey.....	Roman Catholic do ..	1,200 00	29	1875, Dec. 18.....	
Henry A. Jones	Clerk	700 00	49	1869, May 20.	
P. O'Donnell.....	Storekeeper.....	700 00	42	1857, June 19....	
J. B. Mathewson.....	Schoolmaster	600 00	42	.....
Thomas McCarthy.....	Chief Keeper.....	800 00	42	1856, Dec. 1.....	
Wm. Sullivan.....	Steward.....	650 00	42	1860, February ..	
Mary Leahy	Matron.....	500 00	40	1861, Jan. 15.....	
Mary Rostridge.....	Deputy Matron.....	500 00	52	1870, Feb. 1	
Jas. Adams	Chief Trade Instructor	1,000 00	45	1869, March 1.....	
Wm. Gemmill	Tailor Instructor.....	700 00	62	1870, Jan. 19....	
Robt. M. Stewart.....	Trade Instructor.....	700 00	54	1871, July 17.....	
Jas. Halliday.....	Hospital Overseer.....	700 00	51	1867, Jan. 29.....	
Michael Leahy.....	Master-Overseer.....	560 00	47	1859, Nov. 1.....	
John Burgess.....	Keeper.....	500 00	52	1862, June	
Jas. B. Mathewson.....	do	500 00	42	1859, Sept. 6.....	
Jas. Fitzsimmons.....	do	500 00	41	1859, Sept. 1.....	
Alex. Elsmere	do	500 00	49	1859, April 13....	
Thos. Davidson.....	do	500 00	45	1857, November....	
Thos. Carter	do	500 00	51	1854, Jan. 26.....	
Wm. Coward.....	Baker.....	560 00	64	1878, June 1.....	
John Swift.....	Messenger.....	560 00	64	1835, June 1.....	
Angus Shaw	Farmer and Gardner....	560 00	43	853, June	
Charles McManus.....	Guard	450 00	55	1853, July.....	
Wm. Crawford.....	do	450 00	62	1846, October....	
Allan McDonald	do	450 00	51	1855, April 24....	
Richard Holland	do	450 00	47	1858, May	
Bernard McGeein.....	do	450 00	41	1859, March	
John Crowley.....	do	450 00	37	1863, Jan. 15.....	
Edward Mooney	do	450 00	35	1864, Sept 27....	
Nicholas Hugo.....	do	450 00	55	1865, March	
George Holland.....	do	450 00	58	1856, April.....	
Michael Brennan.....	do	450 00	35	1865, Oct. 3.....	
Robt. Priestly.....	do	450 00	54	1855, June 21.....	
Wm. McConnell.....	do	450 00	40	1863, April 16....	
James Lindsay	do	450 00	55	1866, February ..	
James Bryson	do	450 00	33	1866, June 7....	
Jeremiah O'Driscoll.....	do	450 00	47	1866, Oct. 10.....	

NOMINAL LIST of Officers employed in the Kingston Penitentiary, &c.—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Salary.	Age.	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.			
Thos. Payne	Guard	450 00	55	1866, Dec. 13 ...	
Edward F. Burke.	do	450 00	36	1866, Oct. 5	
Daniel Fitzgibbon	do	450 00	50	1868, Jan. 1	
Thos. Smith	do	450 00	42	1860, March 19 ..	
John Regan	do	450 00	49	1859, Oct. 18	
Chas. McNeil.	do	450 00	58	1859, August 18 ..	
James Evans	do	450 00	42	1868, Jan. 18	
James Doyle	do	450 00	39	1868, August 8 ..	
John Seely	do	450 00	41	1870, March 1	
Alex. Miller	do	450 00	42	1868, July 22	
Thos. Moore	do	450 00	34	1870, May 9	
Joseph Dillon	do	450 00	41	1871, Jan. 1	
Caughan McCarthy	do	450 00	60	1875, March 1	
Edward Burke, sen.	do	450 00	61	1868, June 20	
John Mills	do	450 00	27	1875, Oct. 17	
Robt. McAuley	do	450 00	36	1868, Jan. 31	
George McAuley	do	450 00	39	1876, Oct. 2	
Wm. Lonergan	do	450 00	33	1875, Nov. 1	
James Weir	do	450 00	29	1876, Oct. 31	
James Malla	do	450 00	38	1876, Oct. 2	
Laurence Walsh	do	450 00	35	1876, Dec. 18	
John H. Kilpatrick	do	450 00	41	1877, June	
Wm. Harst	do	450 00	39	1877, March	
Chas. McConvill	do	450 00	32	1877, August	
John Morton	do	450 00	35	1877, August	
Alex. Atkins	do	450 00	21	1878, June	
Henry Woodhouse	Teamster	350 00	42	1871, Sept 1	
Wm. Chas. Bell	do	350 00	35	1877, April	
Michael Kennedy	do	350 00	22	1877, April 1	
John Kennedy	do	350 00	24	1877, January	

No. 1.

RETURN of Work done in Mason Department, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year ending 20th June, 1878.

Item.	Description.	Days.	Material.	Labour.	Total.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Custom work	3,379	.....	3,620 50	3,620 50
2	Military College, Department of Public Works	5,505½	544 55½	3,065 79	3,610 34½
3	New Asylum do do	20,457	.....	10,074 47½	10,074 47½
4	Dorchester Penitentiary, iron work do	23	.....	8 05	8 05
5	St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, new railroad cars	21	.....	7 35	7 35
6	Breaking stone	9,521½	.....	3,333 29½	3,333 29½
7	Bucket ground	1,096	.....	384 20	384 20
8	Blacksmiths' department, repairs	188	.....	91 51	91 51
9	Boundary wall do	423	11 25	210 00	221 25
10	Bakery do	8	1 60	4 00	5 60
11	Prison, general jobbing	59½	20 20	287 52½	307 72½
12	Cells, dome and wings, repairs	244	30 76½	105 65	136 41½
13	North wing do	46	4 99	16 10	21 09

RETURN of Work done in Mason Department, Kingston Penitentiary, &c.—*Concluded.*

Item.	Description.	Days.	Material.	Labour.	Total.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
14	Farm department, farming.....	2,310	.....	1,153 70	1,153 70
15	do fencing..... 3,328½		\$1,690 60		
16	do improvements,				
	levelling, etc.... 1,976½		972 50		
17	do road-making..... 1,642½		892 45		
		6,947½	.....	3,555 55	3,555 55
18	Piggery, improvements, etc.....	2,732	106 50	1,277 00	1,383 50
19	Palace street do	1,337½	.....	620 90	620 90
20	Wharf and Point, improvements, etc.. ..	1,008½	.....	501 77	501 77
21	Warden's house and vinery do	223	.....	111 50	111 50
22	Quarrying..	15,214½	149 00	7,607 12½	7,756 12½
23	Railroad track, cars, etc., repairs.....	189	.....	89 25	89 25
24	Stewards' department, preparing food, etc.	476	.....	166 50	166 50
25	do storing coal.....	74	.....	27 05	27 05
26	do repairing gutter.....	8	7 92	4 00	11 92
27	Stable, teaming, etc....	859	.....	311 85	311 85
28	Stock of cut stone.....	1,325½	.....	62 75	662 75
29	Stone shed	6,542	.....	3,276 40	3,276 40
30	Wood shed, prison yard, general jobbing.....	2,122½	.....	776 10	776 10
31	Carpenter department, flagging.....	43	.....	21 50	21 50
32	Fire engine	47	.....	9 50	9 50
33	Hauling stone on railroad.	624	.....	312 00	312 00
34	Roman Catholic Chapel, decorating.	20½	.....	7 18	7 18
35	North lodge.....	.....	0 53	.....	0 53
36	Tailor department, repairs.....	18	.....	9 00	9 00
37	Lime kiln.....	104	165 60	52 00	217 60
38	Saw mill, cutting timber of new farm.....	781	.....	390 50	390 50
39	Female prison.....	5	.....	2 50	2 50
	Totals.....	84,516½	1,042 91	42,354 07	43,396 98

No. 2.

RETURN showing Work done on Permanent Improvements by Mason Department, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year ending 30th June, 1878.

Item.	Description.	Days.	Material.	Labour.	Total.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	New Asylum....	20,457	.....	10,074 47½	10,074 47½
2	Farm department, making land fencing, levelling, etc	9,579½	106 50	4,832 55	4,939 05
3	Wharf and Point, grading, etc.....	1,008½	.....	501 77	501 77
4	Palace street... ..	1,337½	.....	620 90	620 90
5	Warden's house and vinery... ..	223	.....	111 50	111 50
	Totals.....	32,605½	106 50	16,141 19½	16,247 69½

No. 3.

ABSTRACT Work done in Mason Department, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year ending 30th June, 1878.

Item.	Description.	Days.	Material.	Labour.	Total.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Custom work.....	3,379	.....	3,620 50	3,620 50
2	Military College, Department of Public Works.....	5,505½	544 55½	3,065 79	3,610 34½
3	New Asylum do do.....	20,457	.....	10,074 47½	10,074 47½
4	Dorchester Penitentiary do.....	23	.....	8 05	8 05
5	St. Vincent de Paul, railroad cars.....	21	.....	7 35	7 35
6	Kingston Penitentiary.....	55,131	498 35½	25,577 90½	25,876 26
	Totals.....	84,516½	1,042 91	42,354 07	43,396 98

No. 4.

STATEMENT showing Cash Returns for Articles and Labour, Mason Department, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year ending 30th June, 1878.

Description.	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.	Total.
	ft. in.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Door sills..... lin. ft.	455 0	0 40	182 00	
do..... do	80 10	0 35	28 30	
Door steps..... do	51 0	0 30	15 30	
do..... number	10	1 13½	11 35	
do..... do	1	1 00	1 00	
Macadam..... toise.	101½	2 00	203 28	
do..... do	5	2 50	12 50	
Post sockets..... number.	11	0 50	5 50	
Window sills..... lin. ft.	730 6	0 30	219 15	
do..... do	403 6	0 35	141 23	
do..... do	540 0	0 15	8 10	
do..... number.	8	1 00	8 60	
do..... lin. ft.	74 0	0 65	48 10	
do..... do	35 6	0 38	13 49	
do..... do	117 4	0 40	46 94	
Courses..... do	150 0	0 14	21 00	
do..... do	220 0	0 15	33 00	
do..... do	554 0	0 12	66 48	
Base course..... do	363 0	0 28	99 64	
do..... do	390 0	0 25	97 50	
do..... do	206 0	0 30	61 80	
do..... do	91 0	0 26	23 66	
do..... do	154 0	0 18	27 81	
do..... do	42 0	0 35	14 70	
Out blocks..... number.	6	1 00	6 00	
Water Lime..... pail.	1	.....	0 25	
Window lintels..... lin. ft.	6 0	0 50	3 00	
do..... do	9 0	0 35	3 15	
do..... do	36 6	.....	8 26	
do..... do	78 0	0 40	31 20	
Monuments..... number.	1	.....	10 00	
Gravel..... bush.	942	0 05	47 10	
do..... do	178	0 06	10 68	
Key stones..... number.	1	.....	1 50	
do..... do	1	.....	1 25	
do..... do	1	.....	2 50	
do..... do	10	0 80	8 00	
do..... do	65	0 50	32 50	
do..... do	2	2 00	4 00	

STATEMENT showing Cash Returns for Articles and Labour, Mason Department
Kingston Penitentiary, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.	Total
	ft. in.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ c
Screenings bush.	68	0 10	6 80	
do do	282	0 12	33 84	
Window caps lin. ft.	25 0	0 45	11 25	
do number.	22	4 00	88 00	
do do	13	2 25	29 25	
do ornaments do	22	0 40	8 80	
Pier caps do	2	1 50	3 00	
Gate piers do	2	10 00	20 00	
do do	2	12 00	24 00	
Fine bases lin. ft.	494 0	0 60	296 40	
do do	12 0	0 40	4 80	
do number.	1	1 87	1 87	
do do	6	6 00	36 00	
Garden rollers do	4	4 50	18 00	
do do	1	.....	2 75	
Grave posts do	43	1 75	75 25	
do do	20	2 50	50 00	
do do	2	2 00	4 00	
do do	8	2 25	18 00	
Starts lin. ft.	2 0	0 50	6 00	
Railing posts number.	13	0 90	11 70	
do do	23	1 00	23 00	
do do	6	1 25	7 50	
do do	1	.....	0 75	
Corbels do	40	0 15	6 00	
do do	6	0 20	1 20	
do do	2	3 50	7 00	
Labour loading "Sovereign" days.	96	} 0 54 3 3 }	56 00	
do do "Asia" do	81 1/2		41 00	
do unloading wood do	6		3 00	
do shifting moulds in foundry do	164 1/2	0 40	65 80	
do loading iron ore do	15	2 00	30 00	
do unloading coal do	125	84 00	105 00	
do loading and unloading iron ore do	147	0 50	73 50	
do do rubble do	2	1 00	2 00	
do excavating foundation to house do	17	0 40	6 80	
do headstone do	105	0 40	42 00	
Rubble toise.	366	4 00	1,464 00	
do do	11 1/2	3 00	34 00	
do do	10	1 00	10 00	
do do	10	2 50	25 00	
do do	113	3 26 1/2	200 90	
do do	50	3 75	187 50	
do do	33	3 60	118 80	
do do	13 1/2	1 74 1/2	23 62	
do do	22	3 37 1/2	74 21	
do do	14	1 80	25 20	
do do	5	4 50	22 50	
do do	4	1 50	6 00	
do do	19	1 80	34 20	
do do	28	3 60	100 80	
Rough stones number.	26	.....	12 50	
Land marks do	3	0 25	0 75	
Mortar bush.	34	0 20	6 80	
do do	3	0 25	0 75	
do loads.	6	1 25	7 50	
Stove-pipe stones number.	2	0 10	0 20	
do do	1	.....	0 20	
Arch springers do	12	1 50	13 80	
do do	12	1 00	12 00	
do do	4	0 85	3 40	
do do	12	0 55	6 60	
do do	4	0 90	3 60	
Ashlar piece.	1	.....	0 20	

STATEMENT showing Cash Returns for Articles and Labour, Mason Department,
Kingston Penitentiary, &c.—*Concluded.*

Description.	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.	Total.
	ft. in.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ashlar..... lin. ft.	3 0	0 35	1 05	
do do	22 7	0 30	6 78	
do do	8 0	0 15	1 20	
Soft wood cord.	$\frac{1}{2}$	3 00	1 50	
Buttress caps.. number.	100	1 25	125 00	
do do	40	1 60	64 00	
do do	71	1 50	106 50	
do do	4	2 00	8 00	
Coping lin. ft.	6 0	0 45	2 70	
do do	16 4	0 50	8 17	
Fine sockets do	71 4	0 60	42 80	
do do	28 9	0 50	14 38	
do number.	1	.....	0 68	
do do	2	2 19	4 38	
do do	1	.....	1 75	
do do	1	.....	1 20	
Bay windows lin. ft.	16 0	0 18	2 88	
do do	14 10	0 30	4 45	
do do	36 0	0 10	3 60	
Flagging do	15 0	0 12	3 00	
do piece.	1	.....	1 00	
Moulded string... lin. ft.	20 6	0 60	12 30	
Corner stones..... number.	4	1 00	4 00	
Belt course lin. ft.	52 0	0 30	15 60	
Kerbing do	2,670 0	0 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	600 75	
Common sockets number.	21	0 70	14 70	
do lin. ft.	63 10	0 40	25 55	
do do	99 6	0 45	44 78	
do number.	1	.....	0 75	
do lin. ft.	5 9	0 30	1 73	
Candy stone do	28 8	0 45	12 90	
Chimney stone number.	1	.....	1 00	
do lin. ft.	42 8	0 45	18 90	
Lime bush.	440	0 20	88 00	
do do	571 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 15	85 75	
Out-stone, Military College .....	.....	.....	11,090 98	
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	\$17,766 22

NUMBER of Men employed 30th June, 1878, as follows:—

Stone cutters.....	103
Masons.....	27
Quarry men	50
Labourers	58
Yard gang	42
Total.....	280

No. 5.

RETURN showing Work done in Carpenter and Trades Department, Kingstontentiary, for the Year ending 30th June, 1878.

Item.	Description.	Days.	Labour.	Material.	
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
1	Custom work	149	126 78	107 29	
2	Military College.....	2,354½	941 80	1,288 70½	2
3	New Asylum, K. P.....	1,866½	933 25	107 05	1
4	Dorchester Penitentiary.....	237½	204 25	18 09	
5	St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	163½	66 13	95 24	
6	Tet� du Pont Barracks.....	38½	19 88	24 35	
7	Post Office Department.....	40	20 00	0 40	
8	Department Secretary of State.....	6½	3 25	6 45	
9	Department of the Interior.....	7	3 50	14 39	
10	Militia and Defence, gun cotton account.....	81½	71 63	21 69	
11	Prison, "general jobbing"	972	486 00	.....
12	Cells, dome and wings.....	119½	59 75	71 83	
13	North wing	131	65 60	70 38	
14	Farm Department	324½	162 25	596 91	
15	Farm, "gates and fencing"	1,117½	558 75	905 98	1
16	Water-works.....	45	22 50	7 95	
17	Dry room	3	1 50	3 88	
18	Piggery, "improvements, &c"	56	28 00	147 10	
19	Hospital	42½	21 50	32 35	
20	Wharf and Point	22	11 00	15 16	
21	Warden's House	161½	80 87	46 63	
22	Quarries	38½	19 75	11 00	
23	Railroad track and cars.....	526½	263 25	94 92	
24	Stewards' Department	57½	28 75	42 29	
25	Foundry do	11½	5 75	12 73	
26	Steam engine, "car shop" .....	.....	.....	7 34	
27	Stable Department.....	60½	30 25	27 04	
28	Mason gang	45	22 50	12 79	
29	Stone cutters, "mallets, &c"	150½	75 25	35 13	
30	Wood-shed and prison yard.....	6	3 00	3 24	
31	Carpenter Department	1,266½	633 25	62 13	
32	Wheelbarrows	577½	288 62	112 50	
33	R. C. Chapel	9½	4 75	9 86	
34	North Lodge.....	5	2 50	5 44	
35	Tailor and Shoe Department.....	126½	63 25	33 22	
36	Carts and waggons	65	32 50	9 03	
37	Saw-mill and engine, cutting lumber.....	185	92 50	22 07	
38	Female Prison.....	43	21 50	15 97	
39	West Lodge.....,.....	1	0 50	6 21	
40	Wash house	14	7 00	17 84	
41	Cooperage	748½	374 25	79 61	
42	Patterns	205	102 50	11 33	
43	Stock of tinware.....	172	86 00	212 31	
44	Machine shop, alterations.....	129½	64 75	32 64	
45	Protestant Chapel	5	2 50	4 38	
46	Dungeon	1	0 50	1 02	
47	Blacksmith Department...	53	26 50	46 93	
48	The Towers.....	2	1 00	0 23	
49	Handles	659½	329 75	.....
50	The Bakery.....	3	1 50	2 36	
	Total	13,106½	6,472 21	4,576 38½	11

No. 6.

RETURN showing Work done on Permanent Improvements by Carpenter and Trades Department, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year ending 30th June, 1878.

Item.	Description.	Days.	Labour.	Material.	Total.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	New Asylum	1,866½	933 25	170 05	1,103 30
2	Machine shop.....	129½	64 75	32 64	97 39
3	Farm gates, &c.....	1,117½	558 75	905 98	1,464 73
4	Piggery	56	28 00	147 10	175 10
5	Warden's house	161½	80 87	46 63	127 50
	Total.....	3,331½	1,665 62	1,302 40	2,968 02

No. 7.

ABSTRACT of Work done in Carpenter's and Trades Department, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year ending 30th June, 1878.

Item.	Description.	Days.	Labour.	Material.	Total.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Custom work	149	126 78	107 29	234 07
2	Military College.....	2,354½	941 80	1,288 70½	2,230 50½
3	New Asylum, K.P.....	1,866½	933 25	170 05	1,103 30
4	Dorchester Penitentiary.....	237½	204 25	1,809 00	2,222 34
5	St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	163½	66 13	95 24	161 37
6	Militia and Defence gun account.....	81½	71 63	21 69	93 22
7	Tété du Pont Barracks	38½	19 88	24 35	44 23
8	Department of Interior	7	3 50	14 39	17 89
9	Department of Secretary of State.....	6½	3 25	6 45	9 70
10	Post Office Department.....	40	20 00	0 40	20 40
11	Kingston Penitentiary.....	8,162	4,081 74	1,038 82	4,911 47
	Total.....	13,106½	6,472 21	4,576 38½	11,048 59½

No. 8.

STATEMENT showing Cash Returns for Articles and Labour, Carpenter and Trades Department, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year ending 30th June, 1878.

Item.	Description of Work.	Quantity.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
			cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Turning.....			2 00	
2	Sundries			151 87	
3	Tinware.....			5 79	
4	Cooperware.....			10 02	
5	Folding chairs.....	6		11 50	
6	Department of Interior, P. cases.....	8		17 89	
7	Department of Secretary of State, P. cases.....	8		9 70	
8	Military College, furniture, &c.....			4,019 72	
9	St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, D.P.W.....			775 56	
10	Militia and Defence, gun account.....			445 92	
11	Tété du Pont Barracks, furniture account.....			44 23	
12	Post Office Department, mail bags.....			20 40	
	Total				5,514 60

Number of Men employed, 30th June, 1878..... 52

No. 9.

RETURN of Work done in Blacksmith Department, Kingston Penitentiary,
Year ending 30th June, 1878.

Item.	Description.	Days.	Labour.		Material.	
			\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1	Custom work	96	48	00	17	65
2	Royal Military College	79 $\frac{3}{4}$	39	87	14	28
3	New Asylum, Kingston Penitentiary.....	1,848 $\frac{3}{4}$	924	38	1,542	30
4	Dorchester Penitentiary	5,602 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,834	01	1,641	80
5	St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary	302	113	45	508	25
6	Militia and Defence, gun account ..	174	153	55	199	05
7	Machine shop alterations.....	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	12	14	10
8	Blacksmith department.....	741 $\frac{1}{2}$	370	88	886	83
9	North-west entrance	8	4	00	2	20
10	Wash house	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	87	26	51
11	Prison general jobbing	149 $\frac{3}{4}$	74	87	162	65
12	Cells, dome and wings	45	22	50	126	19
13	Tailor and shoe department.....	49	24	50	21	55
14	Farm department.	234	117	00	127	66
15	Farm gates and fencing.	50	25	00	38	98
16	Water works.....	339 $\frac{1}{2}$	169	62	10	15
17	Dry room	2	1	00	15	62
18	Piggery	110	55	00	85	87
19	Hospital.....	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	7	88	14	97
20	Wharf and point	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	75	14	34
21	Warden's house	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	75	9	31
22	Quarries.....	396	198	00	288	61
23	Railroad track and cars.	347 $\frac{1}{2}$	173	75	253	88
24	Steward's department	358 $\frac{1}{2}$	179	37	56	16
25	Foundry engine	79	39	50	13	12
26	Carpenter shop engine.....	234	117	00	43	64
27	Stable department.....	232	116	00	204	06
28	Mason gang.....	194	97	00	274	59
29	Stone-cutters.	665 $\frac{1}{2}$	332	62	901	41
30	Female prison	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	75	3	50
31	Carpenter department.....	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	75	47	26
32	Fire engine	1	0	50	0	91
33	Wheelbarrows	146	73	00	37	59
34	Sawmill and engine, cutting timber on new farm	60 $\frac{3}{4}$	30	37	6	35
35	Stable carts and waggons.....	130	65	00	67	02
Total		12,852 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,489	61	7,678	36

No. 10.

RETURN showing Work done on Permanent Improvements by Blacksmith
ment, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year ending 30th June, 1878.

Item.	Description.	Days.	Labour.		Material.	
			\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1	New Asylum.....	1,848 $\frac{3}{4}$	924	38	1,542	30
2	Machine shop	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	12	14	10
3	Farm gates and fencing.....	50	25	00	38	98
4	Piggery	110	55	00	85	87
5	Warden's house	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	75	9	31
Total		2,096 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,048	25	1,690	56

No. 11.

**ABSTRACT of Work done in Blacksmith Department, Kingston Penitentiary, for the
Year ending 30th June, 1878.**

Item.	Description.	Days.	Labour.	Material.	Total.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Custom work	96	48 00	17 65	65 65
2	Military College, Department of Public Works.	79½	39 87	14 28	54 15
3	New Asylum do	1,848½	924 38	1,542 30	2,466 68
4	Dorchester Penitentiary do	5,602½	4,834 01	1,641 80	6,475 81
5	St. Vincent de Paul do do	302	113 45	508 25	621 70
6	Militia and Defence, gun account.....	174	153 55	199 05	352 67
7	Kingston Penitentiary	4,749½	2,376 35	3,755 03	6,131 38
	Total	12,852½	8,489 61	7,678 36	16,167 97

No. 12.

**STATEMENT showing Cash Returns for Articles and Labor in Blacksmith Department,
Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year ending 30th June, 1878.**

Item.	Description.	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.	Total.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Horse-shoeing.....			6 61	
2	Cast steel	15 lbs.		2 11	
3	Common iron....	2,523 do		49 78	
4	Brass.....	2½ do		0 63	
5	Sett cart tyre.....			0 65	
6	Coal tubs.....	4	2 00	8 00	
7	Sundries jobbing.....			16 35	
8	Dorchester Penitentiary.....			7,243 78	
					7,327 91

NOTE.—Number of men employed 30th June, 1878, 45.

No. 13.

**SUMMARY showing Aggregate Value of work done on Permanent Improvements, Car-
penter and Trades, Mason and Blacksmith Departments, Kingston Penitentiary,
for the Year ending 30th June, 1878.**

Item.	Description.	Mason.	Carpenter Trades.	Blacksmith.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	New Asylum.....	10,074 47½	1,103 30	2,466 68	13,644 45½
2	Farm Department, piggery, &c.....	4,939 05	1,639 83	204 85	6,783 73
3	Wharf and Point.....	501 77			501 77
4	Palace Street	620 90			620 90
5	Warden's house, &c	111 50	127 50	24 06	263 06
6	Machine shop		97 39	43 22	140 61
	Total.....	16,247 69½	2,968 02	2,738 81	21,954 52½

No. 14.

RECAPITULATION of work done by the Mason and Carpenter and Trades and Blacksmith Departments, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year ending 30th June, 1878

Item.	Description.	Mason.	Carpenter and Trades.	Blacksmith.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Custom work.....	3,620 50	234 07	65 65	3,920 22
2	Department Public Works.....	13,700 22	5,717 51½	9,618 34	29,036 07½
3	Militia and Defence, gun account.....		93 32	352 60	445 92
4	do Fete Du Pont.....		44 23		44 23
5	Department of the Interior.....		17 89		17 89
6	do Secretary of State..		9 70		9 70
7	Post Office Department.....		20 40		20 40
8	Kingston Penitentiary.....	26,076 26	4,911 47	6,131 38	37,119 11
	Total.....	43,396 98	11,048 59½	16,167 97	70,613 54½

No. 15.

RETURN showing Cash Expenditure for Tools, &c., used by Mason, Carpenter and Trades and Blacksmith Departments, for the Year ending 30th June, 1878.

Item.	Department.	Value.
		\$ cts.
1	Blacksmith.....	965 24
2	Carpenter and Trades.....	342 64
3	Mason.....	276 43
	Total.....	1,584 31

No. 11.

**ABSTRACT of Work done in Blacksmith Department, Kingston Penitentiary, for the
Year ending 30th June, 1878.**

Item.	Description.	Days.	Labour.	Material.	Total.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Custom work	96	48 00	17 65	65 65
2	Military College, Department of Public Works.	79½	39 87	14 23	54 10
3	New Asylum do	1,848½	924 38	1,542 30	2,466 68
4	Dorchester Penitentiary do	5,652½	4,834 01	1,641 80	6,475 81
5	St. Vincent de Paul do do	302	113 45	50 25	163 70
6	Militia and Defence, gun account.....	174	153 55	199 05	352 60
7	Kingston Penitentiary	4,749½	2,376 35	3,755 03	6,131 38
	Total	12,852½	8,489 61	7,578 36	16,067 97

No. 12.

**STATEMENT showing Cash Returns for Articles and Labor in Blacksmith Department,
Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year ending 30th June, 1878.**

Item.	Description.	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.	Total.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Horse-shoeing.....			6 61	
2	Cast steel	15 lbs.		2 11	
3	Common iron.....	2,523 do		49 78	
4	Brass.....	2½ do		0 63	
5	Sett cart tyre.....			0 65	
6	Coal tubs	4	2 00	8 00	
7	Sundries jobbing.....			16 35	
8	Dorchester Penitentiary.....			7,243 78	
					7,327 91

NOTE.—Number of men employed 30th June, 1878, 45.

No. 13.

**SUMMARY showing Aggregate Value of work done on Permanent Improvements, Car-
penter and Trades, Mason and Blacksmith Departments, Kingston Penitentiary,
for the Year ending 30th June, 1878.**

Item.	Description.	Mason.	Carpenter Trades.	Blacksmith.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	New Asylum.....	10,074 47½	1,103 30	2,466 68	13,644 45½
2	Farm Department, piggery, &c.....	4,939 05	1,639 83	204 85	6,783 73
3	Wharf and Point.....	501 77			501 77
4	Palace Street	620 90			620 90
5	Warden's house, &c	111 50	127 50	24 06	263 06
6	Machine shop		97 39	43 22	140 61
	Total.....	16,247 69½	2,968 02	2,738 81	21,954 52½

No. 14.

RECAPITULATION of work done by the Mason and Carpenter and Trades and Blacksmith Departments, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year ending 30th June, 1878

Item.	Description.	Mason.	Carpenter and Trades.	Blacksmith.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Custom work.....	3,620 50	234 07	65 65	3,920 22
2	Department Public Works.....	13,700 22	5,717 51½	9,618 34	29,036 07½
3	Militia and Defence, gun account.....		93 32	352 60	445 92
4	do Tete Du Pont.....		44 23		44 23
5	Department of the Interior.....		17 89		17 89
6	do Secretary of State..		9 70		9 70
7	Post Office Department.....		20 40		20 40
8	Kingston Penitentiary.....	26,076 26	4,911 47	6,131 38	37,119 11
	Total.....	43,396 98	11,048 59½	16,167 97	70,613 54½

No. 15.

RETURN showing Cash Expenditure for Tools, &c., used by Mason, Carpenter and Trades and Blacksmith Departments, for the Year ending 30th June, 1878.

Item.	Department.	Value.
		\$ cts.
1	Blacksmith.....	965 24
2	Carpenter and Trades.....	342 64
3	Mason.....	276 43
	Total.....	1,584 31

No. 16.

DR. STATEMENT showing cutting down and saving into lumber the timber on New Farm, and the quantities obtained. CR.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 781 days' labour, No. 3 Quarry Gang....	0 50	390 50			
185 do Guard Hugo's Gang,...	0 50	92 50			
60½ do Blacksmith Gang.....	0 50	30 27			
Materials, oil, wrenches, &c.....		6 35			
Balance to credit of machinery.....		924 04			
By Fencing account.....			42,718 sup. ft.	10 00	427 18
Stw Mill Building			1,902 do	10 00	19 02
Stock of Hardwood, viz:					
Oak			5,685 do	10 00	56 85
Elm.....			12,742 do	10 00	127 42
Maple.....			3,758 do	6 00	22 54
Hickory			76 do	6 00	0 46
Iron Wood			80 do	6 00	0 48
Birch			45 do	6 00	0 27
Beech.....			1,775 do	6 00	10 65
Stock of slats			19,349 do	10 00	193 49
do Scantling			5,908 do	10 00	59 08
do Pine Plank....			2,158 do	10 00	21 58
do Basswood.....			7,025 do	10 00	70 25
Stock Lumber for new barn.....			10,246 do	10 00	102 46
Stock Pine cuttings			13,400 do	10 00	134 00
68 cords mixed hardwood.....				2 00	136 00
45 cords soft wood				2 00	90 00
Total			Total		1,443 66

JAMES ADAMS,
Chief Trade Instructor and Clerk of Works.

Dr. RETURN of Income and Expenditure, Kingston Penitentiary Farm, from 1st July, 18.7, to 30th June, 1878. Cr.

27—31

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Seeds, implements and manure								
320 days' horse labour		3 00						
Pigs-feed from dining hall								
Pay of Farmer and Gardner								
do One Guard								
Balance	1,348	20						
By 400 bushels beet								
450 do carrots								
300 do parsnips								
1,398 do potatoes								
500 do oats								
300 do pease (marrowfat)								
38 do beans								
300 do onions and leeks								
10,000 head cabbage								
3,000 do celery								
100 baskets lettuce								
Parsley								
Sage								
Savory								
Sweet corn								
6 tons clover								
11 tons hay								
Pea straw								
Oat straw								
8,710 lbs. dead pork								
600 loads manure								
Total			4,134	20			4,134	20
By Balance								666 00

ANGUS SHAW,
Farmer and Gardener.

DISTRIBUTION of Convicts at the Kingston Penitentiary on 30th June, 1878.

How Employed.	Number of Men.
Carpenters	49
Blacksmiths	46
Stonecutters	103
Masons	25
Quarries	51
Laborers	63
Stone piles, stables and bucket ground	42
Railroad	2
Foundry	54
Wash-house	11
Tailors	80
Shoemakers	33
Dry room; infirm, convalescents, etc	29
Dining hall, kitchen and cellars	18
Wings	14
Bakery	6
Hospitals—Patients, 15; Orderlies, 4	19
Orderlies in chapels, libraries and mess room	6
North Lodge	1
Point, preparing compost	1
Farm	14
Gardens	3
Lunatics—Male, 21; female, 1	22
Females—House work, sewing, knitting, etc	24
Solitary confinement	4
Convicts just received—not yet employed	6
Number in prison on 30th June, 1878	726

RETURN of Convicts who have been pardoned out of the Kingston Penitentiary during the Year ending on 30th June, 1878, with Crime and Place where convicted.

No.	Names.	Crime.	Place.
1	John Brown	Murder	Lambton.
2	Timothy Murphy	Manslaughter	York.
3	James Lucas	Sheep stealing	Wentworth.
4	Lowell Brown	Malicious injury	Haldimand.
5	John Gribbins	Rape	Algoma.
6	William P. McLeod	Robbery	Welland.
7	Ephriam Rosevear	Forgery	North'berland & Durham.
8	James E. Orr	do	Oxford.
9	Nathan Adamson	do	do
10	Francis Roberge	Post office robbery	Carleton.
11	John Crosley	Rape	St. Francis.
12	William Lampier	Burglary	York.
13	Tillman Wiles	Robbery	Lincoln.
14	Martin Sawyer	Larceny and burglary	North'berland & Durham.
15	Samuel Caldwell	Larceny	Wentworth.
16	Jeremiah Sands	do	do
17	Alexander Lawrence	Burglary	Algoma.
18	Charles Scott	Larceny	Middlesex.
19	John Gillespie	do	Wentworth.
20	Warren Spohn	Burglary	do
21	Francis Teven	Arson	Ontario.
22	G. W. Johnson	Murder	Kent.
23	James Donohoe	Bestiality	North'berland & Durham.
24	John A. Morrisette	Post office robbery	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.
25	William Harlow	Larceny	North'berland & Durham.
26	Frederick F. Pole	Forgery	Perth.

RETURN of Convicts who have been pardoned out of the Kingston Penitentiary, &c.—Concluded.

No.	Names.	Crime.	Place.
27	Samuel Whitney	Larceny.....	North'berland & Durham.
28	James Ward	Robbery and stabbing.....	Leeds and Grenville.
29	Joseph Heaslip.....	Highway robbery	York.
30	James Dolan.....	Burglary and larceny	Lanark.
31	G. Zimmerman.....	Rape	Prince Edward.
32	Charles Mills	Burglary, larceny, etc.....	Halton.
33	Henry Morris.....	Cattle stealing	Lincoln.
34	John Simmonton.....	Forgery and uttering	Grey.
35	Stephen Shelley	Larceny and receiving.....	Huron.
36	John Fennessey.....	do	Carleton.
37	John Graham.....	Rape.....	York.
38	Matthew Cronin	Arson.....	Elgin.
39	William Bigg.....	Rape	Prince Edward.
40	William Hodder.....	Burglary.....	Haldimand.
41	Jane Peterson	Murder	Leeds and Grenville.

RETURN of Convicts who have died in the Kingston Penitentiary, during the Year ending 30th June, 1878, with Crime and Place of Conviction.

	Name.	Crime.	Place.
1	John Jones.....	Murder.....	Montreal..

NOTE.—This man died in the insane ward, having been an inmate of the Asylum since 18th February, 1856.

LIST of Convicts who have been re-committed to the Kingston Penitentiary, during the Year ending on the 30th June, 1878.

No.	Names.	1st Re-com- mitment.	2nd Re-com- mitment.	4th Re-com- mitment.	Remarks.
1	Humphrey Enest.....	.....	.....	1	
2	Phoebe Ann Harper.....	1	.....	.....
3	Patrick Hart.....	1	.....	.....
4	Garrison Terry.....	1	.....	.....
5	Joseph Hamilton	1	.....	.....
6	Charles Schnieder.....	1	.....	.....
7	John Wade.....	1	.....	.....
8	Nehemiah Ford.....	1	.....	.....
9	John McQuinn.....	1	.....	.....
10	David Kellar.....	1	.....	.....
11	William J. Jones.....	1	.....	.....
12	John Wass.....	.....	1	.....
13	John C. Hughston.....	1	.....	.....
14	Charles McMain	1	.....	.....
15	Edward McDonald.....	1	.....	.....
16	Martin Ninham.....	1	.....	.....
17	James Johnson.....	1	.....	.....
18	Charles W. Spink	1	.....	.....
19	Cornelius Dalsen.....	1	.....	.....
20	James Walton.....	.....	1	.....
21	Daniel Kidney.....	1	.....	.....
22	Henry Basket.....	1	.....	.....
23	Thomas Brady.....	1	.....	.....
24	Rosa Blake.....	1	.....	.....

Note.-- Out of the 214 convicts discharged, exclusive of those pardoned, one earned no remission.
The smallest number of days earned was..... 7
The greatest do do 495

GENERAL SUMMARY of the Value of Labour performed in the several Departments of the Kingston Penitentiary, during the Year ending 30th June, 1878.

Department.	Custom.	Officers.	Government	Other Penitentiary.	Penitentiary.	Totals.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Mason.....	3,620 50	.....	13,148 31½	7 35	25,577 90½	42,354 07
Carpenter.....	126 78	.....	2,263 69	.....	4,081 74	6,472 21
Blacksmith.....	48 00	.....	1,117 80	4,947 46	2,376 35	8,489 61
Tailor.....	216 25	224 85	984 34	118 00	4,220 30	5,763 74
Shoemaker ..	18 55	33 00	682 50	39 00	1,026 67	1,799 72
Farm .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	666 00	666 00
Females	66 25	.....	.....	.....	1,910 40	1,976 65
	4,096 33	257 85	18,196 64½	5,111 81	39,859 96½	67,522 00

	Days.	Rate.	Totals.
		cts.	\$ cts.
Bakery.....	2,172	75	1,629 00
Steward.....	5,656	40	2,262 40
Wings.....	4,428	40	1,771 20
Wash house.....	3,178	40	1,271 20
Dry room.....	3,294	40	1,313 60
Hospital orderlies.....	1,240	40	496 00
Foundry.....	15,509½	40	6,203 80
Chapels, orderlies and mess-room.....	1,860	40	744 00
Messenger, north lodge.....	310	40	124 00
Point, making compost.....	310	40	124 00
Garden	930	40	372 00
Females, nursing, housework, etc.....	980	40	392 00
			16,703 20
			84,225 20

STATEMENT of Movement of Convicts at Kingston Penitentiary from midnight of the 30th June, 1877, until midnight of the 30th June, 1878.

Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining at 12 p.m., 30th June, 1877.....	.....	.....	.....	673	22	695
Received since:—						
From common gaols.....	215	9	224			
St. Vincent de Paul.....	64	2	66			
				279	11	290
				952	33	985
Discharged since.—						
By expiration of sentence.....	208	6	214			
Pardon.....	40	1	41			
Sent to Rockwood.....	2	.....	2			
Death.....	1	.....	1			
Escape.....	1	.....	1			
				252	7	259
Remaining at 12 p.m., 30th June, 1878.....				700	26	726

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Movement of Convicts in Kingston Penitentiary for nine and a half years preceding 30th June, 1878.

Year.	Admissions.										Discharges.										Remaining at 12 P.M., 30th June, 1878.													
	Common Jail.		Lunatic Asy- lum.		Reformatory.		Other Peni- tentiaris.		Recapture.		Total.		Expiration of Sentence.		Pardon.		Lunatic Asy- lum.		Suicide.			Death.		Escape.		By Order of Court.		Other Peni- tentiaris.		Total.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
1869	162	10	1	163	10	173	219	22	27	1	7	1	12	1	2	1	268	25	293	668	45	713
1870	177	19	177	19	196	158	12	26	2	9	2	1	12	1	207	16	223	638	48	686
1871... ..	216	10	5	221	10	231	177	18	66	1	10	1	1	10	5	269	20	289	590	38	628
1872	147	8	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	155	8	163	151	13	60	2	6	2	.....	6	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	224	18	242	521	28	549
1873	141	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	146	3	149	143	15	26	1	4	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	119	.....	298	16	314	269	15	384
1874	145	12	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	150	14	164	111	6	18	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131	6	140	885	23	408
1875	187	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	158	.....	1	.....	346	6	352	115	6	30	1	6	.....	.....	5	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	159	8	167	572	21	593
1876	216	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	1	1	.....	279	8	287	114	19	19	10	1	.....	.....	7	.....	3	.....	.....	13	.....	166	11	177	685	18	703
1877	69	7	23	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	94	8	102	79	3	18	1	3	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	4	110	673	22	695
1878	215	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	2	.....	.....	279	11	290	208	6	40	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	252	7	259	700	26	726
Total	1675	91	41	1	3	.....	287	5	4	.....	2010	97	2107	1475	111	330	10	58	7	2	69	3	15	.....	2	.....	182	2083	131	2214	.....	.....

CRIMINAL Statistics, Kingston Penitentiary, for Year ending 30th June, 1878.

	Description.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Description.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Race.....	White	269	11	280	Occupations	Labourers....	146	.....	146
	Coloured	7	.....	7		Blacksmiths	4	.....	4
	Indian	3	.....	3		Carpenters	16	.....	16
		279	11	290		Bakers	3	.....	3
						Plasterer.....	1	.....	1
Marital	Single.....	195	5	200		Spinner.....	1	.....	1
	Married.....	78	5	83		Masons.....	4	.....	4
	Widowed	6	1	7		Barbers.....	4	.....	4
		279	11	290		Merchant	1	.....	1
						Gardeners	2	.....	2
Age.....	Under 20 years	56	1	57		Moulders.....	6	.....	6
	From 20 to 30 years ...	135	5	140		Shoemakers.....	13	.....	13
	do 30 to 40 do ...	53	3	56		Farmers.....	10	.....	10
	do 40 to 50 do ...	19	1	20		Tailors.....	8	.....	8
	do 50 to 60 do ...	11	1	12		Machinists.....	3	.....	3
	Over 60 years	5	.....	5		Painters	5	.....	5
		279	11	290		Last-maker.....	1	.....	1
						Book-keepers.....	2	.....	3
Education...	Read only.....	17	3	20		Cigar-makers.....	8	.....	8
	Cannot read.....	63	2	65		Cook.....	1	.....	1
	Read and write.....	199	6	205		Coopers.....	4	.....	4
		279	11	290		Butcher.....	1	.....	1
						Cabinet-makers ...	2	.....	2
Moral habits	Abstinent.....	62	4	66		Clerks	4	.....	4
	Temperate.....	158	7	165		Stonecutters	5	.....	5
	Intemperate	59	.....	59		Metalurgist	1	.....	1
		279	11	290		Tanner and currier.....	1	.....	1
						Engine driver.....	1	.....	1
Country.....	England	38	3	41		Brick layers.....	2	.....	2
	Ireland	29	1	30		Teachers.....	3	.....	3
	Scotland	9	.....	9		Printers.....	2	.....	2
	Ontario.....	109	5	114		Saddlers	3	.....	3
	Quebec.....	65	1	66		Lawyer	1	.....	1
	United States.. ..	22	1	23		Tinsmith.....	2	.....	2
	Germany	4	.....	4		Harness-maker.....	1	.....	1
	Italy	2	.....	2		Miller	1	.....	1
	Switzerland.....	1	.....	1		Marble cutter.....	1	.....	1
		279	11	290		Tobacconist	1	.....	1
						Traders	8	.....	3
Religion	Catholic	135	1	136		Females .....	.....	11	11
	Church of England....	72	5	77			279	11	290
	Methodist.....	40	3	43	Crimes... ..	Burglary.	15	.....	15
	Baptist.....	9	1	10		Horse stealing and lar-	4	1	5
	Presbyterian.....	21	1	22		ceny			
	Lutheran.....	2	.....	2		Throwing corrosive	1	.....	1
		279	11	290		fluid	1	.....	1
						Larceny	87	3	90
						Burglary and larceny..	44	1	45
						Felony.....	3	.....	3
						Assault to rob.....	1	.....	1
						Horse-stealing.....	14	.....	14
						Sheep-stealing.....	3	.....	3
						Wounding.....	9	.....	9
						Highway robbery.....	5	.....	5
						Horse-stealing and re-	1	.....	1
						ceiving.			
						Killing cattle and lar-	1	.....	1
						ceny			
						Having stolen goods in	1	.....	1
						possession.....			

Criminal Statistics, Kingston Penitentiary, 5th Year, &c.—Continued.

Description		Males	Females	Total	Description		Total
Criminal	Arson	11	—	11	Counties	Prince Edward	6
	Rape	3	—	3		Quebec	1
	Assault with intent	1	—	1		Montreal	14
	Concealing	1	—	1		Simcoe	9
	Embezzlement	2	—	2		Perth	4
	Forgery	6	—	6		Knox	3
	False swearing	1	—	1		Brant	3
	Aggravated assault	5	—	5		Stormont, Dundas and	—
	Abduction	1	—	1		Glengarry	4
	Abducting	—	1	1		Waterloo	10
	Perjury	2	1	3		Halton	2
	Swearing	4	—	4		Lambton	11
	Swearing	1	—	1		Oxford	5
	Armed robbery	3	—	3		Perth	4
	Murder	4	—	4		Grey	5
	Attempt at burglary	1	—	1		Lincoln	11
	Assault to murder	1	1	2		Leeds and Grenville	3
	Abortion	—	1	1		Wellington	2
	Uttering counterfeit	—	—	—		Parry Sound	1
	coin	1	—	1		Lennox and Addington	1
	Blackmailing	1	—	1		St. Vincent de Paul	—
	Forgery	7	—	7		Penitentiary	64
	Forgery and receiving	2	—	2		Peel	1
	Forgery, forgery and	—	—	—		Hastings	3
	uttering	1	—	1		Bruce	2
	Receiving	3	1	4		Norfolk	3
	Shaking	1	—	1		Victoria	3
	Assault with intent	1	—	1		St. John (N.B.) Peni-	—
	Attempt at burglary	1	—	1		tentiary	1
	Forgery and uttering	2	—	2		Haldimand	2
	Assault to rape	1	—	1			279
	Manslaughter	2	—	2			11
	Forgery, embezzlement	—	—	—			290
	and larceny	1	—	1			
	Inciting to arson	1	—	1	Sentences	Two years	78
	Child desertion	—	1	1		do and 1 mo.	3
	Receiving and issuing	—	—	—		do 2 mos.	2
	counterfeit coin	1	—	1		do 3 mos.	2
	Assault and wounding	1	—	1		do 6 mos.	5
	Robbery and indecent	—	—	—		do 9 mos.	2
	assault	1	—	1		Three years	83
		279	11	290		do and 1 mo.	1
						do 3 mos.	1
						do 6 mos.	2
						do 9 mos.	1
						Four years	12
						do and 10 mos.	1
						Five years	49
						Six do	4
						Seven do	13
						Nine do	2
						Ten do	5
						Fourteen years	1
						Fifteen do	1
						Life	11
							279
							11
							290
Counties	York	31	—	31			
	Carleton	7	—	7			
	Northumberland and	—	—	—			
	Durham	5	—	5			
	Elgin	7	2	9			
	Kent	3	—	3			
	Lanark	5	—	5			
	Renfrew	2	—	2			
	Huron	2	—	2			
	Wentworth	22	3	25			
	Welland	9	—	9			
	Frontenac	3	—	3			

SUMMARY of Punishments awarded in the Penitentiary, for the Year ending 30th June, 1878.

Month.	No. in dark cell.	No. in solitary cell.	No. flogged.	No. lashes inflicted	No. admonished.	No. who lost part of remission.	No. deprived of schooling.	No. who lost light.	No. in south wing.	Remarks.
July	10	1	2	84	19	56	6	12	17	
August	8	.....	.....	.....	6	26	6	4	.....
September	10	.....	.....	.....	4	41	1	2	1	
October	2	.....	.....	.....	8	18	.....	.....	1	
November	2	1	1	12	14	21	.....	8	.....
December	1	1	.....	.....	2	9	.....	.....	.....
January	29	.....	.....	.....	8	40	.....	16	.....
February	13	.....	.....	.....	12	39	.....	7	.....
March	17	.....	.....	.....	6	42	1	7	.....
April	12	1	.....	.....	.....	33	1	2	.....
May	9	1	1	24	8	54	1	.....	.....
June	11	.....	.....	.....	11	51	.....	.....	4	
Totals	124	5	4	120	98	430	16	58	23	

RETURN of Punishments in the Female Department for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1878.

—	Not acted upon.	Ad-monished.	Solitary cell.	Solitary and lost remission.	Number of reports.	Number reported.	Number of Women in prison each month.
July	2	.....	2	2	22
August	22
September	22
October	22
November	22
December	25
January	1	1	1	25
February	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	23
March	1	1	2	4	3	24
April	1	.....	1	1	24
May	26
June	26
Totals	1	1	4	3	9	8	283

RETURN of Convicts sent from the Kingston Penitentiary to the Rockwood Lunatic Asylum during the Year ending 30th June, 1878.

—	Names.	Remarks.
1	William Holley	Insane at expiration of sentence.
2	Alexander Garrison	do

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,

JULY 1st, 1878.

SIR.—I have the honour to present my annual report for the year ending June 30th, 1878.

The tables appended shew the nature of the diseases treated, and also the number requiring hospital care and attention.

We have been providentially exempted from malignant forms of disease and from epidemics of every kind.

I have the satisfaction of stating that not one death has occurred in hospital during the year—a fact, I believe, unprecedented in the history of the institution, at any rate for many years.

The population of the prison, though unusually large, is very healthy, which, in my opinion, is the best evidence of watchfulness and care by the authorities of the institution. To maintain this very desirable standard of health is hardly to be expected, taking into account the many difficulties there are to contend against. Nevertheless, vigilance and humane forethought will do very much towards it; and I have pleasure in stating that these qualities are not wanting in the government of this penitentiary.

The convicts, I believe, as a rule, appreciate the care and attention they receive, and I cannot resist the conviction that it has contributed largely in inducing reflection and sincere desires for reformation. Discipline, tempered as it is here with thoughtful and benevolent consideration, has its hygienic as well as its moral advantages.

In addition to those treated in hospital, a large number are daily prescribed for; the slightest ailment is reported, and many serious cases of disease averted by this timely attention. There were 1,976 such cases.

There are several cases of aged, infirm, crippled, and partially blind convicts, who are unable to work, and have to be cared for specially; they are comfortably located in what may be termed the invalid or dry room, and when discharged from prison will only be fit inmates for a home for incurables.

I have pleasure in adding that I have a most valuable hospital overseer, Mr. Halliday, whose efficiency in the department is worthy of all praise.

The Insane Ward.—On the 30th June, 1877, the criminal lunatics were transferred from Rockwood Asylum to this penitentiary, and placed under my care. A portion of the hospital building has been occupied by these lunatics and will continue to be so until the building in preparation for them is completed, which I hope will be very soon. In the event of increase of sickness, which may occur at any moment, great inconvenience, if not something worse, would result from overcrowding the hospital wards.

The Warden and myself are therefore anxious for the early completion of the asylum building.

We also receive the criminal insanes from the other Dominion penitentiaries.

The annexed tables give the necessary information as to the inmates of this ward.

Several convicts of unsound mind are not confined at present in the ward but are placed at work; they are harmless, and will be benefitted by being occupied. They are, however, kept under observation.

The health of these poor creatures is moderately fair, some of them are very aged and feeble, and barely able to help themselves; many, also, are life convicts, and have been many years imprisoned. Few of these people give promise of recovery, and most of them are hopelessly insane.

Their conduct on the whole differs in no way from cases observed in ordinary lunatic asylums. Some at times are violent and dangerous, but these cases are not numerous.

Their treatment is of the most considerate character, there being no more restraint than is absolutely necessary in an institution of this kind.

One death has occurred during the year, a life man, advanced in years, from causes referable to his mental condition; he was very low when transferred.

These added duties and responsibilities have necessarily complicated my work, and occupied more time and attention, and will continue to be increasingly exacting

in their demands. Nevertheless, I have tried to meet faithfully all the requirements of my position.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector, &c.

M. LOVELL, M. D.,
Surgeon K. P.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

ANNUAL Return of Sick treated in Hospital during the Year, from 1st July, 1877, to 30th June, 1878.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Remarks.
Amputation		1		1		
Asthma		4		4		
Boils		10		10		
Bronchitis	1	17		18		
Burns		8		8		
Carbuncle		2		2		
Cholera		23		23		
Colic		4		4		
Constipation		1		1		
Contusion	1	24		25		
Cutaneous		2		2		
Debility		4		4		
Dementia	1	2		3		
Diarrhoea		16		15	1	
Dyspepsia		8		8		
Epilepsy		1		1		
Epistaxis		1		1		
Erysipelas		2		2		
Fracture		1		1		
Febricula	1	49		50		
Fever, Intermittent		5		5		
Fever, Typhoid		23		14	9	
Hepatitis		1		1		
Hydrocele		3		3		
Influenza		1		1		
Lumbago		9		9		
Malingering	1	22		23		
Mania		1		1		
Neuralgia		1		1		
Ophthalmia	2	9		9	2	
Orchitis		1		1		
Otitis		1		1		
Parturition		1		1		
Phthisis		3		3		
Pneumonia		1		1		
Rheumatism		15		15		
Scrofula	1	3		4		
Senility	1			1		
Sprain		3		3		
Stricture		2		2		
Stye		1		1		
Syphilis		9		9		
Tonsillitis		1			1	
Ulcer		1		1		
Vermin		1		1		
Wen		1		1		
Whitlow		2		2		
Wounds		11		9	2	
Total	9	312		306	15	

Average daily sick, 10.80.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,
1st July, 1878.

M. LOVELL, M.D.
Surgeon, Kingston Penitentiary.

ANNUAL Return of Deaths in Hospital, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1878.

None.

STATEMENT of Accidents to Convicts in the Kingston Penitentiary, during the Year ended 30th June, 1878.

Date.	Name.	Where Employed.	Nature of Accident.	Cause of Accident.	No. of days in Hospital.	Remarks.
1877.						
Aug. 4...	Andrew J. Utley.....	Carpenter's shop.....	Fracture of tibia	Fall over a pail..	82	
Sept. 1...	Robert Murphy	Stone shed.....	Contusion of foot.....	Fall of stone off banker	45	
1878.						
Feb. 21...	Robert King.....	Quarry.....	Contusion of ankle... ..	Fall of stone..... ..	30	
June 13...	Joseph E. Jacobs.....	Stone shed.....	Laceration of pupil of right eye....	Chip of stone from one of the chisels	18	Still in Hospital.

M. LOVELL, M.D.,
Surgeon, Kingston Penitentiary.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1878.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

RETURN showing movements of Patients in the Insane Ward, from 1st July 1877, to 30th June, 1878.

Distribution.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Received from Rockwood Criminal Lunatic Asylum, 1st July, 1877....	21	1	22
Since admitted :—			
Kingston Penitentiary.	13	.....	13
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.. ...	2	.....	2
St. John, N.B., Penitentiary.....	1	.....	1
Total number under treatment during the period	37	1	38
Discharged :—			
Cured	8	.....	8
Improved sufficiently to resume ordinary labor.....	6	.....	6
Transferred to Provincial Asylums on expiration of sentence.....	2	.....	2
Died.....	1	.....	1
Remaining under treatment 30th June, 1878.....	20	1	21

OBITUARY.

Number.	Registered Number.	Age.	Date of Death.	Duration of Insanity.	Proximate Cause of Death.	Remarks.
1	2386	.....	January 6, 1878.....	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ years	Paresis	

M. LOVELL, M.D.

Surgeon, Kingston Penitentiary.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,
1st July, 1878.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, June 30, 1878.

SIR,—In submitting my report to you for the year ending June 30, 1878, it affords me great pleasure to state that everything in connection with this department is going on in the same satisfactory manner as usual.

Since the 30th of June, 1877, the date of my last report, eleven female convicts have been received, six were discharged by remission of sentence, and one was pardoned, leaving, at the expiration of the present year, 26 females.

I beg leave to furnish you herewith the return of the work done in this department, as follows:—

For Male Prison:—

	Days @ 40 cts.	\$ cts.
13 Aprons.....	at 4 days	1 60
6 Caps	1 do	0 40
353 Prs. Drawers....	236 do	94 40
42 Eye shades.....	7 do	2 80
58 Prs. Mits.....	58 do	23 20
358 Neckties.....	49 do	19 60
93 Prs. Pants.....	93 do	37 20
954 Pocket handkerchiefs.....	95 do	38 00
292 Pillow-slips	49 do	19 60
2,079 Prs. Socks.....	2,884 do	1,153 60
574 Shirts	574 do	229 60
376 Shirts washed.....	5 do	2 00
6 Shrouds	6 do	2 40
989 Towels	99 do	39 60
Mending for Male Prison.....	312 do	124 80
Sewing for Female do	304 do	121 60
Custom work.....		66 25
Housework, cooking, nursing, &c.....	980 do	392 00
		<u>\$2,368 65</u>

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

MARY LEAHY,

Matron.

JAMES G. MOYLAN, Esq.

Inspector of Penitentiaries.

THE REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE, 1878.

SIR,—In presenting my report for the past twelve months, the chief subject of remark in the performance of my duties is the large falling-off in the number of visits to the sick, the total number required being barely one-half of those required last year.

This is largely owing to the fact of our being obliged to accommodate the lunatics in the lower ward of the hospital, which renders the men unwilling to come in for trifling complaints.

Since the admission of the lunatics I have held a short service on Sunday in the hospital, for the benefit of such of them as were deemed fit to attend.

I have to thank the Government for the usual gift for the library, than which nothing is more beneficial to the prisoners, by giving them wholesome and innocent employment for their thoughts.

During the past year I have heard of three or four released convicts doing well, who ascribe their reformation to the prison discipline, &c. This is cheering among so much that is disappointing.

Your obedient servant,

C. E. CARTWRIGHT,
Protestant Chaplain.

To J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector &c.

CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, July, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit for your consideration, this, my fourth annual report as Catholic Chaplain of the Kingston Penitentiary.

Since my last annual report the criminal lunatics have been transferred from the Rockwood Asylum to the Insane Department here. The number of Catholics thus received was fourteen, viz.: thirteen males and one female; the latter has a neat and comfortable room for herself, but spends most of the day in working with the convict women. By the kindness and care of the Matron and her assistant, every consideration her unhappy condition demands is shown her. Too much cannot be said in praise of the efficient manner these two ladies perform their duties. Their good example must leave a lasting and useful impression on the minds of these poor work-women committed to their care. The men are as yet lodged in the lower wards of the hospital. Everything possible to restore their impaired intellects is done. In fine weather they spend the greater part of the day amusing themselves on the lawn near the hospital. In winter, however, they will not be quite so comfortable, as they have no day-room, save the hospital wards. This want will be supplied when the new insane department will be completed.

Many of the insane sent us from Rockwood have been placed in the ranks of the ordinary convict. Their places have been filled by others from our own and other penitentiaries.

As usual, the number of convicts has been greatly increased from the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. This year we received two batches from there, one on the 23rd of December, 1877, and the other on the 24th of June, 1878. The number of Catholics received in those batches was fifty-six.

The health of the convicts has been generally good. We had a few cases of fever, but kind care and good treatment prevented anything serious. We had not one death among the Catholics this year.

The school, libraries, etc., are patronized as in the past, and are doing a large amount of good.

The following tabular statement will show the movement of Catholic prisoners during the year ending 1st July, 1878:—

In prison 1st July, 1877,.....	279
Received from Rockwood Asylum,.....	14
“ “ St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	56
“ “ the Province of Ontario.....	66
Total in prison during the year.....	415

Removed by expiration of sentence.....	99
“ “ pardon.....	11
Escaped.....	1

Total number of removals..... 111

Number of Catholic prisoners 1st July, 1878..... 304

This number includes the criminal lunatics.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

P. A. TWOHEY, Pt.,

Catholic Chaplain.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,

Inspector of Penitentiaries, Ottawa.

SCHOOL-MASTER'S REPORT.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 7th October, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the state of the school for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1878.

Branches Taught.

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic.

The average daily attendance..... 139

Classed as follows:—

In the first and primer class.....	26
In the first book of lessons, reading only.....	34
In the second book, reading and learning to write.....	28
In the third book, reading writing and tables.....	25
In the fourth and fifth books, writing and ciphering good.....	26

And, as in my past reports, I beg leave to state that all, with few exceptions, are progressing favourably; and to those deserving ones who practice in their cells, copy-books, slates and arithmetics are supplied them, at your request, and, being supplied with lights till 9 p. m., improve themselves wonderfully. Many a poor fellow who did not know his alphabet when he entered the prison school, if he was industriously inclined, could and did write letters to his friends in 18 or 20 months after. This they thought a great accomplishment, and to them no doubt it was. Many thanks are due the Chaplains for their frequent visits; also, my assistant teachers for the zeal they manifested in the tuition of those under their charge.

Your most obedient servant,

J. B. P. MATHEWSON,

School-Master.

JOHN CREIGHTON, Esq.,

Warden.

RETURN of Work done in Tailor Department, from 1st July, 1877, to 30th Jun

Description.	Quantity.	Rate.	Value of Labour.	V I
<i>Officers' Clothing.</i>				
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Winter overcoats	11	2 00	22 00	
Uniform blue coats.....	16	2 50	40 00	
do pants	16	0 70	11 20	
do vests.....	16	0 70	11 20	
do caps	16	0 50	8 00	
Summer serge coats	51	1 25	63 75	
do pants	51	0 60	30 60	
do vests	51	0 60	30 60	
do caps	2	0 50	1 00	
Overall coats	4	1 00	4 00	
do pants	5	0 50	2 50	
<i>Prisoners' Discharge Clothing.</i>				
Coats.....	239	1 50	358 50	
Pants	224	0 70	156 80	
Vests	196	0 70	137 20	
Caps	11	0 50	5 50	
<i>Prison Clothing.</i>				
Woolen coats.....	96	1 25	118 75	
do pants	426	0 60	255 60	
do vests.....	26	0 60	15 60	
do caps	210	0 25	52 50	
Linen jackets	412	0 60	247 20	
do pants	652	0 50	326 00	
do vests	162	0 40	64 80	
Hospital coats.....	21	1 25	26 25	
do pants	25	0 70	17 50	
do vests	20	0 60	12 00	
do caps.....	20	0 25	5 00	
Strait jacket	1		1 00	
Making and mending bedding, 939 days.....		0 40	375 60	
Shirts.....	410	0 26	106 60	
Belts, canvass	29	0 25	7 25	
Aprons.....	52	0 10	5 20	
Braces, linen.....	276	0 05	13 80	
Mitts	379	0 15	56 85	
Repairing clothing, 4,736 days		0 40	1,854 80	
<i>Civilian Clothing.</i>				
.....			216 25	
<i>Contract, North-West Indians.</i>				
Coats	76	2 00	152 00	
Pants	100	0 70	70 00	
Shirts.	40	0 26	10 40	

RETURN of Work done in Tailor Department, &c.—*Concluded.*

Description.	Quantity.	Rate.	Value of Labour.	Total Value of Labour.
<i>Contract, North-West Mounted Police.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Scarlet blouse, serge.....	177	0 75	132 75	751 94
Breeches, blue cloth.....	406	0 65	263 90	
Suits, tan duck.....	141	1 00	141 00	
Jackets do	259	0 60	155 40	
Breeches, serge.....	55	0 65	35 75	
Shirts, grey flannel.....	89	0 26	23 14	
<i>Contract, Winnipeg Penitentiary.</i>				
Winter prison uniform coats.....	25	1 25	31 25	118 00
do pants	50	0 60	30 00	
do caps.....	25	0 25	6 25	
Summer linen coats	25	0 60	15 00	
do pants.....	25	0 50	12 50	
Flannel shirts.....	50	0 26	13 00	
do drawers	25	0 40	10 00	
Total.....				5,763 74

RECAPITULATION.

	\$ cts.
Officers' clothing.....	224 85
Prison discharge clothing.....	658 00
Prison clothing	3,562 30
Civilian clothing.....	216 25
Contract, North-West Indians.....	232 40
do do Mounted Police.....	751 94
do Winnipeg Penitentiary.....	118 00
Total	5,763 74

RETURN of Work done in Shoe Department, from 1st July, 1877, to 30th June, 1

Description.	Quantity.	Rate.	Value of Labour.	Tot Value Labo
<i>Officers' Work.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$
Boots.....	27	.....	27 00	
Gaiters.....	4	.....	4 00	
Cobourgs ..	1	.....	0 75	
Shoes	1	.....	0 75	
Slippers.....	1	.....	0 50	3
<i>Prison Work.</i>				
Boots.....	367	.....	367 00	
Cobourgs..	184	.....	138 00	
do cloth.....	24	.....	18 00	
Shoes, leather	99	.....	74 25	
do canvass.....	57	.....	42 75	
do cloth	6	.....	4 50	
do female	9	.....	6 75	
Slippers, leather, male	22	.....	11 00	
do female	24	.....	12 00	
Slippers, canvass, male..	295	.....	118 00	
Balmorals	24	.....	18 00	
Gaiters.....	16	.....	16 00	
Waist belts	25	.....	2 00	
Finger stalls ..	755	.....	10 50	
Braces, linen, leather trimmings .	518	.....	37 00	
Hose, 415 feet.....		.....	62 25	93
<i>Civilians' Work.</i>				
Boots.....	6	.....	6 00	
Shoes, leather	7	.....	5 25	
do canvass.....	1	.....	0 75	
Balmorals	7	.....	5 25	
Gaiters.....	1	.....	1 00	
Slippers, canvass.....	1	.....	0 30	1
<i>Saddlery Department.</i>				
Double harness..	2	.....	12 00	
Single do ..	2	.....	14 00	
Pad saddles.....	2	.....	4 00	
Bridles	3	.....	3 00	
Double lines ..	2	.....	1 00	
Collars..	22	.....	33 00	
Breeching, cart ..	1	.....	1 50	
do straps.....	6	.....	1 80	
Hame	75	.....	9 37	
Valise.....	1	.....	2 00	
Satchels.....	2	.....	2 00	
Riding whips.....	2	.....	0 50	
Pipes for chain traces .	6	.....	1 50	
Martingales.....	6	.....	1 50	
Breast straps.....	6	.....	1 50	8
<i>Contract North-West Indians.</i>				
Boots ..	100	.....		10

RETURN of Work done in Shoe Department, &c.—Concluded.

Description.	Quantity.	Rate.	Value of Labour.	Total Value of Labour.
<i>Contract North-West Mounted Police.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Boots.....	500	.....	.....	500 00
<i>Winnipeg Penitentiary.</i>				
Canvass shoes.....	52	.....	.....	39 00
<i>Post Office.</i>				
all bags.....	110	.....	.....	82 50
Total				1,799 72

RECAPITULATION.

	\$ cts.
Officers' work.....	33 00
Prison work.....	938 00
Civilian work.....	18 55
Saddlery Department.....	88 67
Contract North-West Indians.....	100 00
do Mounted Police.....	500 00
Winnipeg Penitentiary.....	39 00
Post Office.....	82 50
Total.....	1,799 72

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

SEPTEMBER, 1878.

JAS. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have to submit you the report of the management of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1878, with statistical returns.

The steady progression of crime observed for many years past has received no abatement during the last period, in spite of the severity displayed by the judicial authorities in sentencing criminals.

The total number of prisoners received in this penitentiary for the year 1877-'78 is 185, showing an increase of 21 over the number received for the preceding year.

On the 30th of June, 1877, there remained in the penitentiary 225 convicts. From that number, in the course of last year, 64 were discharged by expiration of sentence, 20 were pardoned by His Excellency the Governor General, 2 died and 64 were transferred to the Kingston Penitentiary, making a total of 150 discharged. On the 30th of June, 1878, 259 convicts were yet confined in the penitentiary.

The District of Montreal has supplied the largest number, 139, the District of Quebec 16, and the other Districts of the Province the remainder, in nearly equal proportions. 163 were Roman Catholics and 22 of several Protestant denominations.

In referring to the table showing the nature of crimes committed, it will be seen that the crimes most commonly recorded are—larcenies 66, stealing in dwelling-house 35, stealing from the person 12, robbery 8, horse-stealing 7, stealing with intent to do bodily harm 5; all the other crimes being less in number, but some of them of a more aggravated character. Of the number received for the year ending 30th June, 1878, 19 were committed for the second time and 1 for the third time. Twelve of the number of convicts re-committed have served part of their sentence in both the Kingston and St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiaries. This fact of frequent re-committals is certainly to be regretted, inasmuch as it tends to show the inefficacy of our penal system in its actual organization. There is no doubt that as long as the authorities will not have provided the penitentiaries of the Dominion with cell accommodations which will permit to classify the convicts according to the weight of their sentence, the number of convictions and their previous habits or occupations, the reformation expected will be far from being satisfactory. What good can be expected from the congregation of those hardened criminals, steeped in the corruption of vice since their boyhood, with convicts who have committed crime for the first time in their life, more through weakness than depravity; the simple-minded convict sent from the country districts for a crime of a light nature has surely nothing to gain by his close connection during labour time with the professional and corrupted criminal, who concocts, during his confinement in the penitentiary, all his plans for a new attack upon society after his liberation. Good results have been obtained even with the present system, in some cases; but in the presence of the steady increase of crime, and the number of re-committals of men who have served even long terms in our penitentiaries, I believe some more effectual system should be adopted. More severe means should be devised to deter the habitual and professional criminals from committing crime, and when confined in the penitentiary, men of the most opposite antecedents, habits and character should not be any longer treated in the same manner.

In my report for 1877 I called the attention of the proper authorities on the necessity of providing, in the buildings to be erected accordingly with the plans of the Public Works Department, for a certain number of cells where prisoners could

be kept, if necessary, in a complete state of isolation. I am aware, Sir, that this pressing necessity has received already your most diligent attention, and that anything that will tend to reform and improve our penal system will receive from you the greatest impulse possible.

I desire, then, to suggest that the next wing to be erected according to the plans of the Public Works Department be entirely devoted to the construction of large cells, where the isolated system would be carried. The present wing in construction will be ready for occupation next summer, and if the necessary plans for this new system were laid out in the course of the winter, the work would be commenced early next spring.

CONDUCT OF CONVICTS.

With the accumulated number we have kept through the past year, in spite of our limited accommodations, I may say that the general conduct of prisoners has been good. Of course transgression of the prison rules has been recorded, specially talking when at work, and punishments had to be inflicted in many cases. But, I have the satisfaction to say that I have had recourse to the severest form of punishment, *Tlogging*, in only two cases. When every other means have been exhausted, the fear of the physical pain produced by the lashes is the only means to bring the hardened and mutinous convict to a better observation of the rules and regulations of the prison.

THE REMISSION

earned by convicts during the past year is a fair evidence of their general conduct and industry. Thirty-eight have earned an average of 76½, eight 123¼—thirteen 128 days, and few others a little less. The remission system gives a fair impulse to the satisfactory conduct and labour of the convicts. The important works carried on this year, as the building of the barn, the construction of the Tramway, and the erection of the new Wing, have furnished to the convicts ample occasions to earn their remission time by their good conduct and satisfactory labour, and to learn in the same time the most useful of trades, such as stone-cutting, masonry and carpentry.

INSTRUCTION.

The school has been well attended to in the course of the past year. There has been a good deal of emulation amongst the prisoners to learn to read and write. The Chaplains devote much of their attention and time to the success of the school. I regret having to say that school instructor, Mr. Maher, had to retire on account of the bad state of his health. His resignation was accepted in January last. It was with much regret that I had to part with this excellent and trust worthy officer. Since his retirement, the management of the school by his successor, Mr. Harnett, has given me also entire satisfaction.

The library is well attended to; but I regret having to say that many of the books have been spoiled by convicts writing or ciphering over them. Repressive measures will have to be taken in order to stop that abuse.

THE SANITARY CONDITION

is excellent. No fever, no epidemic of any sort is to be reported. The number of sick in hospital has been rather small. The convicts look healthy and cheerful. No better proof of their healthy condition can be offered than the way they set themselves at work when required. The hospital is better ventilated, but too small and badly situated, being on the third roof. It is really fortunate that the sanitary state of convicts has been so good, as in the case of epidemical diseases we would have been entirely devoid of any proper accommodation. Two convicts died in the past year; one suddenly from pulmonary apoplexy, and the other, after a long illness, from cancer of the stomach.

ESCAPE.

I have the satisfaction to state that there was no escape, and no attempt to escape, during the year 1877-78. One convict who had escaped in 1875, before my assuming office, was recaptured.

FIRE OF THE BARN AND STABLES.

On the 6th of August, last year, the barn and stables of the penitentiary, which were placed outside of the prison walls on the north-west side of the prison, were burned to the ground. The loss was considerable: 14 horses, all the agricultural implements, and a large quantity of forage were destroyed. Upon my request the Minister of Justice ordered an investigation to be held by the Coroner of the District of Montreal; and the evidence was sufficient to establish that the fire was the work of an incendiary. An ex-convict was arrested upon the warrant of the Coroner, on suspicion, and incarcerated in the Montreal Jail; but he was subsequently released on bail.

HOLIDAYS.

It has been the habit here, as in Kingston Penitentiary, to grant half holidays to convicts on the Queen's Birthday and Dominion Day. The convicts recreate themselves in the yard, in having comical performances or playing and singing, and I have not been able yet to see any good to result from this *allowed* violation of the rules of the prison. It affords, in my opinion, occasions to convicts to plot and coalesce themselves for the better breaking of the rules afterwards. I have always observed after those demonstrations more reports for violation of the rules, and it would be time, in my opinion, to abolish this practice.

OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR.

* The works ordered have been carried on in a very satisfactory way.

1. The new barn, a building in rubble masonry, 115 feet long by 40 feet, has been completed in time in the fall to secure the harvest and all the vegetables raised from the farm. In the basement is a root cellar, 10 feet high, with cemented floor, which afford to the institution the means of keeping in excellent condition the returns from the garden.

2. The tramway has been completed, and is now in working order for a distance of one mile and a half. Switches have been made at the quarry in order to facilitate the loading of the stone extracted from the quarry. The construction had to be suspended at the point where the bridge is to pass over the river or creek crossing the farm of the penitentiary, on account of the bridge not being completed.

3. The bridge itself is, however, in a fair way of construction, nearly half of the trestle work being erected. Its length, with the abutment on each side, is nearly 480 feet, with a height of over 30 feet above the water. The plans of the bridge have been prepared by the Public Works Department.

4. The brick-yard shed has been extended considerably, in order to shelter conveniently the brick manufactured last year, which remain unsold, and the new brick to be manufactured and burned this summer. The Institution will have on hand in the fall nearly one million of bricks. It is to be hoped that the sale of the brick manufactured will be more easy next year, with the facilities to be had from the line of railway passing through the penitentiary grounds, at a distance of one acre from the brick yard.

5. A reel house has been built outside of the prison walls, quite in front of the main building, for the keeping of part of the fire hose, accordingly with the request of the Public Works Department.

6. A new shop has been erected for the Blacksmith Department, and extensive changes have been made in the other shops in order to receive the engine and new machinery authorized to be purchased. There is now in operation a lathe, drilling-machine, planer, sticker, circular saw, and some other machinery of similar importance, which are of a great service for the works performed in the carpenter and blacksmith shops.

7. The operations at the quarry have been conducted on a much larger scale. After close examination it was found that much better stone could be had quite close to the limits of the quarry farm, and all the plants, derricks, &c., were consequently transferred at that point. New guard-houses were erected for the officers, and the number of labourers and quarrymen increased. Two new derricks have been put up, in order to supply in time all the stone required for the wing in construction. The stone is now brought down on the tram-cars as far as the new barn of the penitentiary, from whence it is carted in the prison yard by teamsters.

8. The foundations of the new wing have been laid down on the 5th April last, and the masonry works have been carried since without interruption. The building, which is facing the south, is built in the same architectural style as the east wing, excepting some decided improvement in the cornice and chimneys. The length will be 124 x 46 ft., and, when completed, it will afford accommodation cells for 142 convicts. With the construction of two other wings, north and west, and of a central tower, our prison buildings will be pretty much assimilated in their appearance to the Kingston Penitentiary buildings. The masonry of the building will be terminated in time in the fall to receive the roofing, and the intention is to proceed to the construction of the cells in the course of next winter. It is expected that this new wing will be ready for occupation about the 1st of August.

9. After the fire of the 6th August last the stable and cart shed had to be erected under the shortest time possible. For reason of prudence and safety, it was found convenient to build them inside of the prison walls. A proper spot was selected in the yard, and I may say that the change of site has been for the better.

10. The operations on the farm have been continued, and carried with the same vigour as for the preceding year. A large quantity of manure has been manufactured, and some more has been purchased, in order to improve the soil and secure more returns. The draining of the quarry farm is being now pretty well advanced and large quantities of stones were removed from the field. It is not expected, of course, that the improvement made on the farm will increase much the returns before a regular course of manure has been applied. However, the vegetables, potatoes, &c., have been supplied for the prison use in sufficient quantity for the year.

REVENUE.

The total amount of the revenue for the year ended June, 1878, deposited in the hands of the Receiver-General, is \$3,408.72. For the preceding year, ended June, 1876, the amount deposited was \$3,762.25, showing a decrease for the past year of \$353.53. I assign two reasons to this result: 1st, the difficulty, on account of bad times, to sell as large a quantity of the goods manufactured, such as, for instance, lime and brick; 2nd, the employment of a greater number of convicts to the construction of buildings, and to the preparation of the material required. The earnings of convicts amount, for the past year, to \$29,903.12½, or \$10,075.50 more than for the year preceding. If the earnings of convicts for 1877-78 were added to the revenue in cash, the whole amount earned by convicts would be \$33,301.84½.

EXPENDITURE.

The total amount of the expenditure for the year 1877-78 is \$89,797.92, showing an increase of \$26,273.57 over the expenditure for the preceding year. But in deducting from the amount the revenue, cash, deposited in the hands of the Receiver-General in the course of the year, and the sums paid for items which ought not to be placed to the account of ordinary expenditure, such as the expenses

incurred to repair the loss by the fire of August last, gratuity to officers, new machinery and tools, manufactures, transfer of convicts, capital fund, &c., the real expenditure for maintenance of convicts would be \$61,619.10.

The average number of convicts for the year having been 251, the average cost per convict for their maintenance proper, is \$245.50. If the earnings of convicts, which amount to \$29,903.12½, are taken now into account, the expenditure for maintenance will be reduced to \$31,655.97½, and the yearly cost of each convict to \$126.12. The cost per capita for the year 1876-77, value of labour deducted, was \$155.90, or \$29.78 more per capita than for the year 1877-78.

CONCLUSION.

I desire now, Mr. Inspector, to suggest the advisability and importance of having the earnings of convicts of penitentiaries accounted for in a more official and substantial manner.

There is no doubt that much anxiety is felt in the public mind about the growing expenditure called forth for the maintenance of penitentiaries. The real cost of their maintenance does not, however, appear before the public in its true light.

Important and costly buildings are erected every year by convict labour, under the direction and control of the Public Works Department. Why not place the value of that labor to the credit of the penitentiary, as the thing is done in individual cases?

All public works are generally given under contracts. If the buildings or other works ordered by the Public Works Department, for the enlargement of the prison, or any other purpose, were not carried by convict labour, they would have to be executed under contracts by outsiders, and paid from the appropriation voted by Parliament for that end. Why not apply the same principle with Penitentiaries? in giving contracts to the Warden and placing the price of the construction to the credit of penitentiaries. In this way the expenditure would be reduced to its proper limits and the public better satisfied as to the net amount of the cost of penitentiaries in the Dominion.

Trusting that my suggestions will meet with your approval.

I remain, dear Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. M. DUCHESNEAU,
Warden.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

LIST of returns and reports for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

No. 1. Return of Convicts on 30th June, 1878.

2. Table showing the number of Convicts received from each District.

3. Return of Prisoners set at liberty by expiration of sentence.

4. Return of Pardons.

5. Movement of Convicts for the above-named year.

6. Monthly Movement of Convicts for the above named year.

7. Comparative Movement of Convicts for the past five years.

8. Summary of Statistical Tables.

9. Return of Re-committments.

10. Return of Deaths.

11. Punishments.

12. Return of Remission of sentence earned by Convicts.

13. Distribution of Convicts.

14. Return of Convicts who have become insane, and were sent to Kingston Penitentiary.

15. Return of Officers.

16. Annual Report of the Warden.

No. 1.

List of Convicts, with Age, Native Place and Trade, in the St. Vincent de Pa Penitentiary, P.Q., on 30th June, 1878.

Name.	Age.	Trade.	Where Born.
Henry Agnew.....	49	Shoemaker.....	Ireland.
Jacques Aymond.....	26	Labourer.....	Cap Chat.
Jean Baptiste Alinotte	36	Shoemaker.....	Lachenaie.
Dosithé Allard.....	30	Carpenter.....	Pointe Claire.
Jean Antoine Alterac.....	50	Cook.....	France.
Auguste Arcand.....	15	Carter.....	Montreal.
Joseph Audibert.....	24	Labourer.....	Quebec.
Frederic Allard.....	16	do	St. Guillaume.
Julien Audette.....	18	do	St. Jérôme.
Christophe Bertrand	57	Tinsmith.....	St. Laurent.
Jean Damas Beyries.....	23	Coachman.....	France.
Joseph Boutin.....	30	Stonecutter.....	St. Hélène.
Guillaume Boisvert.	24	Clerk.....	Baie du Febvre.
James Buck.....	22	Farmer....	Canada.
Leonard Bélanger.....	21	Labourer.....	Compton.
Edmond Bussiere.....	18	Tailor.....	Sorel.
William Brown.....	18	Labourer.....	London, Eng.
Robert Brownley.....	23	do	Windsor, Canada.
François Biron.....	19	Carpenter	Montreal.
Cyrille Brunet.....	21	Labourer.,	Beauharnois.
Michael Brennen	22	Saddler.....	Montreal.
John Barry.....	22	Labourer	Rivière du Loup, (<i>en bas.</i>)
Albert Boulet.....	21	Shoemaker.....	St. Thomas.
William Blaney.....	51	Labourer	Montreal.
Treffle Boissey.....	18	do	St. Bruneau.
Damas Blouin.....	30	Tailor.....	St. Jean Isle d'Orleans.
Patrick Burke.....	22	Labourer ..	Montreal.
William Blom.....	25	Waiter	London, England.
Joseph Bois.....	30	Labourer.....	Percy Malbaie.
Joseph Brochu.....	17	do	St. Julie.
Napoleon Barbeau	22	Shoemaker.....	St. Sophie.
Marcellin Berthiaume.....	25	Carter.....	St. Geneviève.
Louie Berthiaume.....	23	Labourer.....	do
Jean Bte. Bission.....	26	do	Côteau St. Louis, near Montre
Joseph Baroli.....	32	Cook	Verona, Italy.
Isaac Bastien	19	Labourer.....	Montreal.
William Bergan	18	do	do
Jacques Birster.....	46	Painter.....	France.
Narcisse Blondin.....	20	Labourer.....	Quebec.
Richard Craig.....	27	Carpenter....	North Gore.
Onézime Chaput.....	16	Labourer.....	Montreal.
Alexander Camaron.....	39	Machinist.....	Toronto.
Raphael Cherrie.....	21	Labourer.....	Ely
Pierre Collin.....	23	Painter.....	Matane.
Dominique Chatigny.....	25	Sailor	Beauharnois.
Etienne Crèpeau.....	19	Stonecutter.....	Montreal.
Octave Choquette.....	20	Carpenter ...	do
Joseph Carras.....	21	Gardener.....	France.
Jean Cardinali.....	36	Labourer.....	Italy.
Joseph Chalifoux.....	34	do	St. Michel Archange.
Hylaie Côté	24	do	Montreal.
Napoleon Charbonneau	22	do	St. Haycinthe.
Christopher Costigan.....	19	do	Montreal.
Victor Carbon.....	40	Butcher.....	France.
William Cummins.....	19	Labourer.....	Quebec.
Ovide Contu.....	37	Schoolmaster.....	Berthier.
Michael Cooney	19	Plasterer.....	Montreal.
Joseph Chartrand	19	Shoemaker.....	St. Janvier.
Auguste Christin.....	39	Joiner.....	St. Hugues.

List of Convicts in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, &c.—*Continued.*

Name.	Age.	Trade.	Where Born.
asse Drolette.....	58	Carter.....	Quebec.
s Dépati.....	20	do	Montreal.
am Dawson.....	22	Labourer.....	Quebec.
Décoteau.....	17	do	United States, A.
ois Delinelle.....	28	Stonecutter.....	Montreal.
ard Demers.....	33	Clerk.....	Canada.
ole Desvaux	30	Labourer.....	France.
y Delage <i>alias</i> Ernest Millville	31	Cook.....	do
as Ducharme.....	20	Tailor.....	St. Ours.
Baptiste Deragon.....	18	Labourer.....	Laprairie.
s Dunn.....	28	do	Montreal.
l Deshameaux.....	23	Jeweller.....	France.
d Depatie	33	Labourer.....	Montreal.
nd Flavier Duval.....	30	Clerk.....	Three Rivers.
e Depatie	20	Shoemaker.....	Montreal.
ge W. Douglass.....	21	Labourer.....	London, Eng.
as Dallaire	19	Stonecutter.....	Quebec.
Dery	19	Mason	do
d Dallaire	22	Labourer.....	do
ne Ergole	26	do	France.
Ellenburg.....	45	Shoemaker.....	Sorel.
be Fontaine.....	26	Labourer.....	Canada.
s Albert Fitzpatrick.....	18	Book-keeper.....	Montreal.
ge C. Fletcher	39	Barber.....	Barnston.
e French	24	Labourer.....	St. Placide.
çois Noona.....	26	do	Réserves Désert
as Gauthier.....	20	do	Montreal.
leon Gagnon.....	28	Barber.....	Canada.
el Guimond.....	20	Labourer.....	Montreal.
ge Gendron.....	41	Cooper	Ste. Anne de la Pocatière.
é Griffard.....	35	Caulker	Quebec.
Yates	30	Joiner	Liverpool, Eng.
inand Giroux	19	Labourer.....	Quebec.
is Gosselin.....	22	do	Kamouraska.
leon Gravel	24	Tinsmith.....	St. Thérèse.
ingras	19	Shoemaker.....	Quebec.
am Guillemette.....	21	Blacksmith	Ange Gardien.
nase Gendron.....	32	Labourer.....	Montreal.
oh Gaudreau	28	do	Kamouraska.
lé Groulx	47	Tailor	St. Laurent, Berthier.
aume Gravelle	22	Labourer.....	Deschambault.
oh Goderre.....	42	Polisher	Montreal.
phide Galipeau	18	Joiner.....	do
ur Blenkarn Glass.....	27	Olerk.....	do
s Goulet.....	19	Shoemaker.....	do
s Hétu.....	22	Labourer.....	Ste. Julienne.
lme Hardy	20	Olerk.....	Quebec.
Harvey	19	Carpenter.....	Montreal.
acl Hoolahan.....	18	Tailor.....	do
y Havey	18	Shoemaker.....	do
s Heffner.....	33	Physician.....	Frankfort, Germany.
s Irwin.....	24	Brass-polisher.....	Liverpool, England.
e Paul Jugié.....	27	Ship-carpenter.....	Quebec.
ime Joly	21	Labourer.....	Montreal.
oh Joly <i>alias</i> Thibault.....	28	Carpenter	do
Joyal	22	Labourer	Brome.
iste Jeann	22	do	St. Philippe.
Bie. Joannette.....	24	do	Montreal.
ur Joannetôt.....	22	do	St. Mathias.
onae Joannette	28	do	Montreal.
ur Jobin.....	24	Ship-carpenter.....	Quebec.
nin Joly	22	Joiner	Montreal.
s Kerr.....	25	Tinsmith	Quebec.

List of Convicts in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, &c. - *Continued.*

Name.	Age.	Trade.	Where Born.
Thomas Kelly.....	27	Stonecutter.....	Montreal.
Edmond Lamoureux.....	19	Printer	Canada.
Oliver Ledoux	40	Labourer.....	do
Narcisse Laliberté.....	50	do	Montreal.
Louis Lafrance.....	29	do	Quebec.
Napoleon Lessard.....	19	do	Huntingdon.
Diendoné Labour	25	do	St. Polycarpe.
John Lavualette.....	22	Carpenter.....	St Athanase.
Moses Lemaire.....	19	Labourer.....	Coaticook.
Louis Lavoyant.....	30	do	France.
Charles Loiseau	24	do	Boucherville.
Johnny Lamontagne.....	24	Painter	Sorel.
Thomas Lilly.....	20	Barber.....	London, Ont.
Charles Lymas.....	24	Cook.....	Columbia, U.S. A.
François Laplante	33	Bookkeeper.....	Ste. Anne du Bout de l'Isle.
Joseph Lauzon	46	Brickmaker.....	Ste. Anne des Plaines.
Louis Levesque.....	55	Painter	Rivière Ouelle.
Narcisse Lagnette.....	19	Labourer	Terrebonne.
Charles Leamy.....	25	do	Deschambault.
Julien Longtin	49	do	Laprairie.
Auguste Languedoc	31	do	Quebec.
David Lemire	22	do	Wisconsin, U.S. A.
Ferdinand Levesque	21	do	Mount Carmel.
Felix Laroche	22	do	Quebec.
Michel Larose	23	Stonecutter.....	do
André Lauerman.....	21	Labourer.....	St. Martin.
Emile Malherbe.....	26	Joiner	Spa Belgique.
Alexander Mainville	24	Stonecutter.....	Montreal.
Charles Morin	22	do	Rutland, Vermont.
Théophile Marin	30	Labourer	Sandy Bay.
Bénonié Mousseau.....	26	do	St. Felix de Valois.
Charles Marasse.....	21	do	Montpelier, Vermont.
Isidor Marechal.....	46	Mechanic.....	Isle.
Joseph Mathwin.....	19	Plumber	Montreal.
Louis Morier.....	23	Labourer	do
Joseph Meilleur.....	20	Baker	St. Eustache.
David Moore.....	20	Tailor.....	England.
Louis Mainville.....	25	Stonecutter.....	Montreal.
Cyrille Massée.....	25	Labourer	do
George Marchand.....	25	Stonecutter.....	do
Augustin Moreau	33	do	do
Pierre Marquette.....	34	Joiner.....	St. Dominique.
Narcisse Moreau	25	Shoemaker	Quebec.
James Mooney	17	Labourer	do
William Martin	23	Tinsmith.....	Montreal.
Edmond Massey	21	Plasterer.....	do
Eduard Morin	18	Labourer	Baie St. Paul.
Edward Mulrooney.....	20	Stonecutter.....	Quebec.
Hugh McKeown.....	16	Labourer	United States.
Archibald McNeil.....	45	do	Montreal.
John McDermot.....	26	Blacksmith	Ireland.
George McCarthy.....	19	Tailor.....	Montreal.
Bernard McEvenue	21	Carter.....	do
James McCormick	23	Waiter	State of New York.
Edward McMehon	24	Quarryman.....	Montreal.
George McDonald	16	Clerk.....	Quebec.
Robert McIntosh.....	23	Blacksmith.....	Montreal.
John McElroy.....	19	Labourer	do
Michael Norman.....	19	do	do
Joseph Normand.....	23	do	do
Napoleon Nolet.....	39	Bank Messenger.....	Quebec.
Narcisse Niquette.....	17	Labourer	St. David.
Stephen Novcau.....	17	do	St. Jean Chrysostome.

List of Convicts in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Age.	Trade.	Where Born.
Joseph Néron.....	32	Labourer.....	St. Marc.
George Ouellette.....	27	Stonecutter	Montreal.
John Chas. O'Leary	18	Labourer.....	do
Philippe Piquette.....	16	Cabinet-maker.....	St. Jacques Achigan.
Raphael Prevost.....	19	Carpenter	Canada.
Ulric Plouff	19	do	Montreal.
Napoleon Piercy.....	19	Labourer	Quebec.
George John Perry.....	23	Letter-carrier.....	Montreal.
Edward Paquet	24	Labourer.....	St. Sauveur.
Philippe Pinsonneau.....	18	Carpenter.....	St. Philippe.
Nathan Philbrick.....	28	do and painter.....	New Hampshire, U.S. A.
Vital Lavallée-Paquette	57	Labourer.....	St. Damase.
Alphonse Parent.....	38	do	Côte St. Pierre.
Joseph Pesant	19	Trunk-maker	L'Assomption.
Onézime Perrault.....	18	Labourer.....	Rutland, Vt.
John Robinson	40	Cabinet-maker.....	Montreal.
Charles Richer <i>alias</i> Saplêche.. ..	19	Labourer	Yamachiche.
Rezene Richard.....	19	Baker	St. Charles d'Arthabaska.
Leonard Ruiter.....	23	Labourer	Cowanville.
John Richardson	21	Bookbinder	Scotland.
William Rowe	26	Carter.....	do
Joseph Rattiez.....	21	Labourer	St. Athanase.
Pierre Rochon.....	29	Plasterer.....	St. Martine.
Alphonse Raymond	40	Carpenter	Kamouraska.
Napoleon Robidoux.....	20	Labourer.....	Montreal.
James Ray.....	27	Tailor	Toronto.
Charles Renaud	18	Bookkeeper.....	Montreal.
F. X. Roy.....	61	Liquorist.....	Quebec.
Joseph Roussin	27	Labourer.....	Montreal
Alexander Rochon	19	do	do
John Rafferty.....	21	Butcher.....	do
Joseph Sitiver	20	Farmer.....	Franklin.
James Seymour	19	Tailor	England.
Louis Sanfaçon.....	24	Labourer.....	Quebec.
James Smith	31	Leather-finisher.....	Ontario.
Thomas Sullivan	37	Cooper	Ireland.
François Xavier Simard.....	23	Labourer.....	Montreal.
François St. Onge.....	31	do	do
Antoine Souchereau	28	Sailor.....	Canada.
Hilaire St. Jean.....	24	Tobacconist	Montreal.
Frederick Seymour.....	23	Sailor	London, Eng.
Jean Saucisse.....	33	Labourer.....	Vermont, U.S. A.
Jean Baptiste St. Germain	31	do	St. Simon.
Daniel Sullivan.....	23	do	Montreal.
Télésphore Saunier.....	20	Shoemaker	Belœil.
Elie Sauvé	33	Farmer.....	St. Polycarpe.
James David Spence.....	18	Moulder.....	Montreal.
Honoré Trudel.....	22	Labourer	Quebec.
Thomas Tardif.....	38	do	Rimouski.
Charles Tierney	25	do	Quebec.
Joseph Terrien	26	Carter	Lachenaie.
Joseph Tourangeau	19	Carpenter.....	Portneuf.
Raphael Veillette.....	53	Labourer.....	Quebec.
François Vaillancourt.....	22	Stonecutter	Montreal.
Ferdinand Vallières	41	Labourer	Ste. Marie de la Beauce.
Jérôme Valin.....	23	Stonecutter	St. Jérôme.
Paul Vien	23	Labourer	St. Césaire.
Victor Venne	21	Carpenter	Montreal.
Hormidas Viger	22	Labourer	do
Théophile Valin	21	Bricklayer	do
David Villemaire.....	23	Tinsmith	do
Eugène Venne.....	20	do	Quebec.
Octave Villeneuve.....	17	Cigar-maker.....	Montreal.

List of Convicts in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, &c.—Concluded.

Name.	Age.	Trade.	Where Born.
Albert Vaudrey	27	Gardener.....	France.
Thomas West	20	Shoemaker	Quebec.
Michael Brennen.....	25	Labourer.....	Vermont, U.S. A.
Edward Bellemare.....	23	Stonecutter.....	St. François de Salle.
Thomas Blackburn.....	32	Book-keeper.....	England.
Simon Bourdeau.....	22	Baker.....	St. Rémi
Joseph Baril.....	19	Labourer.....	St. Narcisse.
Narcisse Drolette	58	Carter	Quebec.
Alphonse Lesperance.....	17	Labourer	Montreal.
Jean Baptiste Labonte.....	25	Bricklayer.....	St. Timothée.
Louis Landry.....	19	Labourer	Maskinongé.
Total	259		

No. 2.

TABLE showing the number of Prisoners received from each District during the Year ending 30th June, 1878.

District.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Montreal	138	1	139
Quebec	16		16
Terrebonne	4		4
Richelieu	3		3
St. Hyacinthe.....	3		3
Iberville	3		3
Bedford	3		3
Beauharnois	2		2
Three Rivers.....	2		2
Joliette	1	1	2
Montmagny.....	2		2
St. Francis	2		2
Chicoutimi.....	1		1
Gaspé	1		1
Arthabaska	1		1
Saguenay.....	1		1
Total	183	2	185

No. 3.

NOMINAL List of Prisoners discharged by expiration of sentence during the Year ending 30th June, 1878, and mention of their crime and place of conviction.

Name.	Crime.	Place of Conviction.
Pierre Trudel.....	Larceny	Montreal.
William Shea.....	Feloniously wounding with intent to maim	do
Curtis Wilson.....	Larceny	Bedford.
Thomas Piercy.....	Forgery	Montreal.
Moise Lafontaine.....	Stealing a cow	do
Thomas Brancy.....	Larceny	Terrebonne.
William Bryan.....	do	Montreal.
Augustin Devaux.....	Feloniously breaking and entering a shop and stealing therein	do
Robert Kinglock.....	Larceny.....	do
Edouard Lafond.....	Horse stealing	do
Horatio Bolster.....	Larceny	do
William Curtis.....	do	do
Olivier Gagner.....	Stealing a bull	Terrebonne.
Joseph Lajeunesse	Larceny	Quebec.
Adolphe Brunet	Stealing a gelding	Montreal.
John Atkinson.....	Larceny upon an indictment of burglary.....	Quebec.
J. Duncan Corrigan.	Obtaining goods by false pretences.....	Montreal.
Charles Levesque.....	Stealing from the person	do
Fénélon Petit.....	Larceny.....	do
Pierre Hilaire Chapleau.....	Stealing ewes	do
Jos. Octave Mathieu	Larceny	Quebec.
John Swallow	Perjury.....	Bedford.
Felix Verdon.....	Larceny	Vermont.
Cléophas Beauvais.....	Feloniously breaking in a shop and stealing.. ..	Montreal.
Wilbrod Maurice	Stealing money	do
Toussaint Brouillet.....	Larceny	do
Roger McNeil	Breaking in a store and stealing therein	Bedford.
Frs. Cyrille Pottier	Manslaughter.....	Montreal.
Edward Malrooney	Larceny	Quebec.
Daniel Brown.....	Sheep stealing.....	St. Francis.
Mederic Racette.....	Breaking into a shop and stealing therein	Montreal.
Alexis Lamoureux	Feloniously receiving stolen goods	do
Remy Dequoy	Breaking into a shop and stealing therein.....	do
Alfred Bertrand.....	Feloniously receiving stolen goods.....	do
Joseph Desautels.....	do	do
François Desautels	Larceny	do
William Phillips	Feloniously receiving stolen goods.....	do
John Phillips	do	do
James St. John	do	do
Elzear Racette.....	Feloniously breaking into a shop with intent to steal therein	do
John Robertson.....	Larceny.....	do
Alf. Bert. Chalifoux.....	Feloniously receiving stolen goods.....	do
François Nav. Beauvais ..	Larceny	do
Hypolite Laroche.....	Receiving stolen goods.....	do
Etienne Terrien.....	Larceny	Montmagny.
Moise Petrin.....	do	Richelieu.
Michael Lynch	Assault with intent to rob.....	Montreal.
Thaddeus McCarthy.....	Feloniously breaking into a building and stealing therein.....	do
Adolphe Lavigne.....	Larceny	Richelieu.
James Hobin	do	Montreal.
Moise Grandmont	Stealing a bull.....	Three Rivers.
John Payne.....	Larceny	Montreal.
Oscar C. M. Ebel.....	Going on board a vessel without permission.. ..	Quebec.
Alphonse Chenneville.....	Larceny	Montreal.
Richard McCollock.....	Breaking into a shop and stealing therein.....	do
Philias St. Germain	Larceny	St. Hyacinthe.

NOMINAL List of Prisoners discharged by expiration of sentence, &c.—*Concluded.*

Name.	Crime.	Place of Conviction.
John C. Carlson....	Going on board a vessel without permission.....	Quebec.
George Leclaire	Breaking into a shop and stealing therein.. ..	Montreal.
Pierre Vilbon Calin.....	Burglary	Quebec.
David Gamache.....	Larceny	Montreal.
François Poitevin.....	do	do
William McEvenue	Stealing in a dwelling-house.	do
Cyprien Courtois	Larceny.....	do
LeRos Villémaire	do	do

No. 4.

RETURN of Convicts who have been pardoned out of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary during the year ending 30th June, 1878, with crime and place of conviction.

No.	Name.	Place.	Crime.
1	Jean B. Lefebore .. .	Montreal	Sodomy.
2	Barnabus Lanktru	Beauharnois.....	Robbery.
3	Charles Wilson	Quebec	Going on board a vessel without permission.
4	Joseph Anastas Mathieu	Iberville.....	Larceny as a Clerk.
5	Joseph Laporte	Montreal ..	Feloniously stabbing with intent to do greivous bodily harm.
6	Michel Ayotte.....	Joliette.....	Horse stealing.
7	Francis P. Brill.....	Bedford	Arson.
8	John Henry Goodwin ..	Montreal	Forgery.
9	Aug. Jul. Rydberg.....	Quebec.....	Going on board a vessel without permission.
10	Arcade Hetu.....	Montreal.....	Stealing a mare.
11	Napoleon Dufresne.....	do	Assault.
12	Isidore Bastien.....	do	Breaking into shop and stealing therein.
13	Leon Lamontagne . . .	do	Attempt to break into shop and steal therein.
14	Oscar Lafortune	do	Breaking into a shop and stealing therein.
15	Patrick Hart.....	do	Rape.
16	Henry Chabeau.....	do	Feloniously receiving stolen goods.
17	François X. Desrosiers..	Richelieu	Larceny.
18	Francis Atkin.....	Montreal	Larceny as a Clerk.
19	James Colligan.....	do	Larceny.
20	Clement Bisson.....	Richelieu	do

No. 5.

TABLE of the Movement of Prisoners in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary during the Year ending 30th June, 1878, 12 p.m.

Descriptive Remarks.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining at 12 p.m., 30th June, 1877.....			225		225
Received since			183	2	185
Recaptured			1		1
			409	2	411
Discharged since by expiration of sentence.....	64				
do Pardon.....	20				
do Death	2				
Transferred to Kingston Penitentiary.....	64	2	150	2	152
Total			259		259

No

MOVEMENT of Convicts in the St. Vincent de Paul

MONTHS.	RECEIVED FROM											Expiration or remission of Sentence.		Pardon.	
	Common Jails.		Lunatic Asylum.		Reforma- tory.		Other Penitenti- aries.		Total.						
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
June.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....	*7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	2	.....	2	.....
August.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9	7	.....	1	.....
September.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	7	.....	6	.....
October.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	33	2	.....	3	.....
November.. ..	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	17	4	.....	.....	.....
December... ..	27	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	2	29	8	.....	1	.....
January.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	17	9	.....	1	.....
February.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11	7	.....	1	.....
March.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	5	.....	1	.....
April.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	28	.....	.....	2	.....
May.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	5	.....	2	.....
June.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11	8	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	184	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	184	2	186	65	.....	20	.....

No.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of movement of Convicts in the St. Vincent

YEAR.	ADMISSION.										Expiration of Sentence.		
	Common Jails.		Reforma- tory.		Other Penitenti- aries.		Recaptured.		Total.				
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1873-74.....													
1874-75.....	126	1							126	1	127	31	
1875-76.....	168	1							168	1	169	58	
1876-77.....	163						2		165		165	22	
1877-78.....	184	2							184	2	186	64	
Total	641	4					2		643	4	647	175	

* Including one recaptured.

6.

Penitentiary, for the Year ending 30th June, 1878.

DISCHARGED BY															Remaining at midnight on last day of Month.		
Sent to Lunatic Asylum.		Suicide.		Death.		Escape.		Removed by order of Court.		Sent to other Penitentiaries.		Total.					
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
.....	225	.....	225
.....	4	.....	4	228	.....	228
.....	8	.....	8	229	.....	229
.....	13	.....	13	223	.....	223
.....	5	.....	5	251	.....	251
.....	4	.....	4	264	.....	264
.....	2	39	.....	39	2	41	243	.....	243
.....	10	.....	10	250	.....	250
.....	8	.....	8	253	.....	253
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	248	.....	248
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	273	.....	273
.....	7	.....	7	281	.....	281
.....	25	.....	33	.....	33	259	.....	259
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	64	.....	143	2	145	3,225	.....	3,225

7.

de Paul Penitentiary, for the Five Years preceding 30th June, 1878.

DISCHARGE.													Remaining of 12 P.M., on 30th June.			Average per Month.
Pardoned.		Death.		Escape.		Removal by order of Court.		Other Penitenti- aries.		Total.						
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
.....	141	.....	141	124 1/2
9	110	1	150	1	151	117	.....	117	142 1/2
8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	1	124	1	125	161	.....	161	130 1/2
14	3	.....	.....	.....	62	.....	101	.....	101	225	.....	225	202 1/2
20	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	2	150	2	152	259	.....	259	250 1/2
51	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	290	4	525	4	529	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 8.

SUMMARY of Statistical Tables for the Year ending 30th June, 1878.

	Men.	Women.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Total.
<i>Race.</i>				<i>Crime—Concluded.</i>			
Whites	184	2	186	Arson	2	.....	2
				Forgery	2	.....	2
<i>Country.</i>				Perjury	1	1	2
Canada	151	2	153	Attempting to commit an infamous crime	1	.....	1
United States.....	9	.....	9	Attempt to commit bestiality.....	2	.....	2
England	8	.....	8	Obtaining money by false pretence..	2	.....	2
France	7	.....	7	Going on board a vessel without permission.	1	.....	1
Ireland	4	.....	4	Assault with intent to rape	1	.....	1
Sweden.....	1	.....	1	Stealing money out of a post letter.	1	.....	1
Scotland	1	.....	1	Feloniously writing letters demand-	1	.....	1
Italy	1	.....	1	ing money	1	.....	1
Germany	1	.....	1	Sodomy	1	.....	1
Switzerland.....	1	.....	1	Bigamy	1	.....	1
	184	2	186	Assault with intent to rob	1	.....	1
<i>Age.</i>				Unlawfully having in his possession materials for counterfeiting.....	1	.....	1
From 15 to 20.....	61	.....	61	Stealing in a dwelling house.....	1	.....	1
20 to 25.....	58	.....	58		184	2	186
25 to 30	21	1	22	<i>Education.</i>			
30 to 40.....	31	1	32	Not knowing how to read or write...	69	1	70
40 to 50.....	7	.....	7	Reading	13	.....	13
50 to 60.....	4	.....	4	Reading and writing	102	1	103
60 and above.....	2	.....	2		184	2	186
	184	2	186	<i>Civil State.</i>			
<i>Religion.</i>				Unmarried	126	.....	126
Roman Catholic.....	162	1	163	Married	54	2	56
Church of England.....	8	.....	8	Widowers	4	.....	4
Presbyterian.....	6	.....	6		184	2	186
Protestant	3	1	4	<i>Moral Habits.</i>			
Methodist	3	.....	3	Temperate.....	117	2	119
Episcopalian	2	.....	2	Intemperate	63	.....	63
	184	2	186	Sober	4	.....	4
<i>Crime.</i>					184	2	186
Larceny	66	.....	66	<i>Duration of Punishment.</i>			
Feloniously breaking and entering severally, shops, houses and dwellings.....	35	.....	35	2 years	97	1	98
Stealing from the person	12	.....	12	2 do and 2 months.....	1	.....	1
Robbery.....	8	.....	8	2 do and 6 do	2	.....	2
Aggravated assault	8	.....	8	3 do	46	.....	46
Horse stealing	7	.....	7	4 do	8	.....	8
Feloniously shooting with intent to do bodily harm	5	.....	5	4 do and 10 months	1	.....	1
Feloniously wounding.....	4	.....	4	5 do	23	1	24
Feloniously receiving stolen goods ..	4	.....	4	6 do	1	.....	1
Stealing cattle	3	.....	3	7 do	3	.....	3
Wounding with intent to murder.....	2	1	3	15 do	1	.....	1
Burglary	3	.....	3	Natural life.....	1	.....	1
Embezzlement	2	.....	2		184	2	186
Feloniously uttering forged papers..	2	.....	2				
Rape	2	.....	2				
Sheep stealing.....	2	.....	2				

SUMMARY of Statistical Tables, &c.—*Concluded.*

Occupation.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Occupation—Concluded.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Labourer	74	2	76	Baker.....	1	.....	1
Shoemaker	15	.....	15	Infirmity.....	1	.....	1
Tailor	12	.....	12	Saddler.....	1	.....	1
Stonecutter	10	.....	10	Cooper.....	1	.....	1
Tinsmith.....	6	.....	6	Quarryman.....	1	.....	1
Joiner.....	5	.....	5	Engine driver.....	1	.....	1
Sailor.....	3	.....	3	Machinist	1	.....	1
Cook.....	3	.....	3	Bank clerk.	1	.....	1
Carter.....	3	.....	3	Liquorist.....	1	.....	1
Blacksmith	3	.....	3	Bank messenger	1	.....	1
Brick maker	3	.....	3	Jeweller.....	1	.....	1
Painter.....	3	.....	3	Peddler	1	.....	1
Clerk.....	3	.....	3	Moulder	1	.....	1
Barber.....	2	.....	2	Schoolmaster.....	1	.....	1
Book-keeper.....	2	.....	2	Physician.....	1	.....	1
Waiter.....	2	.....	2	Cigar maker.....	1	.....	1
Farmer	2	.....	2	Mason	1	.....	1
Currier	1	.....	1	Gardener.....	1	.....	1
Butcher	2	.....	2	Carpenter	6	.....	6
Polisher.....	2	.....	2				
Plasterer	2	.....	2		184	2	186
Trader	2	.....	2				

LIST of Convicts who have been re-committed in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, and the Number of times, for the Year ending 30th June, 1878.

Name.	1st Re-commitment.	2nd Re-commitment.	Remarks.
George Thibault.....	1	.....
Pierre Blois.....	1	.....
Jos. Audebert <i>alias</i> Lymusse.....	1	.....
Pierre Fournier.....	1	.....	1
Jean Saucisse.....	1	.....
Joseph Richard.....	1	.....
George Marchand.....	1	.....
Julien Longtin.....	1	.....
Auguste Lacoste.....	1	.....
Henry Holden.....	1	.....
Alphonse Parent.....	1	.....
Thomas Kelly.....	1	.....
Edward Malrooney.....	1	.....
Jos. Isai Payette.....	1	.....	Served here 2 months 20 days, and the remainder of his 1st sentence in the Kingston Penitentiary.
Louis Mainville.....	1	.....	Served the full term of his first sentence in the Kingston Penitentiary.
Edward McMahon.....	1	.....	Served here 10 months, and the remainder of his first sentence in the Kingston Penitentiary.
Napoléon Barbeau.....	1	.....	Served here 4 months 3 days, and the remainder of his first sentence in the Kingston Penitentiary.
Trefflé Groulx.....	1	.....	Served here 20 months, and the remainder of his first sentence in the Kingston Penitentiary.
John Rafferty.....	1	.....	Served here 2 months 19 days, and the remainder of his first sentence in the Kingston Penitentiary.
Célestin Gareau.....	.....	1	Served here 3 months 16 days, and the remainder of his 2nd sentence as well as the full term of his 1st sentence in the Kingston Penitentiary.
Total	19	1	

RETURN of Convicts who have died in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, during the Year ending 30th June, 1878, with crime and place of conviction.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Place.
1	Joseph Tenier.....	Larceny.....	District of Gaspé.
2	Hubert Lafleur.....	Stealing a Horse and Buggy ...	do Bedford.

SUMMARY OF PUNISHMENTS awarded to Convicts in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the Year ending 30th June, 1878.

Months.	No. without bed.	No. in dark cell.	No. in solitary cell.	No. Flogged.	No. Lashes.	No. chained.	No. admonished.	No. who lost part of remission.	No. deprived of school.	No. deprived of light.	No. deprived of tobacco.	No. on bread and water.
1877.												
July.....	18	30	10	1	36	.....	45	3	1	1	3	25
August.....	29	19	8	.....	.....	.....	39	3	2	2	10	26
September.....	19	20	7	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	1	.....	1	29
October.....	23	31	14	.....	.....	.....	30	2	2	1	2	45
November.....	27	24	9	.....	.....	.....	27	1	2	.....	1	33
December.....	28	23	6	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	1	36
1878.												
January.....	22	27	9	.....	.....	.....	28	1	2	.....	2	32
February.....	31	22	7	.....	.....	.....	46	.....	.....	1	6	40
March.....	26	28	5	1	24	.....	32	.....	2	.....	2	31
April.....	23	24	10	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	13	30
May.....	37	35	11	.....	.....	.....	33	2	.....	.....	11	27
June.....	40	33	12	.....	.....	.....	37	3	1	1	19	37
Total.....	323	316	108	2	60	.....	416	15	13	6	71	391

TABLE No. 12.

RETURN of "Remission of Sentence" earned by Convicts discharged from the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary during the Year ended 30th June, 1878.

No.		Days earned.
1	Convict earned.....	15
1	do	47
1	do	72
38	do	76½
8	do	123½
13	Convicts averaged	128

TABLE No. 13.

DISTRIBUTION of Convicts at the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary on the
30th June, 1878.

Departments.	No. of Men.
Shoe shop.....	7
Tailor do	7
Bakery	3
Blacksmiths	13
Carpenters.....	21
Plumbers	3
Wing.....	9
Quarry.....	19
Lime kiln.....	3
Masons.....	24
Piling stone	13
Tramway	8
Brick	14
Stonecutters.....	46
Farm	27
Piling wood	6
Carting water	1
Garden.....	3
Hospital: Patients, 5; orderlies, 2.....	7
Accountant's Office	1
Storekeeper	1
Dining hall.....	4
Kitchen	3
Wash-house.....	7
Dry-room	2
Keeper's hall.....	1
Cellars.....	2
On punishment.....	4
	259

TABLE No. 14.

RETURN of Convicts who have become insane in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary,
during the Year ended 30th June, 1878.

No.	Names.	Remarks.
1	George Mastine	Sent to Kingston Penitentiary 24th December, 1877.
2	Wm. Murphy.....	do do 24th June, 1878.

No. 15.

NOMINAL List of Officers employed in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, as on the 30th June, 1878, giving Rate of Pay, Age and Dates of Appointment.

Names	Rank.	Salary.	Age.	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
J. A. Duchesneau	Warden	\$2,600	46	December 15, 1875	
J. W. Leclerc	Roman Catholic Chaplain.	1,200	40	May 20, 1873	
John Allen	Protestant Chaplain... ..	1,200	65	do 20, 1873	
H. B. Mackay	Deputy Warden	1,400	56	November 30, 1875	
Elzéar Dagnault	Accountant.....	1,000	43	January 7, 1876	
Joseph Pratt	Surgeon	600	69	May 20, 1873	
J. T. Pominville	do	600	53	do 20, 1873	
Hypolite Lanctôt	Clerk	700	61	December 15, 1875	
John Cooper	Chief Keeper.....	800	63	May 20, 1873	
Albert Valois	Storekeeper	700	33	January 14, 1876	
Leandré Mazuret.....	Steward	650	50	May 20, 1873	
John McDermott.....	Hospital Keeper.....	560	40	do 20, 1873	
Luc Levesque.....	Chief Trade Instructor and Clerk of Works.	1,000	60	December 1, 1877	
James Devlin	Engineer.....	780	28	do 1, 1874	
Edward Kenny.....	Farmer and Gardener	550	28	January 1, 1876	
Procopé Dumas.....	Trade Instructor.	560	40	May 20, 1873	
Jean Vaudry	do	700	51	do 20, 1873	
Auguste Leduc	do	560	40	do 20, 187	
Guillaume Murcotte.....	do	600	42	June 12, 1877	
Joseph Desautels. . .	do	700	29	do 9, 1876	
Noel Beauparlant	do	500	45	April 15, 1877	
David Leonard	Messenger	450	47	December 1, 1877	
John Lynch	Keeper.....	500	40	May 20, 1873	
Onésime Sigouin	do	500	43	do 19, 1874	
F. P. McIlwain	do	500	38	do 20, 1873	
Jean Bte. Desormeau	do	500	41	July 1, 1873	
Michael Kerrigan	do	500	49	May 20, 1873	
James Blain	do	500	45	do 20, 1873	
Joseph Demers	do	500	32	do 20, 1873	
Romuald Gadbois.....	do	500	31	do 19, 1873	
Alphonse Dequoy.....	1st Class Guard.....	450	40	do 19, 1873	
John Brière	do	450	37	do 19, 1873	
Zéphirin Lacasse	do	450	49	July 14, 1873	
Jean Bte. Gauthier... ..	do	450	36	do 1, 1873	
Napoléon Charbonneau	do	450	29	do 1, 1873	
Adolphe Lefebvre	do	450	38	do 13, 1874	
Magloire Bélanger.....	do	450	51	May 15, 1876	
Louis Isai Gibeau	do	450	36	June 1, 1876	
Napoléon Malette	do	450	35	do 1, 1876	
Gilbert Chartrand	do	450	37	July 1, 1876	
James Carty	do	450	51	December 7, 1876	
Alfred Pudney	do	450	40	do 19, 1876	
Napoléon St. Germain.....	do	450	32	February 1, 1877	
Alphonse Reid	do	450	32	March 1, 1877	
Antoine Malette	do	450	24	April 19, 1877	
Joseph Lauzon	do	450	39	do 23, 1877	
Napoléon Trepanier.....	do	450	33	do 23, 1877	
Dolphus O'Burn.....	do	450	35	June 1, 1877	
Henry Harnett.....	do	450	33	October 10, 1877	
John Euard	do	450	40	November 12, 1877	
Ubaldo Chartrand	do	450	34	January 1, 1878	
Samuel Hill	do	450	52	February 1, 1878	
Camille Désormeau.....	Probationary.....	450	21	July 1, 1878	Tinsmith.
Rennald Lacasse.....	do	350	33	do 1, 1878	
Ferdinand Chartrand	Teamster.....	250	43	December 9, 1876	
Edouard Prévost	do	250	28	do 15, 1876	

(*Translation*).

REPORT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY TO THE INSPECTOR, &c., &c., &c.

SIR,—In my report for last year I took the liberty of drawing your attention to certain defects which appeared to me to stand in the way of the successful carrying on of our Penitentiary. You, without doubt, found the remarks which I ventured to make to be correct, since you directed the attention of the Honorable Minister of Justice to the suggestions offered in my own report.

The defects which I pointed out in my report for 1877 I could still indicate to-day, inasmuch as nothing, or almost nothing, has been done to remedy them. However, the sooner they are looked after the better; for, in time, the evil diffuses its venom, and becomes more difficult to eradicate. There are a few points upon which I shall venture to offer an opinion in the present report, and they are these:—

TREATMENT OF INCURABLES.

There is a class of criminals upon whose reformation it is impossible to reckon. It is the class embracing those who have made crime a profession, and who, through a habit of evil doing, have ended by extinguishing their moral sense. These are incurables, whom it is necessary to bring under a special course of life, the first object of which ought to be to prevent them from injuring society and from spreading around them in our prisons the plague of crime.

Before, then, commencing any attempt to create a moral feeling among the prisoners, it is necessary, as a step of the first importance, to isolate this class of criminals of whom I am speaking from the others.

But these hardened criminals are not very numerous, and it would be sufficient to employ a small degree of intelligence and good will to prevent them from spreading round them the corruption with which they are tainted. However, so long as the law and the regulations remain unamended, and if the making use of buildings constructed after a plan as faulty as those now under construction is persisted in, it will be impossible to do anything for the class of criminals I am speaking of.

I have already said, and I repeat it, isolation, by means of silence, is an impossibility; that law exists only on paper. So long as the prisoners are thrown pell-mell together they will speak. Besides, to ask from them a total silence when they are exposed to a temptation to speak, when they are placed in compulsory contact one with another, is to require more than one has a right to exact; it is a demand which appears to me beyond the forces of nature to comply with. And, moreover, the facts exist, and every officer of the penitentiary wishing to speak the truth will be compelled to acknowledge that I state what is true, and there is not a single one of them, although he may have used a considerable amount of severity, who has been able to obtain from the prisoners working in common anything like silence.

What then remains to be done to prevent the incorrigibles about whom I am speaking from corrupting the others? There is only one way in my opinion—complete isolation—the cell by day and night.

Doubtless, those whom we are compelled thus to isolate should not be treated with cruelty. They ought to have suitable cells of sufficient size, clean, well lighted, well ventilated; they ought to be able to work in order to render their solitude less tedious and less painful; the Warden, the Chaplains, and the other officers, should visit them frequently in order to bring them to a state of better feeling if there is any means of doing so. Under these conditions they will be placed not only in a position which will render it impossible to injure others, but besides the reflection which will necessarily be brought about by the solitude in which they will be placed will furnish them with the means of returning to a better state of feeling.

Consequently, equally for the welfare of the incurables themselves, and for the protection of those who are still comparatively good, the isolation of the first class appears to me to be a necessity.

There is another reflection which appears to me to find here its proper place, and it is this: The law which has the right and whose duty it is to punish the criminal, has not the right to expose him by contact with others to lose the little of virtue and honorable feeling which still remains in him. All power comes from the Deity and should be employed not for the ruin but for the moral improvement of the guilty. Now, to throw a man who has committed a fault, his first one perhaps, to throw him into the society of those who will be eventually the cause of his complete moral ruin, * * * to expose him to be a witness by compulsion of their immorality, of their blasphemies; to be the victim of their insolent raillery, this appears to me to go beyond the power of the law.

In the course of the past year, I often questioned the prisoners, the good as well as the bad. From what they admitted I was able to convince myself that the great delight of those old in crime is to relate to the new comers the brilliant exploits of which they were the heroes; the greater the amount of immorality their stories revealed the higher the position they occupied in the esteem of a certain number of their companions.

I do not press the point any further; I believe I have said enough to shew that the rule of silence imposed on the prisoners working in common does not attain the end sought for by the Legislator, which is to prevent the intercourse of the prisoners with one another, and to prevent a spread of crime.

Up to the present time it has been possible to secure results which might appear contradictory to what I have stated. The moral conduct of the prisoners in general has been exceptionally good. But this arises not from the efficiency of the law and the regulations, but from the fact that we have been able from time to time to get rid of several of our prisoners by sending them to another penitentiary. In this way we have gone on with a prison population comparatively small in numbers and easy to manage. But these emigrations from one penitentiary to another must cease so soon as we shall have buildings capable of lodging all our prisoners. Then, in particular, we shall have need of the changes which I propose, if we do not wish to be overwhelmed by evil influences, and to be incapable of controlling it.

COMMON GAOLS.

The Penitentiary is only one portion of a system which should embrace all kinds of means for the repression of vice. If the law destroys with one hand what it builds up with the other, it will be impossible to arrive at any result of importance. If the guilty person has every opportunity of becoming completely demoralized before his reform is attempted, the course is, to say the least, absurd, not to say criminal. Such, however, is the case at the present moment. The common gaols of our large cities are nothing else but schools of vice and immorality. The mingling of criminals of all kinds, the want of separation between those of different ages, the idleness in which, for months at a time, hundreds of our criminals rot, all this makes of the common gaol, but a school of vice. In order that I may be believed not to have overdrawn the picture, I may state that the reality is worse than I can represent it. I cannot understand how the people of our large cities can allow such a state of affairs to remain without protest. How many poor young men proceed every day to these horrible dens to bury whatever remnants of virtue, they may still possess? How many fathers of families, go to forget in prison, what they owe to their wives and children? It may be said that after two or three condemnations to the prisons of our large cities, the return to virtue becomes very difficult, not to say impossible.

And it is the people who pay their money for their own demoralization.

It is time to bring forward a remedy for such a deplorable state of affairs. So long as our common gaols remain what they are at the present moment, the efforts put forward to place our Penitentiaries on a footing of true efficiency will be useless.

Every building ought to have a foundation. Now, the foundation of every true system of repression is the common gaol. It is the first halting-place, where every criminal stops.

It often happens that a young man, honest, laborious, moral, finds himself by chance engaged in a brawl. It is his first offence. He is condemned to three months confinement in one of our large prisons. It is the first time that he has crossed the threshold of one of these buildings. He is thrown into an apartment, in the company of all the most degraded beings the city contains. Willing or unwilling he must remain in their company day and night; he must listen to their immoral conversation, their blasphemy, their impiety. Not only must he listen to it, but he must also take part in it. Unhappy is his case if he does not place himself on a level with the others. They will make him pay dearly for his scruples. He will become the object of the hate, and often of the ill-treatment of his companions. And this is a true history. After three months, passed with such surroundings, the poor young man will not be far from being as corrupt as his pitiable companions. And to say that all this is done in the name of the law, and to reform the guilty! What can we say about the accused person awaiting his trial, and compelled to live in this polluted company? In a few days, perhaps, he will be declared innocent and set at liberty. But, before being declared innocent, he will have been compelled to live in a society, contact with which will be more than sufficient to make a criminal of him.

In fact, so long as the common gaols of our large cities continue to be schools of vice instead of schools of morality, one can hardly expect anything else than to see the criminal class increase.

INSTRUCTION OF PRISONERS.

There is one department that appears to me to be too much neglected in our Penitentiaries, and that is the school. The school hours should be the first to be set apart in the employment of time in the prison, and should be sufficient in number. Up to the present day very little time has been set apart for the instruction of the prisoners. The great object seems to be to keep the prisoners employed on work which will return some profit to the State. There are scruples about losing one hour of manual labor in order to devote it to instruction. Up to the present time only one short half hour, each day, has been devoted to the instruction of the prisoners. It is much too little every one will admit. Doubtless those in charge of the school do all that is possible to do; the prisoners themselves show their willingness to receive instruction.

But what can one teach to a hundred men during one half hour each day? We must say then, with Dr. Wines, that financial interest carries far too much weight in our penitentiaries. Material prosperity ought not to be considered as superior to the moral welfare of the prisoners. Nevertheless it must be admitted that the success of a penitentiary is estimated by the condition of its finances or the revenue side of its balance sheet. This is the idea which will strike anyone who will take the trouble to read the reports furnished by certain head men in our penal institutions. Their first object appears to be to lessen the expenditure and to increase the revenue. Everything else seems to possess quite a secondary importance. In my opinion there is no more hurtful an error than this, nor one more calculated to hinder the true advancement of our penal institutions. Above all awaken the intelligence of the prisoners, strengthen their desire to do right, purify their hearts. The rest will come of itself.

Ignorance is the source of many crimes, and it is sufficient to look over the statistics furnished by our various penitentiaries, in order to see what an enormous crowd of criminals is furnished from the class of ignorant people. If you reproach these men with their crimes, their brutal instincts, they will quite simply reply: "How could I act in any other way? I was never taught anything else."

If then, as is admitted by all the world, the penitentiary ought to be above all things a school of reformation, give it that without which there can be no reform, namely, instruction.

Moreover, it would be easy without greatly deranging the existing order of things, to give to the prisoners much more efficacious means for obtaining instruction. This is what I would propose:—That the instructor should keep school for four or five hours each day; that is to say, that he should divide up the prisoners who should attend school into four or five different classes. That he should take each class separately at different hours of the day.

By proceeding in this way there would be only one hour each day taken out of the work of each prisoner—one half hour more than at the present time. Nevertheless, looking at the result, it would be really giving four or five hours each day to the instruction of the same number of prisoners, to which at present is only devoted one half hour or twenty-five minutes.

The result could not fail to be more advantageous than the system which is now carried on; and if I may be allowed to speak of money matters, I will add that, with the existing arrangements, the change which I suggest might be carried out without making any alteration in the pay-sheets.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

With the system of working in common, if it is not desired that the penitentiary should become a focus of corruption, the most active and the most intelligent superintendence on the part of the officers is necessary.

In all my previous reports I have insisted upon this leading point. It is useless to repeat each year the same thing. Nevertheless, the longer I see close at hand what goes on, the greater the experience I acquire, and also the more clearly I see the impossibility of having a truly efficient superintendence with our system of carrying on the work in common. Without taking into account the want of intelligence or of will on the part of certain employees, it is certain that each officer has to undertake more work than he can accomplish. The rule of silence requires from the guardians such a continuous exercise of their attention upon each of the prisoners entrusted to their charge, that their senses, always on the stretch, cannot be drawn aside by any external object, which is impossible in the nature of things. A single officer has sometimes thirty or forty men under his charge. How can it be expected that this officer can prevent these forty men, employed in different works, out of his sight, from conversing among themselves? It is simply impossible. Now, if the rule of silence, which is the essential foundation upon which all our system rests, is not put in force, everything else falls in ruin.

The amount of work, then, required from each officer is, in general, far too great. To expect that a man should be on the watch and strictly attentive for twelve hours each day, is to expect more than any man can do. And when, after these twelve hours of unremitting watchfulness, the same man is obliged, once or twice a week, to pass the whole night without having a single moment of respite to refresh himself after the fatigues of the day—which means twenty-four hours of uninterrupted watchfulness—it can be easily understood that it is more than nature can bear. The conclusion which must be arrived at from what I have just stated, is that some changes must be introduced into our present system if it is desired to make it really effectual.

WORK.

This is a point on which I have given my opinion in my previous reports; if I return to the same subject again it is because labour seems to me to be a point of the utmost importance, if it be desired that imprisonment should conduce to the moral improvement of the convict.

At the Prison Congress held in London in 1872, the question of labour was fully discussed, both in its relation to the moral improvement of the convict and to the reduction of the expense to the State resulting from the detention of the convict.

Howard has said : " Render men industrious and you will render them better." The great philanthropist was right. Steady, dilligent, honourable labour is one of the most powerful helps to honesty, at the same time that it becomes a means of support.

Labour may be imposed as an element of punishment, or as a means of reforming the convict. In the first case it is penal labour, in the second it is industrial labour. Purely penal labour is now out of the question. If some traces of it are still retained in England, it is that the system had so taken root in the habits and legislation of the country as to render it difficult to break off all at once from so old an institution. But the tendency is to do away with it completely.

Industrial labour is alone in conformity with the true principles of penitentiary science. It is useful to the convict by furnishing him with the means of living after his discharge; it is beneficial to the State by indemnifying it for the expediture incurred for prison maintenance.

But how is the two-fold object to be attained? That is the difficulty. There should be, in the first place, at the head of each department, men thoroughly qualified, able to direct the work skilfully, men of high capacity, and imbued with the principles of penitentiary science, men capable of seeing that the first and chief object of labour and industry should be to promote the moral reformation of the convict.

Labour combined with moral and religious instruction, is what reforms and regenerates the habits of the convict; without this there is no hope, says M. Marquet Wasselot.

With labour, order enters a prison, it reigns supreme and without the use of any repressive and violent means—(Birenger).

Work, according to Duc Decazes, is a means of attaining economy and order in these institutions; it makes the convicts learn habits of application; it is for most of them a consolation, inasmuch as it banishes the gloomy thoughts inspired by confinement in a prison.

Convicts must be taught a trade which will support them honestly after their discharge, says M. Le Marquis de Laroche foncauld Liancourt. It is for the interest of society.

It is, in truth, evident that if you wish to prevent relapse, you must, as far as possible, give the convict the means of honestly earning his livelihood after his exit from prison. You must overcome his laziness and render him active and industrious. It is, I admit, a difficult task; success does not always follow even the most intelligent efforts; there are criminals who will always be criminals, but for a good many the good seed will bear its fruit, and labour wisely organized, assisted by other means of reformation which must be combined with it, will restore to society a large proportion of men thoroughly reformed.

In order to attain that result it would, as I have said, be necessary to have at the head of each department men penetrated with a sense of the importance of the duty devoting upon them. Great tact, perfect patience, irreproachable conduct are indispensable for every official of a prison. He must understand that his task is not merely to set a certain number of machines in motion, but also and chiefly to raise up and reclaim the intellect and the heart of those over whom he is placed. To that end his life must be an example to them. He must strive in every way to inspire them with a love of labour, and to render it both profitable and pleasant to them. How much good might be done if the officials of a prison understood all their duties?

For my part I conceive that but little has been done towards the proper organization of labour. The convict is compelled to labour, because the law declares that he shall be made to labour—a routine is laid down and is followed—but as to studying the character of the convict, his antecedents, his tastes, his capacity, his chances of future success and what would be most profitable to him after his release; the vices to be overcome in his character, the faults to be corrected, the good inclinations to be cultivated and, if possible, developed so as at length to render him an honest member of the community; all these are things which are not sufficiently looked to. Besides, that study would demand a degree of capacity which but few of our employees possess.

Hence the impossibility of securing any satisfactory result. Hence the routine manner in which everything is done, and the absence of any distinct idea of the object to be attained.

RELAPSING CRIMINALS.

This class of criminals has notably increased during the past year. I have already mentioned some of the causes calculated in my opinion to bring about relapses. I shall point out a few more.

In the first place it is clear that, by a certain class of criminals a second imprisonment is less dreaded than the first. Relapsing criminals on returning to prison are brought under a rule with which they are already familiar; they are acquainted with the manoeuvres necessary to enable them to lead an easy life; they are once more amongst old friends; in short, their past experience affords them every chance of being better off the second time than the first. In this point the law appears to me to fail in one of its essential aims, namely, to divert the criminal from his evil ways through fear of punishment. So long as the law makes no distinction whatever between relapsing criminals and those who are sentenced for a first offence, we may expect to see the former class steadily increasing. They should be submitted to an entirely different rule from that enforced as regards persons confined for a first offence. Kind treatment having been found insufficient to deter them from a life of crime, it would be well to try whether a dread of severe chastisement would not produce a more salutary effect.

As I have said above, the present law, regulations and buildings do not admit of any distinction being made. This is a defect which should be remedied with the least possible delay.

Another cause of relapse is the smallness of the sum given to convicts on their leaving the penitentiary. From five to twenty dollars and a suit of clothing, is all the convict possesses when he goes forth from prison. Work, we know, is not easily found in these days of general distress. A recommendation from the prison authorities is calculated to impede rather than to assist the convict in finding employment. If he remains in this condition a few weeks without being able to get work, the little money he has received on leaving will soon be spent, and in order to live he must steal or beg. As a general thing the choice is soon made. Hence it is not uncommon to see it stated in the public papers that discharged convicts have been arrested only a few weeks after they have been set free; simply, as they themselves declare, because they must do something for a living.

What is the use of labouring for several years at the reformation of a criminal if you refuse him afterwards the means of persevering in his good resolutions? Why not do here what is done with success in many other countries? The convict receives a certain percentage on the price of his labour. That percentage might be graduated according to the conduct and sum of work performed daily by the convict. In this way you would encourage industry and good conduct, and you would be in a position to provide the discharged convict with the means of making some provision for the trying period of his discharge. Lastly, a third cause of relapse is the want of protection or of prisoners aid societies for discharged convicts.

From the report of the London Congress of 1872, it appears that the system of *Patronages* for the aiding of discharged convicts is likely to be adopted everywhere. It is the necessary compliment of every penitentiary system.

At that Congress the Home Secretary, stated that he attributed in part the falling-off in the number of prisoners in England to the action of the Aid Societies.

Official documents show that nearly forty Aid Societies were in operation in England in 1872, and assisted on an average 5,500 discharged prisoners each year. These societies offer their protection to all prisoners, but they do not force it on any one. They are generally private undertakings, established through a charitable motive, but when they are recognized by the state they receive aid from the Government and are entrusted with the monies allowed the prisoner by the State. Their work consists chiefly in efforts to find employment for discharged prisoners

so soon as they leave the prison ; until such time as work is found for them they are provided with temporary lodging, and with clothing and food. Some societies have founded refuges where the prisoner is employed until a situation is found for him.

In France there are but a few Aid Societies, but those in operation have already done a great work. Before the founding of "La Societie de patronages desjeunes detenus de la Seine," a police report shewed that out of one hundred youths from the correctional prison, seventy-five returned to prison after having undergone their first term. At present the proportion of relapses among the juvenile prisoners patronized is only from six to seven per cent. In view of these facts, and of many others which need not be mentioned here, it seems evident that the aiding of discharged prisoners tends greatly to diminish relapses, if it does not prevent them completely.

Crime is increasing amongst us in an alarming manner. The fact is evident. There are to-day in our large cities societies organized for the purpose of robbery and pillage. Within the past ten or fifteen years, especially, crimes of every kind have multiplied with astounding rapidity. What has been done hitherto to check the evil? Nothing, or next to nothing. Are we waiting until the evil gets beyond control, before attempting to provide a remedy? One would fancy so, from the apathy evinced by those whose duty it is to protect society. Let Governments consult one another; let them give us laws suited to the wants of the day, and then, but only then, may we look for a diminution in the numbers of a class who are a constant menace and danger to society.

LIBRARY.

I have recommended a change which I considered necessary, as regards the library. The present system does not give satisfaction. The number of books now in use is .

CHAPEL.

It is too small and cannot accommodate properly the number of convicts we now have. It must of necessity be enlarged.

CONCLUSION.

I have pointed out what I deemed to be defective in the government of the penitentiary. Some of the defects pointed out can only be done away with by a change in the law. So long as the law shall not have been amended, nothing remains for those whose duty it is to carry it out but to make the most of it. This has been done. All our officers, in general, from the highest to the lowest, have labored with zeal and perseverance. Hence the success attained has been greater than was to be expected, bearing in mind the numberless difficulties which have to be constantly encountered.

The moral state of the prisoners is very good. In that respect our success has surpassed my hopes. I know it is dangerous to take too favorable a view of things. I believe it to be more dangerous still to fall into the opposite extreme. Many things must be taken into account, and an uncommon degree of experience is needed in order to judge of the criminal classes. Men of deep thought, after years of study and experience, hardly dare pronounce an opinion on questions which persons devoid of experience boldly undertake to dispose of with a stroke of the pen. If it be dangerous to be too slow in judging, it is still more dangerous to judge hastily and without the requisite knowledge. I submit these remarks to those who would make a clean sweep of everything under the pretext that defects exist.

Let the defects be remedied, but allow whatever is good to remain.

Radicalism is dangerous even in penitentiary matters.

Trusting that the remarks embodied in this report may meet your views, and praying that the Government may at last carry out the improvements you yourself have so long and so uneasingly recommended.

I remain, Sir,

Yours, &c.,

JOS. U. LECLERC, PRIEST.

The Catholic Chaplain.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, December, 1878.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL,

NOVEMBER 22nd, 1878.

To J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,

Inspector of Penitentiaries.

SIR,—During the absence of Rev. J. Allan in England, I performed the duties of Acting Protestant Chaplain from July 4th to October 12th, 1877. In these duties, having had at the same time the duties of my own parish to attend to, I received most willing and efficient assistance from Mr. W. D. Mercer, Theological Student, of Montreal. I have, therefore, the honor to submit to you a Report covering the period in question.

After careful preparation of a class for confirmation, which preparation had extended over some time, his Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, accompanied by the Very Reverend the Dean, paid a visit to the Penitentiary, on July 30th, for the purpose of holding the Confirmation. The Bishop and the Dean were received on their arrival by the Warden and Deputy-Warden with every mark of respect and honour. The chapel had been decorated for the occasion, and its appearance was noticed with approval by his Lordship. Before the service the Bishop had a conversation with some of the convicts who had desired to see him. Five of the convicts were confirmed after an appropriate address from the Dean. The Bishop preached an affectionate and telling sermon, expressing his great pleasure at the good behaviour and excellent singing of the men and the appearance of the chapel, and urging them to make a right use of their opportunities. The rite was a most interesting and impressive one, and the thanks of Mr. Mercer and myself are due, and were given to the Warden, who by his obliging kindness, as well as by his presence in the chapel during the service, had assisted and encouraged us in every possible way.

On August 1st, through the kindness of the Warden, I was enabled to have a special service, assisted by Mr. Mercer, at which there was a celebration of the Holy Communion for the benefit of those who had just been confirmed. The five convicts who had been confirmed and four of the other convicts were amongst the communicants.

About 12 o'clock on Sunday night, August 5th, I noticed signs of fire at the penitentiary, and I immediately hurried to the spot, accompanied by Mr. Mercer and my brother, Mr. James Allan. On arriving we found that the stables were on fire. After going inside the building to see if any assistance could be rendered there in looking after the convicts, and finding that all was quiet and no need for assistance, I again went out. We then went to the stables where we did what we could to assist in controlling the fire, and where the efforts of Mr. Mercer were especially noticeable. The officers worked well and willingly, but it was impossible to do much towards saving anything. I am glad here to be able to speak in the highest terms in praise of the behaviour of all the convicts at this trying time. Though kept locked up in their cells, they were perfectly quiet and orderly, trusting in the assurance that they would be released in case of any real danger. I was continually about the penitentiary until about 5 o'clock in the morning, and during the whole of that time I heard scarcely a sound to indicate that there was any one besides the officers in the peni-

tentiary building. The next morning after prayers I made a short address to the Protestant convicts, congratulating them on their conduct I mentioned to the Warden that I had done this, and he expressed his approval of my action in the matter.

The behaviour of the convicts in chapel and at other times has been, with a few exceptions, generally good. They seem willing and anxious to do all that they possibly can to make the chapel services warm and attractive.

I must also express my thanks for the kindness and assistance that I have received from the Warden and officers of the institution.

I have the honour to be,

Your most obedient servant,

GEORGE ALLAN, M. A.,

Incumbent of Mascouche and Terrebonne.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

4th December, 1878.

To J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,

Inspector of Penitentiaries.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward this my Report for the year ending 30th June last past, with the exception of the interval between 4th July and 12th October, for which I forward herewith a Report from my son, who, together with Mr. Mercer, officiated during my absence in Great Britain.

Number remaining on 1st July, 1877.....	39
Admitted during the year.....	22
	<hr/>
	61
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	17
Pardoned.....	4
Transferred to Kingston.....	8
“ “ R. C. Chaplain.....	1
	<hr/>
	30
Number remaining on Books.....	31

Religious Professions of those Admitted.

Church of England.....	8
Presbyterian.....	7
Methodist.....	5
Lutheran.....	1
Deist.....	1
	<hr/>
	22

During the year, after very careful preparation, three were baptized; nor did they alone partake of the benefits of private religious instruction, as others much needing it were associated with them, and many difficulties and things hard to be understood were rendered plain to their understandings, and it is to be hoped, have reached their hearts.

As to the conduct of the convicts, whether during morning prayer, with a short exposition, Bible class, or Divine service, I have been exceedingly satisfied, as also with their responses, and with their singing, with or without the accompaniment of the organ.

Convicts, whether undergoing punishment or during sickness, confined to their cells, or in the hospital, have been duly visited. Of the former class there have been very few, and of the latter, during the last three months, none.

It has been in one sense a pleasure to see so many of the convicts engaged in the construction of a new wing to the buildings. They seemed to work with alacrity and precision, and the result thereof is most creditable. Indeed the industry displayed in the several departments is very creditable to the instructors and other officers.

The school progresses much under the superintendence of Mr. Harnett, who is indefatigable in his efforts to make the most of little time. He is well supported by energetic teachers and monitors, to the latter of whom the self-denying service seems a labour of love. These are certainly worthy of praise, if not of something more tangible. The school room is too small to admit of very extensive operations. I have been able to give a little help to such as require higher branches of knowledge than can be taught in the school proper.

It is much to be regretted that some are sent here from the courts who are merely the victims of perjury, or of the ignorance of jurors incapable of understanding right from wrong. A few also follow the counsels of some legal practitioners, in pleading guilty to charges of which they assert themselves innocent, in order to ensure a lighter sentence than they would receive if tried by such incompetent men, or found guilty on false evidence. If some expeditious remedy could be provided to apply to such cases it would be a great boon.

So long as the present terrible amount of drunkenness exists, recommitments will abound and penitentiaries will be filled. Licensed and unlicensed taverns and grogeries supply their customers with burning poisoned fluids which madden those who use them, and these are frequented by discharged convicts who waylay and entrap their former companions; and these pest-houses are the cause of almost all the deeds of violence and robbery. I do not find that it is so much for want of work that causes crime as intemperance and its concomitant evils.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN ALLAN.

(Translation.)

PENITENTIARY OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

1st July, 1873.

SIR,—In submitting our Report on the sanitary condition of the penitentiary for the year 1873, we have the honor to inform you that the health of the convicts has been, generally speaking, good during the year just ended.

Among the convicts sent to us a certain number are sick and worn out by a previous disorderly and dissipated life. The regular life they are forced to lead here, the good food, the clean and suitable clothing they get, have the effect of restoring them to perfect health and enabling them to perform work they could not have done when first admitted.

Notwithstanding the increase in the number of convicts, we are happy to state that the number of sick has not been greater than in previous years. The need of a larger and better ventilated hospital is more and more evident. If, unhappily, the small-pox, which prevailed quite extensively during part of last winter in this parish, and in fact in the vicinity of the prison, had found its way into the institution, the position would have been a most difficult one, with our infirmary located as it is at present. We have this year to record two deaths—one, almost a sudden death, caused by congestion of the lungs, and the second by cancer of the stomach. In the latter case, the patient had been suffering for over a year from the disease. He died two months after reaching this institution.

On the 8th June last we came near having an accident. Two convicts who were engaged in painting in the head keeper's quarters found in a closet a bottle containing tincture of stramonium. Thinking it was brandy, they drank some of the contents and soon after exhibited symptoms of poisoning. They suffered much during the remainder of the day, but were better and out of all danger by evening. A few days afterwards they were able to begin work again.

The statistics, carefully prepared by the Hospital Steward, will enable you to judge of all that has been done in the medical department during the year ending 30th June ultimo. The number of officials who have been sick and visited in their quarters was 29, and the number of days they lost by sickness was 329. As in the past the Hospital Steward (Mr. McDermot) has been most faithful to his duties. He pays close attention to the condition of the sick and affords all the care their position requires.

In concluding this report, we feel it our duty to offer thanks to all the officers in general for their courtesy and their prompt coöperation with us in the duties devolving upon us.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

J. PRATT,

J. T. POMINVILLE,

Joint Surgeons.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, June 30th, 1878.

The Inspector Penitentiaries,
Canada.

SIR,—I submit to you the Report of the School under my charge for the year ending June 30th, 1878.

Having only obtained my appointment as schoolmaster on 1st January of this year, through the resignation of schoolmaster Martin, this report shall be somewhat similar to my semi-annual report.

For want of an adopted system for teaching in schools of penal institutions, it devolves upon the school masters personally, to submit for approval, rules and regulations that they shall consider most suitable to enable them to carry out with credit the duties imposed on them to the satisfaction of their superiors.

On my appointment as schoolmaster, I took the liberty of framing a code of rules and regulations and submitted them to chaplains, and I am happy to say they met with the approval of the Warden, (Dr. Duchesneau). Taking into consideration the time allowed for school, half an hour, exclusive of the other many obstacles that are to be met with in a school like this, I am happy to say the progress made during the past six months exceeded expectations.

In order that every well conducted prisoner may have an opportunity of attending school, and at the same time not place more in each class than would be possible for the assistant teachers to instruct, I adopted the system of employing one intelligent prisoner to each class to assist the instructor, and such prisoners on recommendation and as a remuneration the Warden (Dr. Duchesneau) appoints to positions of trust in the institution.

I have also adopted the system of giving work to be done by those who wish it, in their cells, to be brought to the school when completed, for inspection; such system I find is very much appreciated, and I am happy to say the progress made has given great satisfaction.

Having read some of your valuable reports, Sir, upon penal institutions, I have noticed particularly that you plead most earnestly to the Government to remember that they are places of reform and not of gain; therefore, having such valuable

authority as yourself, Sir, I, from my humble position, shall venture to plead a little on behalf of those confined in this institution. It must be ever borne in mind that it is an acknowledged fact that ignorance is one of the chief causes why so many unfortunates fill our penitentiaries; therefore, the education of those men must be one of the first considerations of the authorities, if they wish to strike at the root of the evil. How many times, Sir, may I ask, has it been acknowledged in open court by prisoners that their greatest and most daring robberies were the results of careful though silent plans formed inside their prison cells, for want of knowing better how to occupy their minds. The mind of man must be constantly employed; if unable to do so by literature, it will devise some other means, and to what means may I ask, will the mind of a wayward youth fly in a place so adapted for meditation as a prison cell? The remembrance of a kind father or a fond mother he has not; the love of a sister he never knew; but perchance, by fate, in early childhood days he was cast out upon the cold world to seek his bread by gathering on the streets. Such have I seen, such are amongst our number here to day.

It is no idle fancy; a great deal has to be accomplished in a school like this before it is anything like perfection, but for time, alas! it is short indeed, and for the obtaining of more, I shall leave for abler and better pens than mine.

I beg to tender to the Warden (Dr. Duchesneau), my warmest gratitude for his personal kindness and ever readiness to assist me in the discharge of my duties; his approval of my suggestions, no matter how trifling, when he considered they would tend to the welfare of the school.

Before closing this my first annual report, I also beg to return my sincere thanks to the chaplains for their uniform kindness and valuable suggestions, their kindly words of encouragement to those under my charge, and I am sure the benefit that the school shall derive from the system of quarterly examinations proposed and held by the Roman Catholic Chaplain will in some way compensate him for the trouble he has taken. I must say my assistant teachers evince the greatest zeal for the improvement of those under their tuition.

Attached is a statement of the school for the half year, commencing 1st January and ending June 30th, 1878.

I am Sir,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

HENRY HARNETT,

Schoolmaster.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector Penitentiaries,
Canada.

STATEMENT SCHOOL ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Branches taught:—Reading, writing and arithmetic.

Total number on school register during half year	132
“ “ remaining	92
Learning to read, write and cipher	74
“ Read and write	24
“ Read and spell	20
“ Alphabet	12
Advanced arithmetic } done at evening in cells and brought	
“ writing ... } to school for inspection	12
Studying French language	50
“ English language	42

HENRY HARNETT,

Schoolmaster.

FR.

FARM in Account with St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary for the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1878.

Cr.

Description.	Rate.	Total.	Description.	Rate.	Total.
To 3,803 days' Convicts' labour.....		\$ 1,901 50	By 18,082 lbs. pork, dead and alive.	\$ 0 10	\$ 1,808 20
Keep of pigs.....	0 50	418 17	182 galls. milk	0 20	36 40
Horse labour, 951 days	1 50	1,426 50	1 heifer.....		30 00
Farmer's salary		560 00	1 calf		5 00
Two Guards' salary	4 50	900 00	3,500 bush. potatoes.....	0 50	1,750 00
Seed, implements and manure.....		893 63	3,000 heads cabbage.....	0 10	300 00
Forage for horses, &c		2,247 21	12,000 do	0 05	600 00
905 days Convicts' labour, attending 14 horses....	0 50	452 50	7,000 bush. mangold wurtzels	0 40	280 00
			450 do parsnips.....	0 50	225 00
			250 do Swede turnips	0 50	125 00
			800 do beets.....	0 60	480 00
			600 do carrots.....	0 45	270 00
			250 do peas.....	1 00	250 00
			250 do onions	1 00	250 00
			60 do barley.....	0 70	42 00
			25 do beans.....	3 00	75 00
			530 do oats.....	0 50	265 00
			30 do buckwheat.....	0 60	18 00
			2,000 bunches lettuce	0 03	60 00
			700 do radish.....	0 04	28 00
			500 do leeks.....	0 03	15 00
			300 do parsley	0 03	9 00
			300 do sage and savory.....	0 05	15 00
			300 doz. sweet corn	0 10	30 00
			3,000 heads celery	0 06	180 00
			150 bundles hay	0 15	22 50
			2,000 do straw.....	0 10	200 00
			500 do pea straw.....	0 02	10 00
			500 loads of manure.....	0 25	125 00
			4,004 days' horse labour for Institution.....	1 50	6,006 00
Balance		4,710 59			
		\$13,510 10			\$13,510 10

EDWARD KENNY,

Farmer.

REVENUE.

The Dominion of Canada in account with the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1878.

1877.	Dr.		1878.	Cr.	
			\$ cts.		\$ cts.
August 10...	To Bank Draft in favor of the Hon. the Receiver-General.			By Bakery.....	28 01
Sept. 1...	do	do	280 51	Blacksmith.....	72 03
Oct. 1...	do	do	284 52	Brick-yard.....	457 67
Nov. 1...	do	do	284 25	Carpenters.....	311 38
Dec. 1...	do	do	332 42	Convicts' labour.....	133 78
			182 32	Farm.....	357 34
1878.				Library.....	1 80
Jan. 2...	do	do	293 37	Lime-kiln.....	142 21
Feb. 1...	do	do	183 53	Rent.....	386 56
March 1...	do	do	346 28	Shoe-shop.....	798 27
April 1...	do	do	204 42	Store.....	34 40
May 1...	do	do	197 93	Steward's department.....	29 85
June 1...	do	do	345 08	Tailors.....	92 49
July 2...	do	do	474 09	Tinsmiths.....	174 92
				Rations.....	0 63
				Visitors' fund.....	72 75
				Stonecutters.....	291 63
				Fines.....	23 00
			3,408 72		3,408 72

ELZEAR DAGNEAULT,
Accountant.

EXPENDITURE.

The Dominion of Canada in account with the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1878.

1877.	Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	1877.	By	\$ cts.
July 28...	To Bank Draft in favour of the Honourable the Receiver General	39 55		July 4...	Pay-list.....	2,661 81
	Armoury ....	.....	219 50	do 19...	Warrant.....	4,605 14
	Blacksmiths.....	.....	1,050 13	do 9...	do	4,342 45
	Chapels.....	.....	321 63	do 27...	do	1,243 28
	Clothing.....	.....	7,966 18	do 31...	do	400 00
	Convict travelling allowance.....	.....	940 00	do 21...	do	39 55
	Contingencies .....	.....	454 50	Aug. 2...	Pay-list.....	2,828 67
	Capital Fund .....	.....	5,763 66	do 17...	Warrant.....	8,291 36
	Escaped convicts .....	.....	50 00	do 18...	do	154 83
	Farm.....	.....	3,399 60	Sept. 1...	Pay-list.....	2,816 19
	Freight and cartage.....	.....	24 75	do 7...	Warrant.....	252 14
	Fuel .....	.....	6,613 82	do 12...	do	1,825 83
	Library.....	.....	233 96	Oct. 1...	Pay-list.....	2,816 19
	Leather for manufactures .....	.....	470 33	do 8...	Warrant	307 09
	Light.....	.....	618 05	do 11...	do	3,447 36
	Medicine and medical comfort.....	.....	401 21	Nov. 1...	Pay-list.....	2,778 09
	Maintenance of machinery .....	.....	65 69	do 17...	Warrant	1,700 00
	Masonry .....	.....	276 08	do 21...	do	2,738 16
	Officer's uniform .....	.....	264 30	do 1...	do	7,365 00
	Prison buildings .....	.....	432 42	Dec. 1...	Pay-list.....	2,756 60
	Postage and telegrams .....	.....	11 43	do 4...	Warrant.....	250 00
	Printing and advertising .....	.....	28 60	do 11...	do	150 00
	Quarry.....	.....	540 81	do 15...	do	3,110 31
	Rations .....	.....	12,247 25	do 24...	do	235 26
	Retiring gratuity.....	.....	447 72	1878.		
	Salary .....	.....	33,971 82			
	Shoe shop.....	.....	1,241 33	Jan. 1...	Pay-list.....	2,807 85
	School.....	.....	85 74	do 12...	Warrant.....	2,537 58
	Sundries .....	.....	1,176 46	do 12...	do	229 88
	Stable .....	.....	5,379 43	do 16...	do	400 00
	Tailors.....	.....	326 99	Feb. 1...	Pay-list.....	2,807 85
	Travelling expenses .....	.....	84 48	do 9...	Warrant.....	447 72
	Tobacco.....	.....	169 65	do 11...	do	2,621 64
	Tools.....	.....	413 81	do 11...	do	179 00
	Tinsmiths .....	.....	396 72	March 2...	Pay-list.....	2,407 84
	Transfer of convicts.....	.....	278 53	do 9...	Warrant	3,404 11
	Valuation .....	.....	66 06	do 9...	do	138 59

1878. June 30....	Carpenters.....	.....	1,137 63	April 1...	Pay-list.....	2,807 85
	Bedding .....	.....	429 50	do 12...	Warrant	3,508 68
	Clothing ready made.....	.....	147 55	May 1...	Pay-list.....	2,816 19
	New machinery.....	.....	1,700 00	do 11...	Warrant.....	2,070 77
		.....		do 22...	do	150 00
		39 55	89,797 92	June 1...	Pay-list.....	2,824 53
	To Balance in bank on a tramway account	1,601 34		do 11...	Warrant.....	1,967 30
	do cash.....	400 00				
	Total.....	.....	2,040 89			
		.....	91,838 81		Total.....	91,838 81

By Balance in Bank..... \$1,601 34
do Cash..... 400 00
Total..... 2,001 34

Correct,

ELZEAR DAGNEAULT,
Accountant.

St. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY,
24th July, 1878.

STATEMENT of Material used and Work done in Shoe Department during the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1878.

Quantity.	Description of Work.	Material.	Labour.	Total.
	<i>Institution Account.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
40	Pairs discharge gaiters	61 09	53 91	115 00
40	do do balmorals	58 46	58 54	117 00
11	do do shoes	10 68	16 57	27 25
2	do do boots	4 00	3 00	7 00
2634	do men's brogans	293 08	171 30	464 38
85	do long boots	163 40	85 60	249 00
146	do men's shoes	151 49	102 76	254 25
51	do leather slippers	31 82	20 93	52 75
117	do canvas do	55 64	33 61	89 25
290	do leather mitts	56 30	22 05	78 35
11	do females' gaiters	12 99	13 61	26 60
35	do uniform boots	119 45	53 05	172 50
1,359	do boots and shoes repaired	319 65	516 74	836 39
70	New belts	19 20	17 15	36 35
15	Belts repaired	2 59	2 44	5 03
28	Leather straps	8 85	4 85	13 70
6	do repaired	45	42	87
2,389	Ozs. leather	10 73	.....	10 73
311	Pairs mitts repaired	18 70	2 90	21 60
12	Gross shoe-laces	11 67	3 58	15 25
.....	New saddlery	26 15	11 58	37 73
.....	Harness repaired	1 18	1 72	2 90
.....	Sundries	12 10	8 10	20 20
	<i>Officers' Account.</i>			
24	Pairs men's gaiters	58 68	27 57	86 25
20	do do boots	40 56	21 59	62 15
37	do do shoes	60 05	22 70	82 75
10	do do balmorals	18 67	7 58	26 25
29	do do slippers	14 83	7 23	22 05
55	do women's boots and shoes	39 96	24 59	64 55
64	do do slippers	23 16	13 34	36 50
87	do boys' boots and shoes	67 94	35 66	103 60
49	do girls' do	29 93	19 92	49 85
78	do children's shoes and slippers	35 59	22 61	58 20
322	do boots and shoes repaired	51 79	70 09	121 89
4	Sets new harness	28 06	17 94	46 00
.....	Harness repaired	9 05	4 10	13 15
.....	New saddlery	4 97	3 83	8 80
.....	Sundries	1 23	1 80	3 03
	<i>Farm Account.</i>			
59	New straps	8 92	4 58	13 50
61	Straps repaired	9 09	6 97	16 06
8	Pairs reins	1 35	1 82	3 17
19	Harness pads	5 83	3 00	8 83
6	New halters	3 20	1 50	4 70
.....	Saddlery repaired	18 19	11 91	30 10
.....	New saddlery	13 84	16 28	30 12
.....	Sundries	3 80	1 62	5 42
	<i>Contract Account.</i>			
4	Pairs men's boots and shoes	2 99	1 51	4 50
17	do do congress	20 19	7 76	27 95
22	do do brogans	18 54	4 26	22 80
2	do do slippers	1 00	50	1 50
8	do boys' balmorals	5 61	2 39	8 00
4	do girls' do	2 54	1 06	3 60
15	do children's slippers	8 59	4 41	13 00
		\$2,057 81	1,573 53	3,631 34

RECAPITULATION.

Description.	Material.	Labour.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Institution	1,449 67	1,203 41	2,653 08
Officers' Work	484 46	300 55	785 01
Farm.....	62 22	47 68	111 90
Contract	59 46	21 89	81 35
	2,057 81	1,573 53	3,631 34

STATEMENT of Number of Men and Day's Work done in the Shoe Department, during the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1878.

Month.	No. of Men.	Days.	Rate per day.	Amount.
				\$ cts.
1877—July	13	300	50	150 00
August	13	308	50	154 00
September.....	15	281	50	130 50
October	17	330	50	165 00
November	16	390½	50	195 25
December	16	377½	50	188 75
1878—January	14	342½	50	171 25
February	13	292	50	146 00
March; ..	15	333	50	166 50
April	14	349½	50	174 75
May ..	14	346½	50	173 25
June;.....	14	300½	50	150 25
Total	174	3,931		\$1,965 50

Average number of men, 14½.

NOEL BEAUPARLANT,
Instructor.

STATEMENT of Work done in Tailoring Department for the Fiscal Year ending
30th June, 1878.

Description.	Quantity.	Value of Labour.	Value of Material.	Total.
<i>Officers' Clothing.</i>				
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Blue cloth dress coats.....	34	61 00	272 00	333 00
do vests.....	34	27 00	136 00	163 00
Black doeskin pants.....	34	27 00	170 00	197 00
Winter beaver coats.....	35	72 50	253 00	325 50
do vests.....	32	20 00	141 09	161 09
Winter tweed pants.....	38	23 00	148 35	171 35
Summer tweed coats.....	28	50 00	140 29	190 29
do vests.....	28	25 00	60 07	85 07
do pants.....	28	25 00	98 50	123 50
<i>Discharge Clothing.</i>				
Beaver overcoats.....	25	75 00	206 62	281 62
do pea coats.....	21	36 50	165 08	203 58
Tweed coats.....	27	39 50	143 30	182 80
do vests.....	73	45 25	156 93	202 18
do pants.....	69	40 65	220 61	261 26
Beaver caps.....	14	5 50	13 94	19 44
Flannel shirts.....	21	8 95	39 19	48 14
<i>Clothing for Penitentiary.</i>				
Woolen coats.....	90	36 00	189 72	225 72
do pants.....	318	92 25	698 93	791 18
do vests.....	146	36 65	74 99	111 64
do caps.....	139	26 65	50 66	77 31
do mitts, with leather.....	273	20 47	98 41	118 88
do do without leather.....	2	0 10	0 60	0 70
do slippers, old cloth.....	6	1 65	4 73	6 38
Linen coats.....	62	18 90	68 29	87 19
do pants.....	386	110 65	417 85	528 50
do caps.....	5	0 50	1 50	2 00
do braces.....	230	20 00	29 22	49 22
do sheets.....	158	13 30	80 67	93 97
do towels (officers').....	208	13 40	27 45	40 85
do do (convicts').....	427	25 05	65 16	90 2
Gingham handkerchiefs.....	376	18 80	46 87	65 67
Aprons.....	84	6 60	15 07	21 67
Belts.....	8	0 45	2 96	3 41
Sleeves.....	1	0 25	0 41	0 66
Bed-ticks.....	30	3 00	12 70	15 70
Pillow-cases.....	83	8 30	8 76	17 06
Pillow-slips.....	85	5 50	14 98	20 48
Ear laps.....	57	5 70	8 69	14 39
Coffee bags.....	6	2 10	2 12	4 22
Repairing clothes and sundries.....		1,038 27	1,848 25	2,886 52
Custom work.....		38 52	25 21	63 73
Total.....		\$2,126 91	6,159 17	8,286 08

RECAPITULATION.

Officers' clothing.....	330 50	1,419 30	1,749 80
Discharge clothing.....	253 35	945 67	1,199 02
Clothing for Penitentiary.....	466 27	1,920 74	2,387 07
Repairs and sundries.....	1,038 27	1,848 25	2,886 52
Custom work.....	38 52	25 21	63 73
Total.....	\$2,126 91	6,159 17	8,286 08

STATEMENT of Number of Men and Days' Work done in the Tailors' Department during the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1878.

Months.	No. of Men.	Days.	Rate per day.	Total.
			cts.	\$ cts.
1877—July	19	368	50	184 00
August.....	17	371	50	185 50
September.....	17	372½	50	186 25
October	20	473	50	236 50
November	20	440	50	220 00
December	21	448	50	224 00
1878—January	20	463	50	231 50
February.....	19	403	50	201 50
March	19	421	50	210 50
April.....	20	420½	50	210 25
May	18	405	50	202 50
June	16	312	50	156 00
Total	226	4,897	.....	2,448 50

Average number of convicts, 19½.

G. MARCOTTE.

STATEMENT of Work done and Material used in the Carpenters' Shop during the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1878.

Description of Work.	Labour.	Material.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Stonecutters and masons.....	273 05	418 19	691 24
Yard and woodyard	10 40	23 76	34 16
Tailors' shop	12 50	15 12	27 62
Blacksmith shop.....	15 15	30 31	45 46
Shoe shop.....	2 65	6 90	9 55
Quarry	29 99	107 64	137 63
Schoolroom	7 00	10 45	17 45
Brickyard	96 82	360 72	457 54
Lime kiln	0 50	1 81	2 31
Farm	267 79	401 86	669 65
Tinsmith shop	16 65	32 64	49 29
Carpenters' shop	45 25	102 34	147 59
Convicts' trunks.....	20 50	15 08	35 58
Engine-house No 1.....	16 10	42 56	58 66
Warden's office	20 15	10 33	30 48
Catholic chapel	166 22	139 68	305 90
Chief Keeper's office.....	3 00	0 75	3 75
Protestant chapel.....	17 50	29 66	47 16
Hospital.....	3 70	8 11	11 81
Bakery.....	10 25	9 43	19 68
Store.....	7 15	21 05	28 20
Stonebreakers	47 00	129 06	176 06

STATEMENT of Work done and Material used in the Carpenters' Shop, &c.—Continued.

Description of Work.	Labour.	Material.	Total.
<i>Institution Account—Concluded.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Tramway	0 20	5 00	5 20
Catholic library	3 00	2 93	5 93
Engine-house No. 2	1 80	5 89	7 69
Hose-house	0 25	1 00	1 25
Accountant's office	0 05	5 45	5 50
Stables	22 25	9 25	31 50
Bookbinding department	1 00	2 48	3 48
Sundries	30 35	130 66	442 61
<i>Public Works Account.</i>			
New wing	164 82	336 62	501 44
Warden's house	127 40	200 17	327 57
Deputy Warden's house	59 21	6 48	65 69
Guard houses	8 80	23 63	32 43
Rev. J. Allen's house	7 00	28 31	35 31
Chief Keeper's house	33 00	51 02	84 02
Sundries	668 00	1,202 12	1,870 12
Custom	141 65	200 21	341 86
<i>Steward's Department Account.</i>			
Dormitory	20 00	10 50	30 50
Dining hall	190 75	196 25	387 00
Kitchen	160 50	120 45	280 95
Wash-house	55 60	50 70	106 30
Bucket-ground	40 50	28 85	69 35
Clothing store	15 65	19 25	34 90
Keeper's hall	9 00	12 00	21 00
Sundries	24 57	4 70	29 27
Total	3,155 67	4,571 37	7,727 04

RECAPITULATION.

Account.	Labour.	Material.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Institution	1,429 22	2,080 11	3,509 33
Public Works	1,068 23	1,848 35	2,916 58
Custom	141 65	200 21	341 86
Steward's Department	516 57	442 70	959 27
Total	3,155 67	4,571 37	7,727 04

STATEMENT of Number of Men and Days' Work in the Carpenter Shop, during
the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1878.

Months.	No. of Men.	Days.	Rate.	Total.
			cts.	\$ cts.
1877—July.....	22	530	50	265 00
August	25	618	50	309 00
September.....	34	591	50	295 50
October.....	31	711½	50	355 75
November	32	666	50	333 00
December.....	27	624	50	312 00
1878—January	27	630	50	315 00
February.....	25	563½	50	281 75
March.....	26	587	50	293 50
April	28	611	50	305 50
May	28	625½	50	312 75
June	27	541½	50	270 75
Total	332	7,299	.....	3,649 50

Average number of men, 27¾.

PROCOPE DUMAS,
Trade Instructor.

STATEMENT of Work done and Material used in the Blacksmith Shop during the
Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1878.

Description.	Labour.	Material.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Stonecutters.....	1,800 44	241 57	2,042 01
New wing.....	1,061 51	121 40	1,182 91
Quarry.....	393 51	154 91	548 42
Shoeing horses	121 60	7 80	129 40
Brick yard.....	112 68	64 53	177 21
Implements of labor	182 94	63 44	246 38
Public works.....	191 81	91 72	283 53
Blacksmith shop.....	125 20	38 17	163 37
Farm.....	142 99	56 23	199 22
New engine house.....	83 52	25 26	108 78
Stone breaking gang	12 35	2 04	14 39
Tramway to quarry.....	15 35	10 56	25 91
Wing	12 87	1 40	14 27
Stables and barn	69 59	32 81	102 40
Wardens' quarters.....	16 06	1 84	17 90
Tinsmith shop.....	13 05	13 37	26 42
Institution.....	79 30	7 24	86 54
Store.....	19 85	0 33	20 18
Carpenters' shop	96 77	55 24	152 01
Kitchen.....	26 25	2 38	28 63
Dormitory	80 75	.....	80 75
Engine house.....	10 06	12 91	22 97
Custom work.....	60 97	8 79	69 76
Lime kiln.....	5 87	3 15	9 02
R. C. Chapel.....	9 13	0 39	9 52
Protestant Chapel.....	1 50	.....	1 50
Wash house	3 00	1 05	4 05
Deputy Wardens' quarters.....	2 45	0 80	3 27
Shoe shop.....	7 89	0 59	8 48
Tailor shop.....	6 77	0 81	7 58
Temporary cells.....	2 00	.....	2 00
Hospital	5 55	1 05	6 60
Bakery.....	1 06	0 24	1 30
Yard.....	1 75	0 45	2 20
Keepers' hall.....	2 00	0 24	2 24
Stewards' Department	3 55	0 09	3 64
Hose house.....	3 38	0 89	4 27
Harness room.....	1 25	1 39	2 64
Ice house.....	8 55	3 60	12 15
New stables.....	1 05	0 03	1 08
New barn	0 55	0 15	0 70
Cart shed.....	0 40	0 06	0 46
Store keeper's office.....	0 10	.....	0 10
Wood shed.....	0 75	0 40	1 15
Deputy Warden's office	0 50	.....	0 50
Masons.....	0 40	0 08	0 48
Total... ..	4,798 87	1,029 40	5,828 27

RECAPITULATION.

Description.	Labour.	Material.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Custom work.....	60 97	8 79	69 76
Institution.....	1,115 80	833 41	1,449 21
Buildings.....	3,622 14	687 16	4,309 30
	4,798 91	1,029 36	5,828 27

A. LEDUC,
Instructor.

STATEMENT of Number of Men and days work in the Blacksmith Shop for the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1878.

Month.	Men.	Days.	Rate.	Total.
1877.			cts.	\$ cts.
July.....	11	229	50	114 50
August.....	12	244	50	122 00
September.....	11	281	50	140 50
October.....	13	292	50	146 00
November.....	16	347½	50	173 75
December.....	15	336	50	168 00
1878.				
January.....	16	358½	50	179 25
February.....	19	420	50	210 00
March.....	18	449	50	224 50
April.....	16	381½	50	190 75
May.....	13	323½	50	161 75
June.....	10	235	50	117 50
	170	3,897	.....	1,948 50

Average number of men 14½.

A LEDUC,
Instructor.

STATEMENT of Material used and Work done in the Tinmith Department during the Year ending 31st June, 1873

Department	Material	Labour	Total
<i>Institution.</i>	<i>\$ cts.</i>	<i>\$ cts.</i>	<i>\$ cts.</i>
The Store	68 63	46 57	115 20
Carpenter shop	11 69	6 02	17 71
Stonecutters and masons	56 85	15 28	62 13
Farm	14 03	12 06	26 09
Eugene house, No. 1	0 05	0 20	0 25
do No. 2	1 43	28 00	29 43
Lime kiln	1 40		1 40
Brickyard	7 05	1 55	8 60
School room	1 18	1 23	2 41
Bakery	1 56	1 20	2 76
Stables	9 10	1 10	10 20
Tinmith shop	0 25	0 40	0 65
Hospital	4 07	4 53	8 60
Shoe shop	1 74	1 05	2 79
Surgery	8 07	3 25	11 32
Hose house		4 00	4 00
Chief keepers' office	0 50		0 50
Tailor shop	4 54	1 20	5 74
Yard	6 79	4 00	10 79
Blacksmith shop	21 02	4 44	25 46
Quarry	5 36	1 55	6 91
Protestant Chapel	7 10	3 75	10 85
Catholic do	23 58	15 80	49 38
Trainway	0 40	0 20	0 60
Deputy Warden's office	3 65	1 10	4 75
Sundries	115 44	100 06	215 50
<i>Public Works.</i>			
Wardens' house	64 47	39 12	103 59
Deputy Wardens' house	19 43	20 02	39 45
Guard houses	4 00	2 50	6 50
Sundries	87 39	143 96	231 34
<i>Customs.</i>	109 46	58 93	168 39
<i>Stewards Department.</i>			
Dining hall and kitchen	123 14	110 30	233 44
Dormitory	35 50	40 20	75 70
Keepers' hall	14 50	9 80	24 30
Wash house	15 00	17 50	32 50
Sundries	35 00	32 50	67 50
Total	887 37	733 96	1,621 33

RECAPITULATION.

Description.	Material.	Labour.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Institution.....	379 48	259 14	638 32
Public Works.....	175 29	205 59	380 88
Custom.....	109 46	58 93	168 39
Stewards Department.....	223 14	210 30	433 44
Total.....	887 37	733 96	1,621 33

STATEMENT of Number of Men and Work done in the Tinsmith Department,
during the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1878.

Months.	No. of Men.	No. of Days.	Rate.	Total.
1877.			Ots.	\$ cts.
July.....	5	120½	50	60 25
August	5	102	50	51 00
September.....	5	85½	50	42 75
October	5	135	50	67 50
November	5	124½	50	62 25
December.....	5	120	50	60 00
1878.				
January.....	5	130	50	65 00
February	5	120	50	60 00
March	5	122	50	61 00
April.....	5	116½	50	58 25
May.....	5	99	50	49 50
June	4	91	50	45 50
Total	59	1,366	.....	683 00

Average number of men, 4 11.

C. DESORMEAUX,
Guard.

BRICK YARD in Account with St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary for the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1878.

Da.	Rate.	Account.	Ca.	Rate.	Account.
To	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
4 gallons of machine oil.....	0 60	2 40		2 50	865 25
37 iron bolts.....	0 10½	4 05	By 226,100 green bricks.....	5 50	2,868 03
16 lbs. of powder.....	0 20	3 20	521,093 hard bricks.....		636 06
110 feet of fuse.....	0 01	1 10	122,907 do sold		
300 tamarac posts.....	0 01	3 00			
200 lbs. cut nails.....	0 03	6 00			
150 days' horses labor to prison work	1 00	150 00			
349 do do brick yard.....	1 00	349 00			
160½ days' convicts labor to prison work.....	0 50	80 12½			
3323 do do brick yard.....	0 50	1,661 50			
180 cords of tamarac	4 75	855 00			
25 do hard wood.....	6 00	150 00			
Burning brick.....		36 00			
To balance.....		765 95½			
Total.....		4,067 33	Total.....		4,067 33

J. VAUDRY,
Instructor.

STATEMENT of Men and Number of Days' work in the Brick Department during the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1878.

Month.	Men.	Days.	Rate.	Total.
1877.	No.	No.	cts.	\$ cts.
July.. .. .	16	345½	50	172 75
August.....	17	38½	50	191 12½
September	21	336½	50	168 37½
October.....	15	290½	50	145 12½
November.....	11	242½	50	121 25
December... ..	12	221	50	110 50
1878.				
January... ..	10	244½	50	122 25
February.	10	228	50	114 00
March... ..	10	231½	50	115 75
April.....	20	318	50	159 00
May.....	18	292	50	146 00
June	17	351	50	175 50
	177	3,133½		1,741 62½

NOTE.—Average number of men 14½.

J. VAUDRY,
Instructor.

STATEMENT of work done in the Masons' Department during the Fiscal Year ending June 30th, 1878.

Description.	Labour.	Rate.	Total.
New Building Cutting Stones.		cts.	\$ cts
4,170 ft. 6 in. ashler, 15 in. high	8,154	50	4,077 00
14 ft. caps and sills, 1 ft. 9 in. high			
56 ft caps and sills, 5 ft. 6 in., 15 in. high.....			
894 ft. ashler, 21 in. high			
3,439 ft. rockface, 15 in. high			
1,046 ft. rockface, 21 in. high			
17 ft. droved sills, 19 ft. high			
10 ft. crochettes, 1 ft. 9 in. high			
66 ft. droved conigs.			
28 ft. inside sills.....			
3 ft. inside sills and caps.....			
21 ft. circular jambs, inside.....			
4 ft. do outside.....			
44 ft. 1st row cornich			
2 ft. 5 in. 2nd row cornich.....			
Trimming and unpiling stone.....			
8 ft. 5 in. arch stone for cells			
1,344 superficial feet, block.....			
Recut.			
2,665 ft. ashler, 15 in.	1,686½	50	843 25
642 ft. do 21 do			
1,890 ft. rockface, 15 ft.			
800 ft. do 21 do			
89 ts. masonry.....			
7,191 superficial feet laying cut stone			

STATEMENT of work done in the Masons' Department, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Labour.	Rate.	Total.
<i>New Cells in Dormitory.</i>			
		cts.	\$ cts.
Making a cement floor.....	29	50	14 50
Setting two iron beams.....			
Cutting and setting 3 stones for stairs.....			
Laying brick.....			
<i>Blacksmith Shop.</i>			
Building two chimneys and filling furnace with brick.....	94	50	47 00
Foundation stones, 5½ toise.....			
<i>Stable.</i>			
Laying brick	24	50	12 00
<i>Fire Hose Building.</i>			
Digging foundation and masonry work.....	12	50	6 00
<i>New Barn.</i>			
86 door jambs.	1,710	50	855 00
71 conigs.....			
179 toise masonry			
144 coping for wall.....			
4 door sills. 10½ ft. long.....			
Wheeling clay.....			
4,104 ft. concrete.....	106	50	53 00
Whitewashing cellar			
Helping carpenters			
Painting roof and door.....	36	50	18 00
<i>Institution.</i>			
Re-building a bake oven.....	12	50	6 00
Building boilers and chimneys.....	12	50	6 00
Piling and drawing stone at the derrick	398½	50	199 25
Curb stone.....	30	50	15 00
Mending doors and windows	6	50	3 00
Cutting 30 feet coping for the wall	20	50	10 00
Setting coping on wall.....	20	50	10 00
Mending lime kiln.....	26	50	13 00
Helping carpenters.....	40	50	20 00
Work at the forge.	3	50	1 50
Building shed for stonecutters	30	50	15 00
Drilling holes in prison building.....	27½	50	13 75
One fountain and post	37	50	18 50
Work on the Wardens' building	125	50	62 50
Setting bars in the prison.....	30	50	15 00
Whitewashing and plastering.....	96	50	48 00
Repairing stone shed for winter	11	50	5 50
Making a derrick	26	50	13 00
Making a railroad.....	505	50	252 50
Work for the quarry.....	38	50	19 00
Building a shed for cutters.....	8	50	4 00
Making cement floor in hospital kitchen	12	50	6 00
Carting lumber	3	50	1 50
Making a macadam road to new quarry	42	50	21 00
Mending cement floor in cellar.....	8	50	4 00

STATEMENT of work done in the Masons' Department, &c.—Concluded.

Description.	Labour.	Rate.	Total.
<i>Institution—Concluded.</i>		cts.	\$ cts.
Cutting ice.....	54	50	27 00
Several different jobs	126	50	63 00
Cutting stone for the engine.....	15	50	7 50
Building brick wall and chimney	38	50	19 00
Cutting a chimney cap.....	3	50	1 50
Building an office for stone department	4	50	2 00
Making a blessing fountain for Catholic church.....	25	50	12 50
Making a brick floor in engine house.....	22	50	11 00
Surrounding a well with bricks.....	8	50	4 00
Cutting two gate posts (outside work).....	4	50	2 00
Cutting three tomb stones (outside work).....	33	50	17 50
726 bar. lime burned.....	245	50	122 50
Levelling the yard	764½	50	382 25
Work at excavation for new wing	1,010½	50	505 25
Work at stone breaking	4,224	50	2,112 00
Work at stone quarry.....	4,237	50	2,118 50
Making mortar.....	62	50	31 00
Total.....	24,294½	.....	12,147 25

RECAPITULATION.

Description.	Number of Days.	Value of Work.	Value of Water.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Public Department	11,851½	5,295 75	762 87	6,688 72
Institution.....	11,937	5,968 50	758 43	6,726 93
Outside Work.....	506	253 00	180 84	433 84
Total.....	24,294½	12,147 25	1,702 14	13,849 39

STATEMENT of Material received in Masons' Department during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1878.

Description.	Quantity.	Rate.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Mortar.....	40	1 00	40 00
do	857	0 80	685 60
Cement	26	3 38½	88 00
Sand	8	0 25	2 00
Old bricks.....	12,000	3 00	36 00
New bricks.....	29,000	6 00	174 00
Fire bricks.....	470	0 03	14 10
Lead			12 00
Oil	2	0 80	1 60
Wood	117	4 00	468 00
Total .....	.....	.....	1,521 30

STATEMENT of Tools received in the Masons' Department during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1878.

Description.	Quantity.	Total.
		\$ cts.
New picks.....	112	135 20
New drills	55	46 75
Mason hammers.....	33	51 05
Scelpling do	7	30 00
Spike do	2	5 00
Small do	7	11 75
Mash do	22	47 00
Cast steel do	9	44 00
Hammer heads.....	103	25 75
Chisels and points.....	214	44 10
Wedg s.....	403	36 91
Guages.....	23	4 60
Squares	18	5 01
Steel squares.....	12	30 00
Tools	24	2 00
Wrenches	2	0 75
Brasses	2	1 00
Crowbars.....	39	34 55
Pitchery tool	1	0 15
Iron spikes.....	6	0 18
Ferrule.....	3	0 95
Scratch awls.....	30	2 82
Spolding	1	4 00
Derrick stag	5	7 25
Cast-steel picks	32	64 00
Jumper.....	8	4 50
Securing clips.....	2	2 00
Bavil square.....	1	1 25
Dogs	1	2 50
Harness chains	4	1 00
Plugs and feathers	776	56 58
Timbles.....	12	2 00
Grates.....	4	4 00
Shackles	11	5 00
Clamps	1	2 00
Large sledges.....	4	20 00
Small do	2	4 00
Pocker	1	0 30
Fire-shovel.....	2	1 00
Surveying pin	6	0 30
Tongues	8	17 50
Tamping bars.....	5	2 90
Drill groons	2	0 45
Levers.....	5	4 00
Files.....	2	1 50
Hoes.....	2	1 50
Pointing trowels.....	12	6 00
Pinch bar	1	1 00
New hose	2	1 30
Spoons.....	1	0 30
Grindstone	329	4 12
Bouchards.....	2364	118 25
Total.....		900 02

STATEMENT of Articles sold in the Mason Department during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1878.

Description.	Rate.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
2 Chimney caps	2 00	4 00
1 Tombstone.....	8 00	8 00
2 do	5 00	10 00
1 do	12 00	12 00
2 Stones for a tannery	6 00	12 00
2 Gate posts.....	1 50	3 00
4 Posts for burying ground	0 60	2 40
94½ Barrels lime		142 21
60 Toise of macadame stone.....		240 23
Total.....		433 84

STATEMENT of Number of Men and Days' Work in the Masons' Department for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1878.

Description.	No. of Men.	No. of Days.	Rate.	Total.
			cts.	\$ cts.
Stonecutters.....	569 {	11,563½	50	5,781 75
Stonemasons.....		1,686½	50	843 25
Quarry	206	4,237	50	2,118 50
Stone-breakers.....	557	4,224	50	2,112 00
Excavation gang.....	316 {	1,010½	50	505 25
Levelling gang.....		767½	50	382 25
Lime-kiln.....	50 {	245	50	122 25
Different jobs.....		563½	50	281 75
Total.....	1,698	24,291½		12,147 25

Average number of men, 141½.

STATEMENT of Officers in charge of the different Gangs in the Masons' Department and Number of Convicts under their charge during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1878.

Names.	Rank.	Name of Gang.	Number of Convicts.
Onesime Sigoin.....	Keeper.....	Stonecutters.....	46
Dolphus Oburn.....	Guard.....	Masons.....	23
Samuel Hill	do	do	
Jean Baptiste Desormeau.....	Keeper.....	Quarry	24
F. P. McIlwain.....	do	do	
John Brière	Guard.....	do	
Magloire Belanger	do	do	
James Blain.....	Keeper.....	Levelling yard...	16

JOS. DESAUTELS,
Instructor.

BAKERY SHOP in Account with St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1878.

Dr.	Rate.	Account.	Cr.	Rate.	Account.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 627 barrels of flour		4,075 50	By 166,269½ lbs. of bread.....	0 03½	5,819 43½
17 do Graham flour.....	6 50	127 50	9,023 do	0 04	380 92
233 galls. of yeast	7 50	58 25	245 empty flour barrels.....		27 80
177 bush. of potatoes	0 25	88 50	½ gall. of yeast.....		0 13
21 do salt	0 50	10 50			
20 cords of wood	0 50	95 00			
935½ days' of labour.....	4 75	467 87½			
To Balance.....	0 50	1,285 15½			
Total.....		\$6,208 28½	Total.....		\$8,208 28½

J. VAUDRY,
Instructor.

**STATEMENT of Men and Number of Days' Work in Bakery Department, for the
Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1878.**

Month.	Number of Men.	Days.	Rate.	Total.
1877.			cts.	\$ cts.
July	3	63	50	31 50
August	3	72	50	36 00
September	4	59½	50	29 62½
October	4	83	50	41 50
November	3	75	50	37 50
December	4	91½	50	45 75
1878.				
January	4	100	50	50 00
February	4	94	50	47 00
March	4	78	50	39 00
April	3	75	50	37 50
May	4	75	50	37 50
June	3	70	50	35 00
Total.	43	935½		467 87½

Average number of men 3½

J. VAUDRY,
Instructor.

**SUMMARY of the Real Estate of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary on the 30th
June, 1878.**

	\$ cts.
Warden's house and premises.....	10,700 00
Quarry and 96 acres of land.....	19,500 00
Brick house and premises.....	2,500 00
Waterworks, sewers and appurtenances.....	10,000 00
Wharf.....	1,000 00
62½ acres of land, at \$30.00 per acre.....	1,875 00
<i>Buildings on the land last mentioned :—</i>	
Stone house and premises.....	1,250 00
Three stone-cutters' sheds.....	150 00
Blacksmith shop and coal shed.....	500 00
Carpenters, tin shop and engine house.....	2,000 00
Penitentiary Buildings.....	180,000 00
Stable.....	700 00
Waggon shed.....	300 00
Harness and grain house.....	100 00
Shoemaker and tailor shop.....	1,100 00
Bakery.....	450 00
Privies.....	40 00
Smoking house.....	35 00
Ice house.....	100 00
Barn and roots house.....	3,000 00
Prison walls and towers.....	7,500 00
Farm walls and fences.....	1,200 00
Bridge.....	200 00
One terrace of 8 houses with stables and sheds.....	16,000 00
Two engine sheds at quarry.....	25 00
Five watchmen boxes.....	50 00
Two tool stores.....	35 00
Brick sheds and apparatus.....	4,000 00
Two lime kilns and sheds.....	600 00
Pigs' house.....	75 00
Fire hose house.....	50 00
Total.....	265,035 00

ELZEAR DAGNEAULT, }
ALBERT VALOIS, } *Valuators.*

SUMMARY of Department Stock in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, on the 30th June, 1878.

Page		\$	cts.
1	Accountant's office.....	48	25
3	Armoury.....	2,838	34
5	Bakery.....	241	67
7	Blacksmith shop.....	3,607	71
16	Brickyard.....	3,478	12
18	Catholic Chapel and Library..	2,002	73
23	Carpenters' shop.....	1,205	65
30	Clerk of Works' office.....	48	05
31	Chief Keeper's office.....	145	37
32	Deputy Warden's quarters.....	92	30
33	do office.....	39	53
34	Engine houses.....	2,593	86
36	Farm and stable.....	6,518	60
40	Hospital.....	758	34
47	Protestant Chapel and Library...	418	97
49	Quarry.....	801	20
52	Real estate.....	295,035	00
54	Stonecutters and masons.....	15,206	58
58	School room.....	131	88
60	Shoe shop.....	556	81
65	Steward's department.....	12,379	20
85	Store.....	1,931	64
90	Tailor shop.....	1,871	25
94	Tinsmith shop.....	710	06
98	Warden's office.....	231	85
99	Warden's quarters.....	122	40
	Total.....	323,015	36

ELZEAR DAGNEAULT, } *Valuators*
ALBERT VALOIS, }

STATEMENT of Debts owing the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary as on the 30th June, 1878.

	\$	cts.
Good debts.....	828	50
Bad debts.....	129	41
	957	91

CLAIMS against the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary as on the 30th June, 1878.

	\$	cts.
30th June, 1878.....	9,985	66
Paid since	9,977	16
Balance due	8	50

ELZEAR DAGNEAULT,

Accountant.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL,

9th August, 1878.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Revenue of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary,
for the Fiscal Years ending 30th June, 1877 and 1878.

	1877.	1878.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bakery.....	7 65	28 01
Blacksmiths' shop.....	461 16	72 03
Brickyard.....	702 86	457 67
Carpenter shop.....	184 24	311 38
Convicts' labour.....	173 34	133 78
Farm.....	238 46	357 34
Fines.....	18 00	23 00
Rations	21 84	0 63
Rent	338 72	386 56
Shoe shop.....	754 95	798 27
Steward department.....	26 36	29 85
Stonecutters and masons	133 07	291 63
Store	22 90	34 40
Salary refunded.....	24 89	
Tailor shop.....	168 50	92 49
Tinsmith shop.....	114 68	174 92
Library	4 70	1 80
Visitors' fund.....	149 00	72 75
Printing and advertising.. ..	43 00	
Lime kiln.....	173 93	142 21
Total.....	3,762 25	3,408 72

**COMPARATIVE Statement of the Expenditure of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary,
for the Fiscal Years ending 30th June, 1877 and 1878.**

	1877	1878
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Armoury.....	59 45	219 50
Blacksmiths.....	788 73	1,050 13
Bakery.....	0 80	-----
Brickyard.....	174 50	-----
Chapel, Roman Catholic.....	144 18	321 63
Clothing.....	5,153 44	7,966 18
Carpenters.....	915 75	1,137 63
Chapel, Protestant.....	72 63	100 00
Convicts' travelling allowance.....	450 00	940 00
Conveyance of convicts.....	402 85	278 53
Escaped convicts.....	121 34	50 00
Furniture.....	250 54	-----
Farm.....	3,068 13	3,399 60
Freight and cartage.....	175 29	24 75
Fuel.....	5,715 77	6,613 81
Laundry.....	50 95	-----
Light.....	968 27	618 05
Library.....	212 99	233 96
Leather.....	1,672 01	470 33
Lime kiln.....	30 18	-----
Medicines and medical comforts.....	222 59	401 21
Maintenance.....	668 01	-----
Prison buildings.....	166 96	432 43
Postage and telegrams.....	38 31	11 43
Printing and advertising.....	365 02	28 60
Quarry.....	88 57	540 91
Rent.....	37 48	-----
Rations.....	8,850 32	12,247 25
Salary.....	29,949 87	33,971 82
Shoe shop.....	313 14	1,241 33
Stationery.....	10 13	-----
School and school books.....	44 39	35 74
Stewards' department.....	181 50	-----
Tailor shop.....	71 99	326 99
Travelling expenses.....	120 58	84 48
Tobacco.....	144 48	169 65
Tools.....	1,051 59	413 81
Tinsmiths.....	705 96	396 72
Valuation.....	66 66	66 66
Contingencies.....	-----	454 50
Capital fund.....	-----	5,763 66
Maintenance, machinery.....	-----	65 69
Masonry.....	-----	276 08
Officers' uniforms.....	-----	264 30
Retiring gratuity.....	-----	447 72
Sundries.....	-----	1,176 46
Stable.....	-----	5,379 43
Bedding.....	-----	429 50
Clothing, ready-made.....	-----	147 55
New machinery.....	-----	1,700 00
Total.....	63,524 35	89,797 93

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Earnings of Convicts in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary for the Fiscal Years 1877 and 1878.

Description.	1877.			1878.		
	Days.	Rate.	Amount.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
	No.	cts.	\$ cts.	No.	cts.	\$ cts.
Accountant office.....	576	50	288 00	312	50	156 00
Blacksmiths.....	2,491	50	1,245 50	3,897	50	1,948 50
Bakery.....	827½	50	413 62½	335½	50	167 87½
Brickyard.....	2,359	50	1,179 50	3,483½	50	1,741 62½
Carpenters.....	6,335	50	3,167 50	7,299	50	3,649 50
Catholic Church and Library....	365½	50	182 62½	365½	50	182 62½
Excavation and levelling.....				1,778	50	889 00
Farm and stable.....	3,370	50	1,685 00	4,708	50	2,354 00
Hospital orderlies.....	730	50	365 00	365½	50	182 62½
Lime kiln and jobbing gang.....	495	50	247 50	808½	50	404 25
Protestant Church and Library.	365½	50	182 62½	365½	50	182 62½
Quarry.....	1,667	50	833 50	4,237	50	2,118 50
Stone-cutters and masons.....	5,921	50	2,960 50	13,250	50	6,625 00
Stone-breaking, wood yard and bucket ground.....	3,474	50	1,737 00	4,224	50	2,112 00
Shoe shop.....	3,217½	50	1,608 75	3,931	50	1,965 50
Store.....	300	50	150 00	315	50	157 50
Stewards' department.....	2,520	50	1,260 00	3,989	50	1,994 50
Tailor shop.....	4,570½	50	2,285 25	4,897	50	2,448 50
Tinsmith.....	391½	50	195 75	1,366	50	683 00
Total.....	39,975½		19,987 62½	59,926½	50	\$29,963 12½

GENERAL SUMMARY of the Value of Labour performed in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary during the Year ending 30th June, 1878.

Departments.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
	No.	cts.	\$ cts.
Quarry.....	4,237	50	2,118 50
Stone-cutters and masons.....	13,250	50	6,625 00
Stone-breakers, wood yard and bucket grounds.....	4,224	50	2 112 00
Excavation and levelling yard gang.....	1,778	50	889 00
Lime kiln and jobbing.....	808½	50	404 25
Carpenters.....	7,299	50	3,649 50
Blacksmith.....	3,897	50	1,948 50
Bakery.....	335½	50	167 87½
Brickyard.....	3,483½	50	1,741 62½
Shoe shop.....	3,931	50	1,965 50
Tailors.....	4,897	50	2,448 50
Tinsmith.....	1,366	50	683 00
Farm and stable.....	4,708	50	2,354 00
Accountant office.....	312	50	156 00
Store.....	315	50	157 50
Catholic Chapel and Library..	365½	50	182 62½
Protestant do.....	365½	50	182 62½
Hospital orderlies.....	365½	50	182 62½
Stewards' department.....	3,989	50	1,994 50
Total.....	59,926½	50	\$29,963 12½

GENERAL SUMMARY of the Value of Labour performed in, and Material furnished by the several Departments of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, during the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1878.

Description.	Custom.		Public Work.		Penitentiary.		Total.
	Material.	Labour.	Material.	Labour.	Material.	Labour.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Masonry.....	180 84	253 00	762 87	5,925 75	758 43	5,938 50	13,849 39
Carpentry.....	200 21	141 65	1,848 35	1,068 23	2,523 51	1,945 79	7,727 74
Tinsmiths.....	109 46	58 93	175 29	205 59	602 52	469 44	1,621 33
Shoe shop.....	543 92	322 44	.....	.....	1,511 89	1,251 09	3,629 34
Tailors.....	25 21	38 52	.....	.....	6,133 96	2,088 39	8,286 08
Farm.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,559 00	2,354 00	5,913 00
Bakery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,455 25	467 87	4,923 12
Brickyard.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,024 75	2,276 62	3,301 37
Blacksmith.....	8 79	60 97	687 16	3,622 14	333 41	1,115 80	5,828 27
Total.....	1,068 43	875 51	3,473 67	10,821 71	20,902 82	17,937 51	55,079 65

RETURN of Unproductive Labour performed in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, showing the average Number of Convicts employed in each Department, and the Number of Days' Work, during the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1878.

Department.	Average No. of Men.	Days.
Accountant's office.....	1	312
Blacksmith shop.....	14½	3,897
Brickyard.....	14½	3,483½
Bakery.....	2½	335½
Carpenter shop.....	27½	7,299
Roman Catholic chapel and library.....	1	365½
Excavation and levelling gang.....	26½	1,778
Farm and stable.....	13	4,708
Hospital orderlies.....	1	365½
Lime kiln and jobbing gang.....	4½	808½
Protestant Chapel and library.....	1	365½
Quarry.....	17½	4,237
Stone-cutters and masons.....	47½	13,250
Stone-breakers, wood-yard and bucket ground.....	26	4,224
Store.....	1	315
Shoe shop.....	14½	3,931
Stewards' department.....	12½	3,989
Tailor shop.....	19½	4,897
Tinsmith shop.....	4½	1,366
Total	251	59,926½

STATEMENT showing the cost of Maintenance of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1878.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Expenditure as per year ending 30th June, 1878.....			89,797	92
CR. Revenue for Fiscal Year, viz :—				
By Bakery.....	28	01		
Blacksmiths.....	72	03		
Brickyard.....	457	67		
Carpenters.....	311	38		
Convicts' labour.....	133	78		
Farm.....	357	34		
Fines.....	23	00		
Rations.....	0	63		
Rent.....	386	66		
Shoe shop.....	798	27		
Stewards' department.....	29	85		
Stonecutters and masons.....	291	63		
Store.....	34	40		
Tailors.....	92	49		
Tinsmiths.....	174	92		
Library.....	1	80		
Visitors' fund.....	72	75		
Lime kiln.....	142	21		
			3,408	72
Carried forward.....			\$86,389	20

**STATEMENT showing the cost of Maintenance of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary
&c.—Continued**

			\$	cts	\$	cts
Brought forward					86	389 3
<i>By Blacksmithing</i>			1	53 13		
General travelling allowance			84	0		
Capital fund			5,379	43		
Interest			3,399	60		
Brickyard (fuel)			1,341	00		
Maintenance of machinery			65	69		
Masonry			275	08		
Repairs, maintenance of buildings			432	42		
Postage and telegrams			11	43		
Printing and advertising			28	60		
Carriage			540	81		
Retiring gratuity			447	72		
Hotel			5,379	43		
Travelling expenses			81	48		
Tools			4	3 81		
Transfer of convicts			278	50		
Valuation			66	66		
Carpenters' manufactures			1,458	26		
New machinery			1,700	00		
Leather manufactures			470	33		
Tinsmiths			295	72		
Reward to recapture convicts			50	00		
Lime kiln (fuel)			600	00		
					24,770	17
Expenditure for maintenance					\$61,619	10
<hr/>						
<i>By Earnings of Convicts, viz:—</i>	Days.	Rate.				
Quarry	4,237	50 cts.	2,118	50		
Stonecutters	13,250	"	6,625	00		
Stone-breakers, etc.	4,224	"	2,112	00		
Excavation and levelling gang	1,778	"	889	00		
Lime kiln and jobbing	808½	"	404	25		
Carpenters	7,299	"	3,649	50		
Blacksmiths	3,897	"	1,948	50		
Bakery	335½	"	167	87½		
Brickyard	3,483½	"	1,741	62½		
Shoe shop	3,931	"	1,965	50		
Tailor shop	4,697	"	2,348	50		
Tinsmiths	1,366	"	683	00		
Farm and stable	4,708	"	2,354	00		
Accountant's office	312	"	156	00		
Store	315	"	157	50		
Catholic Chapel and library	365½	"	182	62½		
Protestant do do	365½	"	182	62½		
Hospital orderlies	365½	"	182	62½		
Stewards' department	3,989	"	1,994	50		
					29,963	12½
Expenditure over earnings					\$31,655	97½

Average number of Convicts, 251.

Average cost per capita for maintenance, \$245 50.

Yearly cost of each Convict, after deducting value of labour, \$126 12.

SAINT JOHN PENITENTIARY,

July 10th, 1878.

SIR,—I beg leave to present my annual report of the affairs of this penitentiary for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1878.

The daily average number of prisoners for the year has been $160\frac{22}{85}$, classified as follows: Convicts, $69\frac{61}{85}$ males and $51\frac{95}{85}$ females—total, $74\frac{56}{85}$. Short term prisoners, $68\frac{117}{85}$ males and $16\frac{27}{85}$ females—total, $22\frac{14}{85}$. While the number of short term prisoners is somewhat less than that of the previous year, there appears to be a constant increase in the number of convicts, which may possibly be attributed to the depression of trade both here and in the neighbouring States, leaving many persons unemployed. Considering the crowded state of the prison, the order and discipline maintained have been even better than might be expected under the circumstances, a fact that speaks favourably of the vigilance and efficiency of the officers in charge.

There have been four attempts to escape during the year. On the 3rd of October, 1877, convict John Martin, and short term prisoner Thomas Shovelin made their escape over the fence; Martin got off, but in the attempt to recapture Shovelin he was fatally wounded. On the 1st November, 1877, convict Archibald Downey, who was at work outside the fence, ran away from the officer in charge. He came into the yard again on the night of the 9th November and stole some tools, &c., from the shops with which he again made good his escape over the fence. He was, however, captured on the following night with the stolen articles. At the expiration of his sentence, I had him arrested on the double charge of prison-breach and larceny, for which crimes he was tried at the Supreme Court, was found guilty and sentenced to a term of three years' imprisonment, which term he is now serving. On the 30th of June, a short term prisoner, Henry Crutefield, made his escape over the fence, and has not been retaken.

On the 3rd of June, convict Patrick O'Regan, who had become insane, was removed under warrant of the Hon. the Secretary of State, to Kingston Penitentiary. On the evening of the same date the night watchman gave the alarm of fire, which was found to proceed from one of the drying-houses. The efforts of all the officers in the yard were unable to prevent the complete destruction of this building with its contents, valued at \$300. Another dry-house is in course of erection which will be finished in a short time.

I am pleased to report most favourably of the sanitary condition of the prison. There have been no deaths nor epidemics, nor indeed any serious disease among the prisoners during the past year. A ventilator placed on the roof of the prison in September last, has been found efficacious in removing the vitiated air; while the untiring vigilance of Chief Keeper Kieffe, in preserving the cleanliness as well as the general discipline of the prison is justly worthy of commendation.

The benefits of the school and library have been made more available to convicts during the past year than formerly. A night school under my personal supervision has been in operation since last September, the privilege of attending which is made the reward of good conduct, and is therefore highly prized.

Articles manufactured in the penitentiary have been sold during the past year to the value of \$16,184.41, and cash received therefor amounting to \$15,660.65, which amount has been deposited to the credit of the Receiver-General. This work must be considered as the result of the labour of about 65 convicts, since the labour of the short term prisoners (most of them being sent for two months) cannot be profitably employed in any of the manufacturing departments. In fact the number of convicts now employed in the shops is as large as the capacity of the shops will admit of, or the amount of machinery requires; so that nearly the whole of the labour of the short-term prisoners is chiefly occupied in farm and garden work, breaking stone, and labour in the yard, cleaning, whitewashing and general prison employment; and yet there were many days during the winter months when a large portion of these prisoners were idle.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. in relation to the matter of the prisoners of the St. John Penitentiary, and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES KETCHUM,

Warden.

Wm. L. Mott, Esq.,
Superintendent of Penitentiaries,
Albany.

**STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS OF CONVICTS AND COMMON PRISONERS AT ST. JOHN PENITENTIARY
FROM MIDNIGHT OF THE 30th JUNE, 1877, UNTIL MIDNIGHT OF THE 30th JUNE, 1878.**

Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining at midnight, 30th June, 1877—Convicts	67	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
do do do Common prisoners .....	.....	.....	.....	75	14	.....
						160
Admitted since up to midnight, 30th June, 1878—Convicts...	29	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
do do do Common prisoners .....	.....	.....	.....	333	91	.....
						461
Discharged.						
By expiration of sentence—Convicts	21	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
do do Common prisoners .....	.....	.....	.....	249	72	.....
Executive clemency—Convicts	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Removal to Kingston Penitentiary—Convicts	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Married Convicts	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Common Prisoners .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Death do .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Order St. John Police Magistrate—Common prisoners...	.....	.....	.....	106	14	.....
						470
Remaining at midnight, 30th June, 1878—Convicts	71	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
do do do Common prisoners .....	.....	.....	.....	56	19	.....
						251

CHARLES KETCHUM,

Warden.

OFFICIAL STAFF of St. John Penitentiary, 30th June, 1878.

Name.	Office.	Salary.	Age.	Date of Appointment.
		\$ cts.	Years.	
Charles Ketchum	Warden	1,400 00	56	31st October, 1874.
George L. Foster	Accountant	900 00	38	11th August, 1874.
John Baxter	Surgeon	600 00	42	4th September, 1872.
Rev. G. Schofield	Protestant Chaplain	400 00	65	1st August, 1865.
Rev. A. Ouillette	Roman Catholic Chaplain. ...	400 00	.....	.....
George Keefe	Chief Keeper	500 00	55	1st December, 1861.
Denis Burke	Storekeeper, &c	700 00	31	19th October, 1874.
John R. Perrie	Keeper and Engineer.. ..	500 00	59	1st do 1859.
Wm Hogan	Keeper	500 00	38	1st January, 1869.
Henry Godsoe	do	500 00	45	1st August, 1869.
George Campbell	do (Acting)	450 00	61	18th January, 1867.
John Keefe	Warehouse	450 00	23	25th March, 1876.
John Johnson	Guard	450 00	37	20th do 1877.
Robert Earle	do	450 00	38	3rd October, 1872.
John Duff	do	450 00	32	1st April, 1873.
Samuel Barnes	do	450 00	41	1st Jan., 1874.
John C. Beatteay	do	400 00	37	1st April, 1875.
James Cunningham	Night Watchman	360 00	44	1st December, 1877.
Catherine Keefe	Matron	250 00	48	1st Jan., 1865.
Mary McCarthy	Deputy Matron	180 00	34	1st Jan., 1865.

N.R.—Guards Ferguson and Wilson resigned on 30th June, 1878.

RETURN of Manufactured Goods, showing Quantity on Hand, 30th June, 1877 ;
Quantity made and sold during the past Year, &c. ; Quantity remaining on Hand
30th June, 1878.

Description of Goods.	On Hand June 30, '77.	Made during the Year.	Sold during the Year.	On Hand June 30, '77.
Brooms (assorted qualities)..... doz.	.....	4,470	3,940½	529½
Pails (do sizes)..... "	467	3,390	3,788½	68½
Tubs do do	2,660	3,098	3,618	2,140
Wash-boards .....	.....	113½	97½	16½
Clothes-pins	B. 5 g.	202	202	.....
Wheel-barrows	No.	38	33	5

**RETURN of Produce received from Farm Department, St. John Penitentiary, during
the Year ending 30th June, 1878.**

Description of Produce.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$ cts.
Potatoes	Bush. 250	125 00
Oats.....	" 280	140 00
Carrots	" 100	40 00
Turnips.....	" 133	53 20
Hay.....	Tons. 5	60 00
Straw.....	" 7	70 00
Pork (dead weight)	Lbs. 5,066	405 28

D. BURKE,
Store-keeper.

**EMPLOYMENT of Prisoners in St. John Penitentiary, during the Fiscal Year ending
30th June, 1878.**

Kind of Labor.	No. of Days.	Kind of Labor.	No. of Days.
		Brought forward.....	19,855
Pail making.....	4,822	Breaking stone.....	993
Broom do	5,066	Piling coal.....	14
Shoe do	764	Piling logs	370
Clothes-pin making.....	270	Labor in wash-house.....	555
Wash-board do	202	do warehouse.....	270
Brush do	159	do store-room.....	281
Mat do	32	do yard	2,451
Painting	1,678	do dining hall	1,788
Carpentering	894	do stables	365
Blacksmithing.....	689	do piggery.....	501
Tailoring.....	593	do library.....	313
Farming	1,846	do on prison.....	363
Gardening	438	do Domestic	509
Manufactures, not classified.....	228	do at the gate.....	365
Maintenance do	2,164	Total..	28,992
Carried forward..	19,855		

D. BURKE,
Store-keeper.

TABLE showing the Nationality, Religion and Education of all Prisoners received at St. John Penitentiary, during the Year ending 30th June, 1878.

Nationality.	Convicts.		Common Prisoners.		Totals.	
	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.
New Brunswick	20	3	167	32	187	35
Nova Scotia	1	.....	21	14	22	14
Prince Edward Island .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
England	1	.....	16	10	17	10
Ireland	1	.....	84	31	85	31
Scotland	1	.....	11	.....	12	.....
United States	3	.....	34	2	37	2
France .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Sweden .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Russia .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Holland .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Denmark	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Belgium .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
West Indies	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Totals.....	29	3	338	91	367	94
Religion.						
Roman Catholic	11	2	226	51	237	53
Episcopal	10	.....	69	26	79	26
Presbyterian	2	.....	13	2	15	2
Methodist	1	.....	14	.....	15	.....
Baptist	5	1	16	12	21	3
Education.						
Number who can read and write	18	1	215	11	233	12
do read only	2	1	39	38	41	39
do neither read nor write	9	1	84	42	93	43

Total number received, 461.

SENTENCES of Prisoners in St. John Penitentiary, June 30th, 1878.

	Convicts.		Common Prisoners.		Totals.	
	Males	Fe- males	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.
For Life.....	3	1			3	1
24 years.....	1				1	
20 do	3				3	
15 do	1				1	
12 do	1				1	
9 do	1				1	
8 do			2		2	
7 do	1				1	
6 do and 6 days.	1	1			1	1
5 do	9				9	
4 do	7				7	
3 do	23	1			23	1
2 do	20	2	1		21	2
18 months.....			2		2	
16 do			2		2	
12 do			6		6	
6 do			15	2	15	2
5 do			1	1	1	1
4 do			2		2	
3 do			7	3	7	2
2 do			18	13	18	13
Totals.....	71	5	56	19	127	24

MORAL HABITS of Prisoners in St. John Penitentiary, June 30th, 1878.

	Convicts.		Common Prisoners.		Totals.	
	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.
Total abstainers	6				6	
Temperate.....	38	4	15		53	4
Intemperate.....	27	1	41	19	68	20
Totals.....	71	5	56	19	127	24

CIVIL STATE of Prisoners in St. John Penitentiary, June 30th, 1878.

	Convicts.		Common Prisoners.		Totals.	
	Males.	Fe- males.	Males	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.
Married.....	10	1	9	6	19	7
Single.....	55	2	45	11	100	13
Widowed	6	2	2	2	8	4
Totals.	71	5	56	19	127	24

NATIONALITY or Birth-Place of Prisoners in St. John Penitentiary, 30th June, 1878.

	Convicts.		Common Prisoners.		Totals.	
	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.
New Brunswick	45	5	36	2	81	7
Nova Scotia.....	6	.....	4	3	10	3
Prince Edward Island.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Ontario	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
England.....	1	.....	2	3	3	3
Ireland.....	6	.....	8	8	14	8
Scotland.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....
United States.....	9	.....	5	1	14	1
West Indies.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Totals.....	71	5	56	19	127	24

CRIMES of Prisoners in St. John Penitentiary, 30th June, 1878.

	Convicts.		Common Prisoners.		Total.	
	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.
Rape	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Murder	3	1	.....	.....	3	1
Manslaughter.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Larceny.....	24	2	3	.....	27	2
Forgery.....	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....
Stealing	4	.....	19	.....	23	.....
Robbery	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Burglary	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Arson.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Uttering forged paper	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Riot and assault.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Prison-breach and Larceny.	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Breaking, entering and stealing	22	2	3	.....	25	2
Breaking grave-stones.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Receiving stolen goods	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Keeping house of ill-fame .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Drunkenness .....	.....	.....	14	13	14	13
Vagrancy.....	.....	.....	8	4	8	4
Assault and robbery	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Assault.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Aggravated assault	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Drunk and resisting police .....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....
Totals.....	71	5	56	19	127	24

EDUCATION of Prisoners in St. John Penitentiary, 30th June, 1878.

	Convicts.		Common Prisoners.		Totals.	
	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.
Number who can read and write.....	48	2	32	3	80	5
do read only.....	9	1	4	9	13	10
do neither read nor write.....	14	2	20	7	34	9
Totals.....	71	5	56	19	127	24

RELIGIOUS PROFESSION of Prisoners in St. John Penitentiary, 30th June, 1878.

	Convicts.		Common Prisoners.		Totals.	
	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.
Roman Catholic.....	29	4	35	13	64	17
Episcopal ..	24	.....	9	3	33	3
Baptist.....	10	1	5	3	15	4
Methodist.....	4	.....	6	.....	10	.....
Presbyterian	4	.....	1	.....	5	.....
Totals.....	71	5	56	19	127	24

TRADE OR OCCUPATION of Prisoners in St. John Penitentiary, 30th June, 1878.

	Convicts.		Common Prisoners.		Totals.	
Labourers.....	42		39		81	
Engine drivers.....			1		1	
Blacksmiths.....	4		1		5	
Painters.....	3		2		5	
Coopers.....			1		1	
Carpenters.....	3		1		4	
Cabinet-makers.....			1		1	
Shoemakers.....	2		1		3	
Masons.....	1		5		6	
Stone-cutters.....			2		2	
Spring-makers.....			1		1	
Clerks.....	1		1		2	
Farmers.....	4				4	
Livery-stable keepers.....	1				1	
Seamen.....	3				3	
Veterinary surgeon.....	1				1	
Gardeners.....	1				1	
Watch-maker.....	1				1	
Writers.....	1				1	
Butchers.....	1				1	
Bricklayers.....	1				1	
Brush-makers.....	1				1	
Total.....					127	

**SUMMARY of Punishments inflicted on Prisoners in St. John Penitentiary, during the
Year ending 30th June, 1878.**

Months.	Reprimanded.		On bread and water from 1 to 3 days.		Deprived of bed and light		Confined in solitary cell.		Confined in dark cell.		Chained.		Received stripes with birch rod.		Lost some re-mission.	Totals.		
	con.	c. p.	con.	c. p.	con.	c. p.	con.	c. p.	con.	c. p.	con.	c. p.	con.	c. p.	con.	con.	c. p.	
1877.																		
July	1	9	1	5	2	1	....	....	3	15	....	....	....	....	....	6	31	
August	2	2	....	9	2	7	1	2	3	21	1	....	....	....	2	11	41	
September	1	....	....	12	1	8	....	3	8	9	....	....	....	....	6	16	32	
October	1	....	1	6	1	6	....	4	3	12	....	....	....	....	5	11	28	
November .....	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	....	1	4	....	....	....	....	1	2	16	
December .....	....	1	1	9	1	9	1	3	7	11	....	....	....	....	7	17	33	
1878.																		
January .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	4	4	3	
February	3	1	2	7	....	....	....	....	4	10	....	....	....	....	1	10	18	
March .....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	2	5	7	....	....	2	....	4	13	10	
April	1	1	....	1	....	....	5	6	4	9	....	....	....	....	5	15	17	
May	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	4	1	....	....	....	1	5	7	
June	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	5	1	....	....	....	1	5	7	
Totals	11	21	5	51	6	36	9	22	42	110	3	....	2	....	37	113	213	

**(QUANTITY and Value of Goods in Store-keeper's Department of St. John, N.B.,
Penitentiary on hand 30th June, 1878.**

FOR MANUFACTURES.			FOR MAINTENANCE.		
Quantity and Description.	Rate.	Value.	Quantity and Description.	Rate.	Value.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
38,000 feet pine logs..... M.	18 50	703 00	5 brls. corn meal ..	3 70	18 50
9,000 do spruce lumber.: M.	7 00	63 00	14½ bush. pease.	1 45	21 39
1 car-load birch logs.....	....	39 00	1½ do beans.....	2 50	3 75
1,850 tubs (staves sawn for).	....	185 00	28 do oats ..	0 50	14 00
500 doz. pails do	....	300 00	1½ qtls. pollock.....	2 50	3 75
700 do broom handles ....	....	81 00	689 lbs. pork	0 08	55 12
18,600 lbs. hoop iron, assorted	0 04	744 00	51 do oatmeal	0 03½	1 78
936 do do galvanized	0 13	121 68	50 do tobacco	0 38	19 00
15 tons coal	5 00	75 00	41 do tea	0 30	12 30
96,000 lbs. broom corn.....	0 10½	9,840 00	53 do soap	0 05	2 65
546 do broom twine ..	0 44	240 24	15 galls. molasses.....	0 40	6 00
228 do brimstone.....	0 06	13 68	32 do vinegar.....	0 20	6 40
336 do white lead	0 08	26 88	40 do coal oil.....	0 26	10 40
250 do paint dryers	0 11	27 50	232 yds. yellow uniform	....	....
300 do washing soda.....	0 02	6 00	cloth	0 85	197 20
195 do whiting	0 01	1 95	87 do flannel, white	0 7½	63 07
48 galls. turpentine.....	0 45	21 60	98 do ticking.....	0 16	15 68
123 do black varnish.....	0 85	104 55	3¼ gross matches .	0 10	0 37
208 do pail varnish.....	0 75	156 00	7 clothes lines.....	0 20	1 40
67 do paint oil.....	0 65	43 55			
3 doz. paint brushes	7 50	22 50	Total Maintenance..	....	452 76
1½ do varnish do	7 50	11 25	Total Manufactures..	....	12,830 38
Total Manufactures..	....	12,830 38	Total Value.....	....	13,283 14

D. BURKE, Store-keeper.

Ages of Prisoners in St. John Penitentiary, 30th June, 1878.

	Convicts.		Common Prisoners.		Totals.	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females
Under 20 years	10	.....	16	.....	26	.....
Between 20 and 30 years.....	36	3	26	6	62	9
do 30 and 40 do	13	1	4	6	17	7
do 40 and 50 do	8	1	4	3	12	4
do 50 and 60 do	3	.....	5	3	8	3
Over 60 years.....	1	.....	1	1	2	1
Totals.....	71	5	56	19	127	24

DAILY AVERAGE Number of Prisoners in St. John Penitentiary, for the Year ending 30th June, 1878.

Convicts.		Common Prisoners.		Totals.	
Males	69 ⁸¹ ₁₈₈	Males.....	68 ¹¹⁷ ₁₁₈	Males.....	138 ¹¹¹ ₁₁₁
Females... ..	5 ¹⁰⁸ ₁₈₈	Females	16 ¹¹⁸ ₁₁₈	Females	22 ¹¹⁸ ₁₁₈
Total	74 ¹⁸⁸ ₁₈₈	Total	85 ¹¹⁸ ₁₁₈	Grand Total.....	160 ¹¹¹ ₁₁₁

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

St. John, N.B., July 1st 1878.

MY DEAR SIR,—During the year which ended yesterday, I have without intermission discharged the duties of my office. My labours have been the more pleasant to myself by the interest the men have evidently taken in the services. New life has been thrown into the worship by the improvement in our singing. We have no organ to aid us—I wish we had—but many of the men are now able to join, and do heartily join in the responses, in the chants and in the hymns. I have tried to make the services as interesting to them as possible, assured that unless they are interested they will derive little profit. Occasionally we are able to add some easy anthem, which they quickly learn, though unable to read music. A trained musician would be able to detect many faults in this, but I overlook these at present for the sake of the hearty earnestness with which some of the men unite in this service of song.

I have been pleased to see the care which the men take of the library books, to which, under proper regulations, they have access. It is rare, indeed, that a book is intentionally injured, whilst in a prisoner's cell; and by the attention of the librarian, all the books are kept neatly bound and in good condition.

The average attendance at the day school is 22, and the improvement of the pupils in the elements of education is satisfactory, in some cases it is remarkable; the importance of this to the future welfare of these men is very evident, for otherwise they can earn their living only by labour which requires no mental training.

The number of Protestant convicts now in the penitentiary is 43, and the number of other Protestant prisoners is 27, making a total of 70. It is my duty to care for these men, and if possible to train them to become good citizens and good christians, to many clergymen this would be an irksome task, it is not so to me, if I may

but succeed in imbuing them with christian principles and in training them up in christian habits, so that when they go out again to the duties and perils of freedom, they shall go forth strong in the grace of God and watchful against temptation, their daily lives under the control of conscience, regulated by divine truth, and so become useful members of society, I shall have good cause to rejoice that I have not laboured in vain.

And in the hope that this will be so, I magnify my office.

I am,

Very sincerely yours,

GEO. SCHOFIELD,

Protestant Chaplain.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.

CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

ST. JOHN, N.B., 1st July, 1878.

SIR,—I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year ended 30th June, 1878.

The number of Catholic prisoners in the penitentiary at present is as follows: Male convicts, 29; female convicts, 4; common prisoners, 35 men and 13 women; total, 81. The daily average from 30th June, 1877, to 30th June, 1878, has been about 32 convicts and 53 common prisoners; total, 85. One man, Thomas Shoolin, died on the 4th October, 1877.

During the past year, I have endeavoured to discharge faithfully the various duties incumbent on me as Chaplain of the Provincial Penitentiary; and it gives me great pleasure to be able to state that all the prisoners under my pastoral care have invariably attended, with promptness and regularity, the devotional exercises held every Sunday for their spiritual benefit. Several among the men—but not as many as one would wish—really desire and apply themselves to profit by the means of reformation afforded to them.

No one unless he be closely connected with prison discipline, can form an adequate idea of the wonderful influence which religion commands, even over the most uncultivated and biassed minds. It is not unusual, indeed, to see criminals, in amending whom corporal punishments are utterly ineffectual, yield at length to the empire of Divine grace. Solicited, compelled as it were, to have recourse with confidence to the infinite mercy of a bountiful God, they cannot fail to obtain the necessary strength to break off, sooner or later, with evil habits, and return to more christian pursuits.

In vain shall the managers of penitentiaries enact stringent laws and regulations, and impose severe penalties upon the violator thereof, if the latter is not convinced that his obedience and submission ought to be based on nobler motives than the mere dread of the master's rod. The offender, labouring under the impression that he has been wrongfully dealt with, regards the officer over him as a declared enemy, whose vigilance he is bound to elude by all possible means. Hence, instead of reforming whilst in prison, he adds hypocrisy and deceit to his already numerous vices, and, once restored to liberty, he will most likely give himself up to all sorts of guilty excesses until he falls again under the arm of human justice.

On the contrary, let those poor victims of ignorance and pernicious associations be properly instructed in their duties towards God, their neighbour and themselves, they must come out of the penitentiary better men and prepared to resist the same temptations which had previously caused their misfortune.

The reading of good books, in which the principles of religion and morality are plainly laid down, also tends greatly, it is well established, to improve the intellectual faculties and the manners of those shut up in a house of correction. I may here

mention that since my last "yearly report" I have purchased, for the sum of \$50, prayer-books and other works of general and useful information. These books, which the men read with pleasure, and, I hope, with advantage also, are, owing to the careful attention of the librarian, preserved in excellent condition.

High credit is due to Mr. Burke, the school-teacher, for the intelligent and successful manner in which he conducts the classes placed under his charge. More than once, in my visits to the school, have I been agreeably surprised at the rapid proficiency of some of Mr. Burke's pupils.

In conclusion, let me tender my sincere thanks to the Warden and the other officers of the penitentiary for the extreme kindness I have always experienced at their hands.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Yours very respectfully,

ANTOINE OUELLET, Priest,
Chaplain.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

ST. JOHN PENITENTIARY, 30th June, 1878.

SIR,—I have much pleasure in reporting that the health record for the year just closed has been good. No epidemic or contagious disease has visited us, and although several cases of diphtheria occurred among the children of the officers, there were no deaths, and no spreading of the contagion to any of the prisoners. There has been one birth—a female child—and one death.

Thomas Shovlin, a short-term prisoner, escaped from the penitentiary and was shot by one of the officers at Torryburn, seven miles from the city, on the 4th October last. I saw him half an hour before he died. The ball passed diagonally through his body. His remains were brought to the prison and buried outside the walls.

Patrick O'Regan became insane, and it was found necessary to remove him to Rockwood Asylum. Through you, Sir, every provision was made for his comfortable transfer, and he was safely conveyed by the officers appointed by you.

The ventilation of the prison has been greatly improved by means of the ventilator placed in the roof on the south end. The improvement has been so marked that I would strongly recommend one to be placed in the north end.

The diet is good, and every attention is paid to cleanliness.

The female department, under Mrs Keefe, is always a model of order and neatness.

The annexed table gives the number of cases treated during the year with the results of treatment.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN BAXTER, M.D.,

Surgeon, St. John Penitentiary.

To JAMES G. MOYLAN, Esq.

Inspector of Penitentiaries for the Dominion of Canada.

ANNUAL Return of cases treated in the Hospital of St. John Penitentiary for the Year ended 30th June, 1878.

Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Abscess.....		6	6		
Alcoholismus.....		12	12		
Anemia.....		8	8		
Bronchitis.....		16	16		
Constipation.....		10	10		
Colica.....		15	15		
Debility.....		18	18		
Diarrhoea.....		10	10		
Delirium Tremens.....		4	4		
Dyspepsia.....	3	7	10		
Eczema.....		6	4		2
Hemorrhoids.....		4	3		1
Gonorrhoea.....		10	9		1
Influenza.....		18	18		
Mania.....		1	1		
Orchitis.....		2	2		
Rheumatism.....		24	23		1
Sprain.....		7	7		
Syphilis.....		14	13		1
Tonsilitis.....		2	2		
Urticaria.....		3	3		
Ulcers.....	1	4	4		1
Whooping cough.....		2			2
Wounds.....	2	10	9		1
do gun-shot.....		1		1	
	6	214	207	1	10

MATRONS REPORT.

ST. JOHN PENITENTIARY,
July 1st, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honor to present my Annual Report on the female department of the St. John Penitentiary, for the year ending 30th June, 1878. On 1st July, 1877, the number of female prisoners was 18; 4 convicts and 14 common prisoners. Admitted within the year, 3 convicts and 91 common prisoners. Discharged during the year, 2 convicts and 86 common prisoners, leaving on the 30th of June, 1878, 24 in all; 5 convicts and 19 common prisoners. The daily average has been a little over 22. Conduct and industry of convicts very good; conduct and industry of common prisoners, generally good; of the present number, 5 are cooking for themselves and male prisoners, 6 washing for male and female prisoners, 2 doing prison housework, 1 to attend the gate, 5 sewing, 1 knitting, 2 darning, and 2 sick. Clothing made for male prisoners, 145 pairs of pants, 31 jackets, 23 vests, 81 B. & G. shirts, 211 white flannel shirts, 106 pairs of white flannel drawers, 4 B. & G. caps, knitt 35 pairs of socks, put loops on 300 pairs of blankets, conduct stripes on 26 jackets, made 14 bed ticks, 36 pillow cases, and 208 towels for male prison. Clothing made for female prisoners: 50 home-spun inside waists, 50 home-spun under skirts, 61 blue cotton skirts, 56 blue cotton jackets, 71 chemises, knitt 31 pairs of stockings, 2 dresses for

2 convicts discharged, made 20 bed ticks, 26 pillow cases and 26 towels for female prison, 8 rollers for work shops, 2 towels for guard-room, 8 pairs of sheets for Guard and Keeper's beds, 133 sheets for male prison. There has been one birth and no deaths. Hoping this report will meet your approval,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CATHARINE KEEFFE

Matron.

JAMES G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries, etc., etc.

ST. JOHN PENITENTIARY, July 2nd, 1878.

SIR—In presenting this, my fourth Annual Report of the school in connection with this penitentiary, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1878, I am pleased to be able to make the same favourable statements as were embodied in my last Annual Report. The school continues to be as largely attended as our facilities for accommodation will permit, and it is gratifying to witness that the time and labor expended in teaching have been rewarded with encouraging success. Some who were wholly illiterate have, during the past year, learned to read and write fairly, and with the increase of knowledge there is apparent in every instance, a corresponding increase of self-respect in the individual. The night school begun last October, and continued still under the superintendence of the Warden, is considered a most desirable privilege by those permitted to attend, as is fully evinced by their diligence and invariably good conduct. The Protestant and Roman Catholic Chaplains have paid occasional visits to the school, and have stimulated the zeal of the pupils by showing a kindly interest in their progress.

From the library there have been issued during the year, 1,638 volumes to the convicts, among whom there are undoubtedly many who have thereby acquired a desire for knowledge, and a studious habit that must operate beneficially on their future lives. In fact, if we regard the penitentiary as an institution for the reformation, rather than for the punishment alone of criminals, it will be evident that no department thereof should enlist the support and encouragement of the Government more liberally than that which is engaged in the moral and intellectual culture of this unfortunate class. I furnish herewith a tabular statement of the attendance at school, the division of classes, &c.:

Total number of pupils on register.....	33
Average daily attendance.....	22
Number reading in first book.....	3
“ “ second book.....	6
“ “ third “	5
“ “ fourth “	8
“ “ fifth “	11
“ writing.....	24
“ ciphering.....	28

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. BURK,

Teacher.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq., Inspector.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1878.

SIR,—In submitting to you my report for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1878, I beg to say that the general conduct of the officers has been satisfactory.

The prisoners as a whole have conducted themselves in an orderly manner; the annoyance caused by disobedience of orders and other infringements of the prison rules, being confined chiefly to a few malcontents who are frequently getting themselves into difficulties.

The chief trouble occurred on Sunday, 17th March last, when six of the convicts made their escape through the guard room. As it was chiefly owing to Guard Kerr leaving his post in the corridor that the escape was effected, I thought it my duty to suspend him.

Subsequently all the runaways were recaptured by the aid of the City Police, and brought back to prison; the details of the escape and recapture were communicated at the time and during your last official visit.

The operations of the broom department during the past year have been very insignificant indeed; and those of the shoe shop are confined entirely to transient work, which keeps but few men employed. The quantity of imported brooms may largely account for the depression in the former department.

In consequence, a large gang has been employed profitably on the farm, clearing the land and preparing it for crop. Another gang has been employed in the prison yard at stone breaking. I have, so far, succeeded in disposing of the broken stone to the Halifax Board of Works.

The sanitary condition of the prison will be shown by the Surgeon's Report, and the moral and educational status, by those of the Protestant Chaplain and Schoolmaster.

Owing to the removal of Father Daly, I have no report from the Catholic Chaplain for the last fiscal year.

Hoping that the foregoing, together with the accompanying sub-reports and statistics, will be satisfactory.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN FLINN,

Warden.

OPERATIONS of the Halifax Penitentiary for Year ending 30th June, 1878.

EXPENDITURE.

DR. Dominion of Canada, in account with Halifax Penitentiary. CR.

	\$	cts.	1877.		\$	cts.
To Outlay for salaries.....	9,642	71	July 20	By Warrant	200	00
Freight and duty.....	4	53	do 31	Salaries, pay-list	801	78
Convict travelling expenses...	101	00	Aug. 31	do do	736	79
Telegrams.....	11	42	Sept. 1	Warrant, refund.....	55	90
Gratuities.....	397	46	do 1	do July accounts	562	42
Peas.....	54	64	do 13	do refund.....	53	91
Barley.....	50	68	do 13	do August accounts....	390	34
Tobacco.....	128	80	do 18	Salaries, special cheque	39	99
Soap.....	130	50	do 24	do do	16	66
Tea.....	23	12	do 30	do pay-list	761	79
Herrings	36	00	Oct. 13	Warrant, September accounts.	542	47
Provisions.	83	59	do 13	do retiring gratuity.....	100	00
Broom Department.....	109	55	do 31	Salaries, pay-list	768	45
Carpenter do	137	47	Nov. 28	Warrant, October accounts....	1,409	49
Stable and Farm Department.	420	75	do 30	Salaries, pay-list.	768	45
Miscellaneous.....	255	94	Dec. 18	Warrant, November accounts.	693	81
Clothing.....	627	22	do 31	Salaries, pay-list.....	768	45
Ox-heads	493	53	1878.			
Beef and mutton.....	141	09	Jan. 18	Warrant, December accounts.	920	36
Stationery.	2	50	do 31	Salaries, pay-list.....	768	45
Tin and zinc ware..	49	70	Feb. 14	Warrant, paid in Montreal....	408	00
Light.....	152	57	do 14	do January accounts....	325	02
Postage.....	12	14	do 28	Salaries, pay-list.....	768	45
Truckage and labor	19	50	Mar. 10	Warrant, February accounts..	510	13
Fuel	699	00	do 30	Salaries, pay-list.....	752	33
Mason's Department..	36	75	April 12	Warrant, March accounts..	595	37
Bread	1,566	27	do 30	Salaries, pay-list.	730	95
Shoe Department.....	742	31	May 14	Warrant, April accounts.....	749	17
Codfish.....	66	50	do 31	Salaries, pay-list.	730	95
Roman Catholic Chapel.....	1	10	June 11	Warrant, May accounts	754	29
Blacksmith Department.....	9	69	do 30	Salaries, pay-list.....	730	95
Oatmeal.....	71	76	July 15	Warrant, June accounts.....	1,044	67
Molasses.....	319	89				
Uniforms.....	516	48				
Potatoes.....	160	89				
Bedding.....	450	00				
Advertising.....	23	00				
General library.....	71	04				
Stove and fittings.....	64	10				
Brushes and scrubs	16	70				
School	24	22				
Protestant Chapel.....	14	63				
Officers' retiring gratuity.....	100	00				
Hospital.	209	05				
	18,249	79				
Refunds.....	\$143	32				
do	56	68				
	200	00				
	\$18,449	79				
						\$18,449 79

NETT DAILY COST PER MAN PER DAY.

Gross Expenditure for 1877-'78.....	\$18,249 79
Earnings.....	\$4,105 94
Less cost of Material.....	851 86
	3,254 08
	14,995 71

Daily average $75 \times 365 = 27,375 \div \$14,995.71 = 55c$, nearly.

JOHN F. COTTON, Accountant.

OPERATIONS of Halifax Penitentiary for Year ending 30th June, 1878.

REVENUE.

DR. Receiver-General in account with Halifax Penitentiary. C

1877.		\$	cts.	1877.		
Aug. 4	To Deposit.....	455	80	July 1	By Balances.....	1
Sept. 8	do	599	47	do 31	Sundries.....	
Oct. 4	do	292	65	Aug. 31	do	
Nov. 5	do	355	66	Sept. 30	do	
Dec. 5	do	397	56	Oct. 31	do	
				Nov. 30	do	
				Dec. 31	do	
1878.						
Jan. 3	do	650	66	1878.		
do 3	Overcharged Broom De- partment	10	00	Jan. 31	do	
Feb. 5	Deposit.....	182	50	Feb. 28	do	
Mar. 8	do	283	49	Mar. 31	do	
do 8	Overcharged Shoe De- partment.....	1	20	April 30	do	
April 4	Deposit.....	169	97	May 31	do	
do 4	Overcharged Shoe De- partment.....	1	25	June 30	do	
May 2	Deposit	436	64			
June 5	do	100	09			
July 4	do	369	60			
do 4	Bankrupt losses.....	234	50			
do 4	Balances.	1,120	72			
		5,661	76			
				July.....	By Balances :	
					Broom Department	716 42
					Shoe do	64 10
					Convict labor.....	340 20

JOHN F. COTTON,
Accountant

STATEMENT of Revenue from Manufactures for Year ending 30th June, 1

DR. BROOM DEPARTMENT. C

1877.		\$	cts.	1877.		
July 1	To Balance	1,265	27	Aug. 4	By deposits to Receiver- General.....	
do 31	Receiver-General	154	75	Sept. 7	do	
August 31	do	65	10	Oct. 4	do	
Sept. 30	do	157	80	Nov. 5	do	
Oct. 31	do	310	65	Dec. 5	do	
Nov. 30	do	139	50	do 5	Overcharged	
Dec. 31	do	411	75			
1878.				1878.		
Jan. 31	do	68	00	Jan. 3	Deposit	
Feb. 28	do	20	10	Feb. 5	do	
March 31	do	99	25	March 8	do	
April 30	do	212	50	April 4	do	
May 31	do	112	70	May 2	do	
June 30	do	215	10	June 5	do	
				July 4	do	
				do 4	Bankrupt losses	
				do 4	By Balance.....	
		3,232	47			
July 1	To Balance.....	716	42			

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

1877.			\$	cts.	1877.			\$	cts.
July	1	To Balance.....	284	85	Aug.	4	By deposits to Receiver-		
do	31	Receiver-General	41	95			General	148	50
August	31	do	63	95	Sept.	7	do	120	00
Sept.	30	do	60	97	Oct.	4	do	60	77
Oct.	31	do	70	10	Nov.	5	do	39	00
Nov.	30	do	96	05	Dec.	5	do	98	30
Dec.	31	do	48	25					
					1878.				
1878.					Jan.	3	do	47	85
Jan.	31	do	46	63	Feb.	3	do	43	82
Feb.	28	do	89	94	March	8	do	52	04
March	31	do	29	80	April	4	do	73	85
April	30	do	65	30	May	2	do	43	30
May	31	do	48	34	June	5	do	29	84
June	30	do	20	94	July	4	do	45	74
					do	4	Bankrupt losses, \$97.50;		
							overcharged, \$2.45....	99	95
					do	4	By Balance.....	64	10
				967					07
July	1	To Balance.....	64	10					

JOHN F. COTTON,
Accountant.

ABSTRACT of Revenue from all sources for Year ending 30th June, 1878.

Dr.

Cr.

1877.	Broom Department.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	1878.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
July 1	To Balance.....	1265	25			June 30	By deposits to date....	2374	75		
1878.						do 30	Losses and over-	141	30		
June 30	Earnings to date...	1967	22	3,232	47	do 30	Balance	716	42	3,232	47
1877.	Shoe Department.										
July 1	To Balance	284	85			do 30	By deposits to date....	803	02		
1878.						do 30	Losses and over-	99	95		
June 30	Earnings to date...	682	22	967	07	do 30	Balance	64	10	967	07
1878.	Carpenter Department.										
June 30	To earnings to date....	2	25	2	25	do 30	By deposits to date....			2	25
1878.	Farm Department.										
June 30	To earnings to date...	69	00	69	00	do 30	By deposits to date....			69	00
1877.	Blacksmith Depart-										
July 1	ment. To Balance.....	5	70			do 30	By deposits to date....	79	65		
1878.						do 30	Losses	5	70	85	35
June 30	Earnings to date...	79	65	85	35						
1878.	Masons' Department.										
June 30	To earnings to date...	17	00	17	00	do 30	By deposits to date....			17	00
1878.	Convict Labour.										
June 30	To broken stone.....	911	12			do 30	By deposits to date....	614	77		
	Oakum	43	85	954	97		Balance	340	20	954	97
1878.	Military Prisoners.										
June 30	To Maintenance to date	333	65	333	65	do 30	By deposits to date....			333	65
				5,661	76					5,661	76
	Less old balances....			1,555	82						
	Earnings for 1877-78.			4,105	94						

JOHN F. COTTON,
Accountant.

APPROXIMATE Statement of relative nett cost of Maintenance of Convicts and Common (Military) Prisoners respectively.

Convicts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Total amount of outlay for the year.....	18,249 79	
Off—Proportion for common prisoners.	2,027 69	16,222 10
Convicts' proportion of total revenue (\$4,015.94).....	2,569 72	
Less—Maintenance of military prisoners.....	333 65	
	3,231 07	
Off—Convicts' proportion, cost of material.....	757 21	2,478 86
Nett cost of 66½ convicts.....		13,743 24
66½ × 365 = 23,333½ ÷ \$13,743.24 = 59c. daily, nearly. Per day, 59c. ; monthly, \$17.94; yearly, \$215.30.		
Common (Military) Prisoners.		
Common prisoners' proportion of total expenditure.....		2,027 69
do do revenue.....	446 22	
Paid for maintenance.....	333 65	
	779 87	
Less—Proportion of cost of material	94 65	685 22
Nett cost of 8½ common prisoners		1,342 47
8½ × 365 = 3,042 ÷ \$1,342.47 = 44½c. nearly, per day. Per day, 44½; per month, \$13.43; yearly, \$161.20 nearly.		

RESUME.

	Per Day.	Monthly.	Yearly.
	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Convicts	59	17 94	215 30
.....	44½	13 43	161 20

Showing a difference of 14½c. per day, owing, first, to 12c. daily being paid for soldiers maintenance, and about 2½c. per day from no discharged clothing or travelling allowance being given to this class of prisoners.

List of Officers of the Halifax Penitentiary, together with Age, Official Rank, Date and Length of Service, &c., 30th June, 1878.

Name.	Age.	Rank.	Date of Service.	Under Local Govern-ment.	Under Dominion.	Total Service.	Present Salary.
John Flynn	44	Warden	July, 1875 .....	.....	3 years.....	3 years.....	\$ 1,400
Ellen Flynn.....	37	Matron	July, 1875 .....	.....	3 years.....	3 years.....	250
Alex. Riman.....	.....	Protestant Chaplain .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400
Thos. J. Daly.	39	Catholic Chaplain	May, 1869.....	.....	9 years and 1 month. 9 years and 1 month..	.....	400
R. S. Black	67	Surgeon	June, 1844	23 years and 1 month	11 years and 1 month	34 years and 1 month	500
John F. Cotton.	54	Accountant, Clerk and Schoolmaster	Sept., 1862.....	4 years and 10 m'nths	11 years	15 years and 10 m'ths	800
Chas. Ross	43	Chief Keeper and Storekeeper	Nov., 1867 .....	.....	10 years and 8 m'nths	10 years and 8 m'nths	600
Chas. Miller.	31	Trade Instructor	March, 1868.....	.....	10 years and 4 m'nths	10 years and 4 m'nths	500
John Dowuey	39	do	May, 1868.. ..	.....	10 years and 2 m'nths	10 years and 2 m'nths	500
H. N. Wright.....	39	do	Dec., 1871 .....	.....	6 years and 7 months	6 years and 7 months	700
Wm. Fegan.	44	do	May, 1876.....	.....	2 years and 2 months	2 years and 2 months	500
Nathan Jattrie. ....	.....	do (acting).....	Sept. 17, 1877..	.....	9 months	9 months.....	500
Martin Kennedy.....	45	Guard.....	Feb., 1869 .....	.....	9 years and 5 months	9 years and 5 months	450
Saml. Corrigan.....	40	do	Sept., 1869.....	.....	8 years and 10 m'nths	8 years and 10 m'nths	450
Richard Umlah.....	61	do	May, 1872.....	.....	5 years and 2 months	5 years and 2 months	450
Hezekiah Naufft.....	25	do (acting).....	April 1, 1878...	.....	3 months.....	3 months	450
John Curley.....	35	Messenger.....	May, 1871.....	.....	7 years and 2 months	7 years and 2 months	450

**STATEMENT of Prisoners received at the Halifax Penitentiary, for the Year ended
30th June, 1878.**

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Race.				Crime.			
White	27	33	Insubordination and disgrace- ful conduct.....	8	33
Coloured.....	6	.....		Arson	1	.....
Country.				Larceny and arson.....	2	.....
Canada	21	.....	33	Larceny	13	.....
England	8	.....		False pretences.....	1	.....
Ireland.....	3	.....		Assault.....	1	.....
Scotland.....	1	.....		Burglary	1	.....
Religion.				Burglary and larceny.....	1	.....
Church of England.....	12	.....	33	Stabbing.....	1	.....
Roman Catholic.....	6	.....		Breaking and larceny.....	1	.....
Methodist.....	6	.....		Breaking and entering.....	3	.....
Presbyterian	6	.....		Length of Sentences.		
Baptist.....	2	.....		42 days.....	1	.....
Campbellite.....	1	.....		336 ".....	1	.....
Education.				672 ".....	4	.....
Could read and write.....	17	.....	33	730 ".....	1	.....
Could read only.....	3	.....		1344 ".....	1	.....
Could not read or write.....	13	.....		2 years.....	13	.....
Social Condition.				2 1/2 ".....	1	.....
Married.....	5	.....	33	3 ".....	3	.....
Single.....	28	.....		3 1/2 ".....	1	.....
Age.				4 ".....	3	.....
From 15 to 20.....	5	.....	33	5 ".....	1	.....
" 20 " 30.....	20	.....		7 ".....	2	.....
" 30 " 40.....	5	.....		14 ".....	1	.....
" 40 " 50.....	1	.....				
" 50 " 60.....	2	.....				

NUMBER of Prisoners employed in each Department, 30th June, 1877.

Broom-making department.....	10	Orderlies in dining-room, kitchen, prison and wash-house.....	8
Shoe do	10	Farm, stone-breaking, wood-cutting, etc....	35
Carpenter do	2	Matron's department.....	5
Blacksmith do	1	In cells.....	4
Tailor do	3		
Mason do		Total	78

**RETURN showing Number of Days' Work in each Department for the Six Months
ending 37th June, 1877.**

Broom-making department.....	1,082	Orderlies in dining-room, kitchen, wash- house, etc.....	1,248
Shoe do	913	Matron's department.....	780
Carpenter do	284	Farm, stable, stone-breaking, wood-cutting, etc.	3,451
Blacksmith do	87		
Mason do	131		
Tailor do	667	Total	8,643

**NUMBER and Description of Punishments inflicted in the Halifax Penitentiary during
the Year ended 30th July, 1878.**

Description.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Admonished.....	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	8
Privileges suspended.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	3	11
Confined to cell.....	1	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	8	2	1	19
Confined to cell with loss of privileges	4	2	1	3	2	2	7	3	2	3	1	9	39
Loss of remission.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Loss of earnings remission	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Dark cell, on bread and water and loss of earnings and remission.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	.....	1	14
Total.....	9	9	3	7	2	6	7	3	15	16	4	15	96

REMISSION.

NUMBER of Days of Remission earned by Convicts discharged during the Year ended 30th June, 1878.

MONTHS.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Number of days earned.....	149	228	414	.....	.....	101	361	461	.....	.....	1,714

DAILY Average of Prisoners in Halifax Penitentiary, from 1st January, 1872, till 30th June, 1878.

		Convicts.	Military.	Total.
1872.....	Daily average of 1872..	311 ¹ ₃	5 ⁷ ₂	361 ⁸ ₅
1873.....	do 1873.....	311 ¹ ₃	6 ⁴ ₀	381 ⁵ ₃
1874.....	do 1874.....	33 ³ ₇	4 ¹ ₀	371 ⁴ ₇
1875.....	do 1875.....	41 ³ ₈	2 ⁰ ₀	441 ³ ₈
1876.....	do 1876.....	54 ¹ ₂	5 ⁰ ₀	591 ¹ ₂
1877.....	do half-year ending 30th June, 1877.....	70 ¹ ₈	4 ¹ ₀	741 ⁸ ₈
1877-8...	do year ending 30th June, 1878.....	66 ¹ ₀	8 ¹ ₀	741 ¹ ₀

NUMBER of Prisoners employed in the Several Departments on 30th June, 1878.

Broom department.....	11	Prison orderlies and wash-house... ..	8
Shoe do	7	Farm, stone-breaking, wood-cutting, &c.	44
Carpenter do	2	In cell.....	3
Blacksmith do	0	Matron's department.....	0
Tailor do	3	Total.	78

**RETURN showing the Number of Days' Work done in each Department during the
Year ended 30th June, 1878.**

Broom department.....	3,166	Prison orderlies and wash-house.....	3,092
Shoe do	1,801	Stone-breaking and oakum picking.....	2,387
Carpenter do	288	Farm, stable, wood-cutting, &c.....	6,267
Blacksmith do	170	Tailors' shop.....	961
Masons' do	110	Matrons' department.....	1,014
		Total	19,256

STATEMENT showing Money Value of Unpaid Labor for Year ending 30th June, 1878.

Departments.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
	No.	cts.	\$ cts.
Carpenter department.....	281	35	98 35
Blacksmith do	56	70	39 20
Tailor do	961	45	432 45
Mason do (prison work).....	68	40	25 20
Shoe do do	830	50	415 00
Farm, stable and wood-cutting.....	6,267	40	2,506 80
Prison orderlies and wash-house.....	3,092	30	927 60
Matrons' department.....	1,014	30	304 20
Total.....			4,748 80

MOVEMENT of Convicts in Halifax Penitentiary

MONTHS.	RECEIVED FROM											Expiration or Remission of Sentence.		Pardon.		Sent to Lunatic Asylum.	
	Common Jails.		Lunatic Asylum.		Court Martial.		Other Peniten- tiaries.		Total.								
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1877.																	
July	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
November.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
December	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878.																	
January.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....
May	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
June.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	25	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

for the Year ended 30th June, 1878.

DISCHARGED BY													Remaining at Midnight on last day of Month.		
Suicide.		Death.		Escape.		Removal order of Com. Officer.		Sent to other Peniten- tiaries.		Total.					
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
										3		3	73	5	78
						1				2		2	78	5	83
						1				3		3	75	5	80
1						1				2	1	3	79	4	83
										3		3	77	4	81
													81	4	85
													81	4	85
										1		1	81	4	85
										5		5	77	4	81
										6	4	10	72		72
										2		2	71		71
										1		1	78		78
										28	5	33			

ABSTRACT of Inventory of the Halifax Penitentiary, 30th June, 1878.

In Warden's Apartments.....	\$	64	15
Office, including General Library.....		448	75
Hospital		187	00
Guard-room, including Armoury.....		366	12
Cookhouse		52	79
Dining-room and School-room.....		91	50
Wash-house.....		8	50
Male Prison		2,044	75
Female do		5	00
Mason Department.....		64	50
Blacksmith do		123	05
Broom do		4,947	62
Shoe do		256	33
Stable and Farm do		1,107	50
Carpenter do		186	64
Protestant Chapel and Library.....		60	00
Catholic do		150	00
Store		1,509	63
Miscellaneous		12	50
		11,686	33
Building, Offices and Grounds, per appraisement.....		77,725	00
		<u>\$89,411</u>	<u>33</u>

CHARLES ROSS,
Chief Keeper and Storekeeper.

ABSTRACT of Appraisement of Halifax Penitentiary, 30th June, 1878.

Main building, with enclosing walls	\$65,325	00
Land, 13 acres { Cultivated, 6½ acres, at \$1,000.....	\$6,500	00
{ Pasture, &c., 6½ acres, at \$500.....	3,250	00
	9,750	00
Wharf and boat-house.	700	00
Bath-house.....	400	00
Cesspool.....	220	00
Stables, piggeries, barns and carriage-houses	800	00
Carpenter shop, wash-house and blacksmith shop.....	400	00
Boundary fences	130	00
	<u>\$77,725</u>	<u>00</u>

JNO. F. COTTON,
Accountant.

CHARLES ROSS,
Chief Keeper and Storekeeper.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY,
30th June, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that since the date of last annual report, 30th June, 1877, the convicts for the most part have enjoyed good health; owing to the exceptional mildness of the winter there was a great diminution in the number of cases of catarrh, bronchitis, and other chest affections, which in winters of ordinary severity are so prevalent. No well marked case of diphtheria occurred, although in the neighbouring city it prevailed as an epidemic, and was more than usually fatal; the exemption from this fatal malady, as well as from other zymotic diseases, may, I think, be fairly attributable to our excellent hygienic surroundings.

There was also an exemption from accidents of a serious nature; this is a matter for congratulation, when it is considered that a large number of the convicts are employed in improving the grounds, where blasting with dynamite was resorted to extensively; no doubt this is due in a great measure to the careful supervision exercised by Chief Keeper Ross, who generally superintends the use of this somewhat dangerous explosive.

A case of suicide occurred on the 20th October last; a special report of this case was made by the Warden at the time.

The whole number prescribed for was one hundred and sixty-eight; with the exception of the case of suicide above referred to, no case of death occurred.

The following table exhibits the diseases treated.

Abcess.....	2	Lepa	2
Acne.....	2	Lumbago	6
Bronchitis	6	Neuralgia	4
Catarrh	15	Ophthalmia.....	10
Cholera Morbus.....	4	Otitis	2
Colic	1	Pleurodynia	11
Constipation	10	Prurigo	2
Contusion	6	Phthisis	2
Diarrhoea	14	Rheumatism.....	6
Dyspepsia.....	8	Sprain	1
Dysuria.....	2	Syphilis (Secondary).....	2
Eczema	4	Suicide	1
Extraction of Teeth.....	5	Tonsilitis.....	9
Gastrodynia :....	6	Tumor.....	1
Heart Disease.....	2	Ulcer.....	5
Hemicrania	2	Urethritis	2
Hernia	2	Wound	1
Hæmorrhoids.....	10		

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

R. S. BLACK, M.D., L.R.C.S.E.,

Surgeon, Halifax Penitentiary.

JAS. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY, 30th June, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that since my appointment as chaplain on the 12th August, 1877, I have discharged without intermission the duties pertaining to this office. It affords me pleasure in this my first yearly report in bearing testimony to the uniform good behaviour and marked attention of the convicts during divine service.

The means for improvements in moral and religious knowledge afforded by the excellent library attached to the prison seems to be prized by the inmates, and their anxiety to obtain information must be considered an omen for good.

Since my report in May last, the number of convicts under my charge has, I regret to say, increased slightly, there being now 45 white and 15 coloured.

I cannot close this brief report without tendering my thanks to the Warden and officials of the prison, for their uniform kindness, and I may add that the vigilance and discipline exercised by them in the discharge of the various duties of their office have had no small share in promoting the order so apparent in the conduct of the convicts.

I have the honour to remain,

Respectfully yours,

ALEX. ROMANS, A.M.

Protestant Chaplain.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa,

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY,
30th June, 1878.

SIR,—I beg to inform you that during the past year the pupils under my charge have in general been well behaved and attentive to their studies, and consequently have made very fair progress.

There are on the School Register :—

White.....	19
Colored.....	12
Total.....	31

Of these :

Can read, write and cipher, more or less.....	23
Can read and write a little.....	4
Can neither read or write.....	4
Total.....	31

Having charge of the General Library, I have attended to 1,275 issues of books in the past twelve months.

I have been sustained in the performance of my school-room duties by the countenance and support of the Warden and Chaplains.

With grateful remembrance of many acts of kindness,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JNO. F. COTTON,

Schoolmaster, &c.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.
Ottawa.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY,

1st, July, 1878.

SIR,—I beg to inform you since my last report the affairs of my department have gone on more comfortably than at first. The five prisoners under my care on 1st July, 1877, have all been discharged, and I hope that three of them at least, are doing well, two having voluntarily gone to the home of the Good Shepherd at Ottawa, and another I heard of being at service in the country. While they were here they were always employed more or less usefully in the work of the prison.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ELLEN FLINN,

Matron.

JAS. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,

Inspector, Ottawa.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

STONY MOUNTAIN,
28th December, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to submit my report for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1878.

It affords me pleasure to be able to state that during the twelve months which have elapsed since the rendering of my last annual report, that the general good-behaviour of the convicts in this institution has in no way been interrupted by any unusual breach of discipline. The conduct of the prisoners in this regard, with one or two exceptions, I deem worthy of favourable comment, as the statements appended will serve to show.

The beneficial effects of the prison school, and to which I had the honour to refer at considerable length last year, still is most apparent, and continues to operate largely to the well being and discipline of the convicts.

Where nothing of any grave importance has occurred to mar the usual routine that obtains in this institution, I deem it a subject of congratulation that I can recapitulate the past annual record of events in very brief form.

On the 15th August last, the Manitoba Penitentiary was honoured by a visit from their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Dufferin and their suite, who, after being waited upon by various deputations from the Municipality of Rockwood, &c., and being made the recipients of addresses of welcome and loyalty, were entertained under this roof, together with members of the Local Government and other prominent dignitaries of the Province. Remaining over night, they visited the prison the following day, previous to their departure for the Stone Fort, and have pleasure in stating that His Excellency expressed himself as highly pleased with the marked efficiency of the officers of the prison as was permitted by such a cursory inspection. A special instance I would mention, which afforded me considerable satisfaction, being brought to my notice by Colonel Littleton, of the Grenadier Guards, and Military Secretary, in the case of a gratuity which was offered to an official, but which was declined as being contrary to prison regulations.

On September 5th, Doctor McDonald took over the duties of Surgeon to this penitentiary, Doctor Codd, who was temporarily acting, having officially handed over books and other articles pertaining to the office.

Your first visit to this institution, which took place on the 1st November, afforded me much satisfaction. I looked upon your visit of inspection with peculiar interest, it having been my oft-repeated and strongly—expressed wish that the working of the Manitoba Penitentiary should be subjected to the close scrutiny of an expert, that I might have the satisfaction of the system adopted by myself being endorsed, and further that I might be in the possession of the many suggestions that a personal visit from yourself could not fail to afford me.

Your visit, though affording me the utmost gratification in that it met a want which, as I have stated, I had so strenuously urged upon the Department as a necessity, still I could not look upon your visit with the unmixed pleasure I should otherwise have done on account of certain enquiries made by you, and which had emanated from an unknown source and altogether unanticipated by myself, which prevented me from taking any previous action on my own account, and surprised me not a little.

Your thorough inspection of all the offices and various branches of the institution, and their several workings, in company with Mr. Thomas Nixon, and the highly satisfactory expression of yourselves in regard thereto, abundantly reconciled me, however, to the particular nature of your mission.

The prairie fires which were raging at the time of your visit, subsequently reached to within 35 yards of the building, in dangerous proximity to the wood piles, and destroyed some sixteen tons of hay stacked in the vicinity.

I have to refer to the accident sustained by the chief keeper and myself in the month of May, when we were scalded by the upsetting of a boiler of water in the

wash-room, the chief keeper escaped less fortunately than myself, he being laid up with his wounds and on the sick list for nine weeks. His duties during which period being efficiently performed by Accountant Adslead.

A lad named Wagner, temporarily employed in hauling grain to the mill, by the accidental discharge of a gun lost his life; his funeral expenses were defrayed by the institution.

On the 20th June, steward Mann committed suicide. Full particulars relating to the sad circumstance are already in your hands. I would take this opportunity to place upon record my testimony to his efficiency, and my sorrow at his untimely end.

Looking forward to the prosecution of the building of the guards' cottages, &c., understanding from you that an amount had been recommended to be placed in the estimates of the Public Works Department to meet this expenditure, I caused to be manufactured in the clay pits adjacent to the prison, 15,000 bricks, hand made by the convicts; owing to the unusually heavy rains, and they being unprotected from the weather, they were totally destroyed.

Had the appropriation in the hands of the Public Works Department been available to the institution for the purposes designed, this would not have occurred, as the lumber necessary for the works previously mentioned could have been temporarily utilized to meet the emergency. I can only regret that when an appropriation for the purchase of material for this institution, solely, is placed in the hands of the Public Works Department, and the labour of utilizing such is supplied by the convicts, that there should be any difficulty in obtaining the material necessary; and would respectfully suggest that as there is an architect and other officers of the Public Works Department resident in the Province, that they should be deputed by their Department to act in conjunction with myself in any matter relating to the Penitentiary in which they are interested, there being such system at present in operation.

I feel it my duty to again call your attention to the continued necessity that exists for the early completion of the drain on the east side of the building, as referred to in my last annual report, which for sanitary reasons really demands prompt action.

Referring to my remarks in my last annual report in which I made reference to the means at present in use for the heating of the building, I would state that my opinion as then formed as to the system alluded to remains unchanged, and that I am still more strongly of opinion than before, that the only effectual method by which the same can be compassed efficiently is by means of a furnace, and hot air or steam, and would request that the attention of the Public Works Department be drawn to what I consider a very urgent want.

Further, I would remind you of the necessity which I at that time brought under your notice that I considered existed, and still does, for a prison wall. I estimate this as a matter of grave importance.

I would draw your attention to a system recently adopted under my instructions, by means of which convicts, when confined to their cells, are able to communicate their wants without disturbing the general quiet of the prison. Each occupied cell is provided with a *signal stick* consisting of a four foot wand painted white, with either end coloured red and black respectively—the black end signifying an ordinary want, the red end an urgent one. By displaying the end through the iron grating of the cell door, the attention of the officer on duty is drawn to the signal. This means of communication I find works most satisfactorily.

It is again my pleasing duty to bring under your notice the efficient and commendable manner in which the various officers of the institution have discharged their several duties during the past year, and in conclusion would express the strong hope that now that direct railway communication is about to be established with the lower provinces, that for the future the visits of the inspector of penitentiaries to this prison, in common with the visits paid by him to the penal institutions in the east, may be made semi-annually.

I herewith enclose the usual returns :—

1. Statistical return of prisoners committed during the year.
2. Return showing the movements of prisoners.
3. Return of offences committed.
4. Return of punishments inflicted.
5. Return of remission earned.
6. Return of convicts who have served terms in other penitentiaries.
7. Return of value of unproductive labour.
8. Return of officers who have died.
9. Return of cases treated in hospital.
10. Return of farm and garden.
11. Return of shoemaking department.
12. Statement of revenue.
13. Account for year ended 30th June, 1878.
14. Return of staff.
15. Protestant Chaplain's report.
16. R. C. Chaplain's report.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. L. BEDSON.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

No. 1.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

CRIMINAL Statistical Return of Prisoners in above Penitentiary during the Year ending 30th June, 1878.

Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Race.</i>				<i>Employment.</i>			
White	9	.....	9	Clerks	1	.....	1
Half-breed .....	.....	.....	.....	Engineers.	1	.....	1
Indian .....	.....	.....	.....	Shoemakers.....	1	.....	1
	9	.....	9	Carpenters.....	1	.....	1
<i>Country.</i>				Blacksmiths.....	1	.....	1
Canada.....	7	.....	7	Painters.....	1	.....	1
Ireland.....	1	.....	1	Wood Finishers..	1	.....	1
United States.....	1	.....	1	Labourers.	2	.....	2
	9	.....	9		9	.....	9
<i>Religion.</i>				<i>Crimes.</i>			
Episcopalian	4	.....	4	Larceny	5	.....	5
Roman Catholic..	4	.....	4	Forgery.....	1	.....	1
Presbyterian	1	.....	1	Receiving stolen goods.....	1	.....	1
	9	.....	9	Burglary.	1	.....	1
<i>Civil Condition.</i>				Horse stealing..	1	.....	1
Single.....	9	.....	9		9	.....	9
Married.....	.....	.....	.....	<i>Sentences.</i>			
	9	.....	9	5 years	6	.....	6
<i>Education.</i>				2 years.....	3	.....	3
Read and write.....	7	.....	7		9	.....	9
Read only.....	1	.....	1				
Neither read nor write...	1	.....	1				
	9	.....	9				

S. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

No. 2.

RETURN showing the Movements of Prisoners in the Manitoba Penitentiary from 1st July, 1877, to 30th June, 1878.

Distribution.	Prisoners.			Remarks.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Remaining 30th June, 1877.....	16	3	19	*Lunatics.
Admissions during the year.....	15	2	17	
Total....	31	*5	36	
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	5	2	7	
Remaining 30th June, 1878.....	26	2	28	

No. 3.

RETURN showing different Offences committed by Convicts in the Manitoba Penitentiary, from July 1st, 1877, to June 30th, 1878.

Months.	Insubordinate conduct.	Speaking to other convicts.	Attempting to escape.	Assaulting officers.	Disrespect to officers.	Making signs to other convicts.	Inattention at work.	Damaging property.	Pilfering.	Threatening officers.	Assaulting other convicts.	Petty offences.	Hesitating to obey an order.	Escaping.	Total of offences for each month.	Remarks.
1877.																
July	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	7	
August	3	.....	.....	.....	4	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	19	
September	6	4	.....	.....	6	.....	1	1	3	.....	1	5	.....	.....	27	
October	3	1	.....	.....	5	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	
November	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	9	
December	5	5	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	24	
1878.																
January	2	1	.....	.....	9	.....	1	1	4	.....	1	7	.....	.....	26	
February	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	11	
March	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	10	
April	2	1	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	
May	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	8	
June	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	
Total	31	18	.....	1	40	4	14	6	19	1	4	28	1	.....	167	(

S. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

No. 4.

RETURN showing summary of Punishments inflicted upon Convicts in the Manitoba Penitentiary, from July 1st, 1877, to June 30th, 1878.

Admonished.	Reprimanded.	Deprived of supper.	Bread and water.	Confined in penal cells.	Loss of remission.	Reduction of class.	Ball and chain.	Deprived of bed.	Corporal punishment.		Remarks.
									Lashes awarded.	Lashes inflicted.	
110	3	5	7	.....	3	1	.....	1	49	12	

No. 5.

RETURN showing the number of days' remission of sentence earned by Convicts in the Manitoba Penitentiary, from July 1st, 1877, to June 30th, 1878.

Year.	Number of days earned.	Remarks.
July 1st, 1877 to June 30th 1878..	540	

No. 6.

RETURN of Convicts committed during the year to the Manitoba Penitentiary, who have served terms in other Penitentiaries.

Name.	Penitentiary in which previous sentence was carried out.	Remarks.
	Nil.	

S. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

No. 7.

RETURN showing Value of Unproductive Labour performed by Convicts in Manitoba Penitentiary, from 1st July, 1877, to 30th June, 1878.

Description of Labour.	Number of Days.	Rate per Day.	Total Amount.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Repairing clothes.....	102	0 50	51 00	
Repairing shoes.....	124	0 50	62 00	
Washing clothes and bedding	124	0 50	62 00	
Cooking..	365	0 50	182 50	
Baking.....	280	0 50	140 00	
Cutting wood	373	0 50	186 50	
Hauling water.....	64	0 50	32 00	
Pumping water.....	313	0 50	156 50	
Removing slops.....	313	0 50	156 50	
Cleaning grounds.	52	0 50	26 00	
Cleaning officers' quarters.. ..	64	0 50	32 00	
Repairing married officers' quarters... ..	84	0 50	42 00	
Steward's Assistant.....	365	0 50	182 50	
Carpentering	172	0 50	86 00	
Brick-making.....	73	0 50	36 50	
Mat-making.....	70	0 50	35 00	
Farm.....	211	0 50	105 50	
Farm, 4 oxen	52	0 50	26 00	
Garden and grounds.....	383	0 50	191 50	
Ice house.....	354	0 50	177 00	
Cutting ice.....	45	0 50	22 50	
Cutting ice, 1 ox.....	12	0 50	6 00	
Removing old stables and rebuilding.	136	0 50	68 00	
Cleaning out latrines, drain and cesspool	8	0 50	4 00	
Cleaning chimneys and stove pipes.. ..	20	0 50	10 00	
Protestant Chapel.....	26	0 50	13 00	
Catholic Chapel.....	26	0 50	13 00	
Attending dining-room.....	90	0 50	45 00	
Tailor shop.....	110	0 50	55 00	
Improving grounds.....	219	0 50	109 50	
Slaughtering.....	22	0 50	11 00	
			2,326 00	

No. 8.

RETURN of Officers who died in Manitoba Penitentiary during the Year ending 30th June, 1878.

Rank.	Name.	Cause of Death.	Remarks.
Steward	Montague Mann.....	Suicide	

S. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

No. 9.

RETURN of Cases Treated in Hospital in Manitoba Penitentiary, from 1st July, 1877, to 30th June, 1878.

Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Centusion		1	1		
Influenza		1	1		
Lumbago		1	1		
Mania	5	8	4		9
Neuralgia		1	1		
Rheumatism		1	1		
Vomiting		1	1		
Whitlow		1	1		
Total..	5	15	11		

RODERICK MACDONALD, M.D.,
Surgeon.

No. 10.

**BALANCE SHEET showing Expenditure and Produce from Farm and Garden of
Manitoba Penitentiary, for the Year ending 30th June, 1878.**

Expenditure.	Amount.	Produce.	Quantities.	Price.	Amount.
	\$ cts.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
375 days' labour at 50c.....	187 50	Wheat	81 bush	0 60	48 60
Reaping and threshing.....	22 00	Oats.	163 do	0 30	49 90
Hay.....	99 00	Hay.....	17 tons.....	8 50	144 00
Feed	3 55	Calves.....	2	5 00	10 00
Oats.....	22 50	Lambs	6	4 00	24 00
Balance, 30th June, 1877 ..	536 60	Milk.....	3,213½ quarts.....	0 08	257 08
		Beets.....	11 bunches.....	0 05	0 55
		do	8½ bush.....	0 30	2 50
		Cabbages.....	734 heads	0 03	22 02
		Cucumbers... ..	122	0 03½	4 27
		Carrots.....	67 bunches.....	0 05	3 35
		do	39½ bush.....	0 30	9 20
		Celery... ..	352 heads	0 05	17 60
		Cauliflowers	3 do	0 15	0 45
		Herbs	5 bunches.....	0 05	0 25
		Horse radish.....	1 bunch .....	.....	0 10
		Kidney beans.....	86½ quarts.....	0 05	4 32
		Kale.....	3 heads.. ..	0 05	0 15
		Lettuce	210 bunches.....	0 05	10 50
		Mustard and cress....	55 do	0 01	0 55
		Mint.....	9 do	0 05	0 45
		Onions	359 do	0 05	17 95
		Parsley	82 lbs., at p. bush	2 50	3 40
		Peas.....	68 quarts.....	0 05	3 40
		Potatoes.....	160 lbs.....	0 02	3 20
		do	53½ bush	0 50	26 75
		Parsnips.....	95 lbs.....	0 01	0 95
		Radishes	150 bunches	0 05	7 50
		Rhubarb.....	1 bunch.....	.....	0 10
		Spinach.....	49 bunches.....	0 05	2 45
		Salsify.....	1 bunch.....	.....	0 10
		Turnips.....	60 bunches	0 05	3 00
		do	11 bush	0 30	3 30
		Vegetable marrow...	67	0 03	2 01
		do ..	3 bush.....	0 30	0 90
		Windsor beans.....	4 quarts.....	0 05	0 20
		Balance .....	.....	.....	186 10
	\$871 15				\$871 15

S. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

No. 11.

SHOEMAKING Department, Manitoba Penitentiary, in account with the Dominion of Canada from 1st July, 1877, to 30th June, 1878.

Dr.	Amount.	Cr.	Amount.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
To cost of materials.....	30 60	By Prison work	138 47
Balance to Cr.....	178 02	Private do	30 65
	<u>\$208 62</u>	Materials and tools on hand	41 50
			<u>\$208 62</u>

BOOTS AND SHOES REMAINING ON HAND, 30TH JUNE, 1878.

	\$ cts.
23 pairs Wellington boots, at \$3.00.....	69 00
19 do Oxford shoes, at \$3.50	66 50
10 do Ankle boots, at \$2.50.....	25 00
	<u>\$160 50</u>

GEO. E. ADSHEAD,
Accountant.
S. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

No. 12.

STATEMENT showing Revenue of Manitoba Penitentiary for the Year ending 30th June, 1878.

Dr.	\$ cts.	Cr.	\$ cts.
To deposit in Ontario Bank to credit of the Hon. the Receiver-General...	95 95	By Shoe shop	95 02
	<u>95 95</u>	Militia Department.....	0 93
			<u>95 95</u>

GEO. E. ADSHEAD,
Accountant.
S. L. BEDSON,
Warden.

No. 13.

ACCOUNT of Manitoba Penitentiary for the Year ending 30th June, 1878.

Dr.	\$ cts	Cr.	Amount.
To Warrants issued for the year 1877-8	19,388 11	By Expenditure, viz. :—	
Cheque from Finance Department		Accountant's office	45 95
for Surveyor Pearce	211 25	Bedding and clothing.....	854 33
		Buildings	59 35
		Carpenter's shop ..	11 50
		Convicts' travelling allowances and	
		clothing	46 06
		Contingencies.....	186 00
		Furniture and utensils.....	738 43
		Freight and teaming.....	431 48
		Fuel and light.....	3,912 91
		Forage	122 00
		Farm and garden	667 39
		Grounds	304 16
		Medical attendance	133 30
		Medical comforts and surgery	160 65
		Miscellaneous.....	563 58½
		Mat shop.....	7 10
		Officers' uniforms.	568 67½
		Printing and stationery	91 15
		Protestant chapel.....	0 96
		Paint and oil	55 71
		Petty payments	345 78
		Rations	3,007 02
		Rent	9 00
		Salaries	6,563 22
		Stables	81 43
		Shoe shop	30 60
		Tailor's shop.....	4 00
		Warden's office	106 75
		Washing and cleaning.....	198 52
		Surgery.....	67 63
		Funeral expenses	5 17
		Blacksmith's shop.	1 29
		Survey of Reserve.....	211 25
			19,592 35
		Lapsed balance	7 01
	\$19,599 36		\$19,599 36

S. L. BEDSON,

Warden.

No. 14.
 RETURN of Officers of Manitoba Penitentiary, Stony Mountain, Rockwood, 30th June, 1878.

Rank.	Name	Age	Where Born.		Religion.	Date of Appointment.	Salary per Annum.	Conduct and Efficiency.
			Town.	Country.				
Warden	Samuel L. Bedson..	36	Betley.....	England..	Church of England..	23rd May, 1871....	1,400 00	
Surgeon	Roderick Macdonald.....	26	Cornwall.....	Canada.....	Roman Catholic.....	1st Sept., 1877...	600 00	
Chief Keeper.....	Edward Armstrong.....	55	Westport.	Ireland..	Presbyterian.....	17th July, 1877...	600 00	
Accountant and Storekeeper.	George Ed. Adshead....	40	Macclesfield ...	England	Church of England..	14th May, 1874....	540 00	
Protestant Chaplain.....	Samuel P. Matheson.	26	.....	.....	do .....	.....	200 00	
Roman Catholic Chaplain....	Father Lacombe.....	50	.....	.....	Roman Catholic.....	.....	200 00	
Steward	Davis Little.	38	Marshfield.....	England	do	8th June, 1875...	480 00	
Guard	Alexander Garvin.....	39	Wellington.....	Canada.....	Presbyterian.....	1st April, 1878...	480 00	
do	Frederic D. McDonell.....	31	Pine Fortune.. ..	do	Roman Catholic ...	21st Sept., 1876...	480 00	
do	William Abbott.....	26	Montreal.....	do	Church of England..	14th July, 1877...	480 00	
do	William Mulvaney.....	28	Dublin.....	Ireland	Roman Catholic.....	2nd Dec., 1877...	480 00	
do	David Taylor.....	25	Fairbairn	England.....	Wesleyan.....	1st July, 1878...	480 00	
Messenger	Samuel McCormick	25	London	Canada.....	do	26th Sept., 1876...	240 00	

S. L. BEDSON,
 Warden.

REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,

WINNIPEG, July 24th, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to present my report as Protestant Chaplain for the year ending June 30th 1878.

Since forwarding my last, matters have gone on in the same satisfactory manner as in the past. The Warden has made several pleasing additions to the accommodations of the chapel. Regular services have been held, and regular visits paid to the convicts in their cells. The convicts have evinced an increasing interest in the services, and many of them have expressed to me a decided desire for spiritual improvement. They are always most happy to see me, and often I have had great cause to rejoice over conversations held with some of them. I trust that many of them may, on their release, go forth into the world happier and better men in the highest sense of all, with a firm resolve to cast in their lot with the Lord's people. During the past year I baptised one convict.

I am, dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL P. MATHESON,

Protestant Chaplain.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

REPORT OF THE CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.

WINNIPEG, August 8th, 1878.

SIR,—Regarding my annual report this year, as Catholic Chaplain of the Provincial Penitentiary of Manitoba, I have nothing to mention particularly further than I stated in my last report. I am happy to say that I feel very well satisfied with the management of Mr. Bedson, the Warden. I have always considered him "The right man in the right place," and every time I visit the institution this impression is more confirmed. I cannot in justice do otherwise than acknowledge the kind hospitality extended to us by Mr. Bedson whenever we go to perform our spiritual duties.

Allow me to further remark that at the request of Mr. Bedson, I advanced the money for the purchase of some books for the library for the use of the Catholic convicts, as also for vestments and furniture necessary for Catholic service in the chapel, hoping that the Government will reimburse me at its earliest convenience.

In conclusion I must say that the Catholic chapel is very convenient and kept in remarkably good order.

I have the honour, Sir,

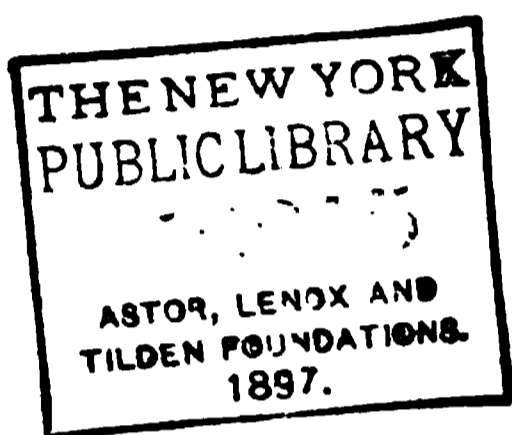
To remain yours,

A. LACOMBE,

Catholic Chaplain.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

1713

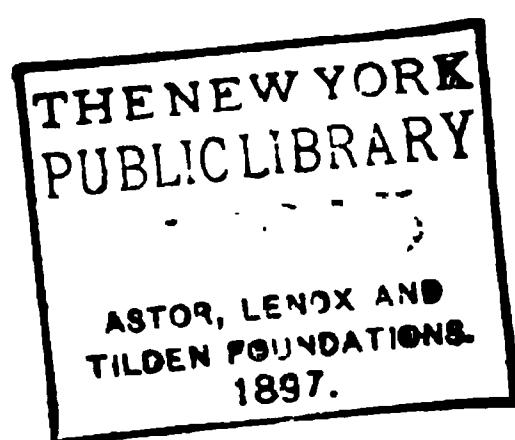


REPORT
OF THE
MINISTER OF JUSTICE
AS TO
PENITENTIARIES IN CANADA
FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,
1879.

Printed by Order of Parliament.



OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET.
1880.



FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PENITENTIARIES

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE YEAR 1879.

INSPECTOR OF PENITENTIARIES' OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

OTTAWA, 31st January, 1880.

To the Honorable

JAMES McDONALD,

Minister of Justice.

SIR,—I have the honor to lay before you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, the yearly report, required by Act of Parliament, on the Penitentiaries in the Dominion, for the year ending 30th June, 1879, and to enclose the usual prescribed reports, statistical returns, etc., by the Wardens, Chaplains and Surgeons of the various Penitentiaries.

The returns for the last financial year exhibit a marked increase in the number of convictions over the former tables.

The total number of convicts remaining in the several Penitentiaries, on the 30th June, 1878, was 1,159; from that date till 1st July, 1879, under fresh sentences, 568 were received, making a total of 1,727. By expiration of sentence and pardon 401 were discharged, and eight died during the year under review, leaving a convict population in the Penitentiaries of the Dominion, on 30th June, 1879, of 1,318, shewing an increase of 159 over the preceding year.

The Wardens, in their reports, do not indicate any cause for this addition to the criminal ranks; but, it may safely be assumed, that the one assigned by them for the increase of convicts, during the year ended 30th June, 1878, namely, want of employment and financial depression, continued to exercise its influence up to the close of the last fiscal year. It is to be hoped, that with returning prosperity, and the consequent sources of employment that would be thereby opened up, those convictions which may be traceable to "hard times" will not recur.

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In the reports of the Wardens, full accounts will be found of the various employments at which the prisoners have been engaged. In view of giving the convicts better opportunities to adopt some means of living honestly on discharge, and to meet the necessary requirements of the institutions through prison labor, as great a variety of employments as possible is promoted.

In some of the Penitentiaries, especially those of the Maritime Provinces, the industrial pursuits are few, and limited to a comparatively small number of prisoners. In Canada, as in England and Ireland, we have no large public works of engineering, reclaiming lands, etc., such as have been executed by prisoners, for many years, on which to utilize our convict labor. There are some objections, to which reference was made in a former report, not at all insurmountable, to the Government entering the market as manufacturers on a considerable scale, even though the articles be produced by prison labor; but there can be no more suitable or legitimate object to which the industry and skill of convicts can be devoted than to furnishing articles required by the public service. Something has been done, at Kingston, in this direction, as mentioned in last year's report; but, it must be added, in a very limited degree. The greater portion of the clothing for the North-West Mounted Police, and for the Indian chiefs and headmen, together with the furniture required, now and again, for the Royal Military College, were manufactured at Kingston Penitentiary. This was the extent of the work given by the Government to be performed by convict labor. The rolling stock, such as box and flat cars, and castings required for the railways under Government control, the iron work for public buildings, lighthouses, buoys, etc., all the blankets and woollen clothing for convicts, overcoats for the staff of the Penitentiaries, the Militia and North-West Mounted Police, all the boots and shoes required by the Government for every purpose, all the tailoring and a large share of the Departmental printing can be executed by convict labor. Work of this nature of much pecuniary value could be done for the Government; but the capabilities of convict labor, and the great saving of money to the public in devoting it to the supply of suitable articles for Government service, do not appear to be generally understood by the Departments. At Kingston, tailoring, shoemaking, carpentry, black and tinsmithing, stone-cutting, iron-moulding, and painting and coopering, to a very limited extent, are carried on. It were easy to see, however, when no contract for convict labor exists, and when little or no work of a skilled nature is executed, beyond what is needed to meet the wants of the Penitentiary, how comparatively small the number must be that can be employed at the trades enumerated. The lack of contract work requiring mechanical labor, whether from the Government or outside employers, debars a large number of the convicts who are sentenced at Kingston Penitentiary from the advantage of learning trades. It is otherwise at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary up to the present time. The number and variety of the works connected with the erection of the permanent buildings and with the thorough organization of that establishment, afford the means of giving employment to the convicts, profitable alike to the country and to themselves, eventually.

The desire manifested by the convicts to be employed in trades is very strong and very general; so much is this the case that the Wardens are enabled to hold it out as a privilege to be gained by good conduct. The number of prisoners annually discharged, who have acquired trades while in the Penitentiaries, attest the success of the efforts which are made to benefit them in this respect. Here, it may be remarked, that great prejudice is entertained, by the unreflecting, against convict labor being brought into competition with what is termed free labor. Not long ago, the subject created quite an agitation in New York, in connection with the farming out of convict labor at Sing Sing to contractors. In this particular instance, there was ground for objection and outcry, because one special industry—the hat trade—was made to suffer severely by concentrating the labor of a large number of convicts upon the single employment of hat-making. A great many contend that no trade should be exercised within prison walls, except to produce such articles as are needed for the use of the institution itself. Some go so far as to deem it wise to prevent prisoners from learning trades.

This matter is becoming serious, as society begins to proceed, with respect to crime, on the same principle on which it is beginning to act with respect to physical disease, viz.: that prevention is better than cure. Reformatories are being established with the hope of eradicating from the young any criminal tendencies which unpropitious circumstances may have fostered in their natures. Industrial and training schools are being instituted in which destitute children, who, if allowed to grow up uncared for, must go to swell the criminal population, are reared in habits of honest labor, and brought up to become, in time, useful members of society. Unless all institutions of this class are made to be in some sort self-supporting, contributing at least something appreciable towards their own maintenance, it would be impossible to preserve them. Now, the very same question of competition with the outside market, which is pressed by the enthusiasts of free labor in the case of the penal establishments, comes up here in like manner. In the present constitution of the world, it is impossible to say to the managers of the reformatories and industrial schools that they may set the youths of their institutions to work, provided it be only for the house, and that the products be not sold. The very object of their foundation would be utterly frustrated by such a restriction. How can boys be turned into tailors or tinsmiths, shoemakers or weavers, if we first lay down the condition that they must work only for their own concern? Such pretensions refute themselves. But, indeed, no one can show the way to ride a hobby to death in a more decided fashion than an economical *doctrinaire*. Posing first as the champions of freedom of labor, proclaiming high-sounding catch-words, such as the "nobility of toil" and the like, they would shackle labor with fetters heavier than any formerly borne. Are trades-unions, on principle, more justifiable than the old guilds? Once it is granted that the convict is not to be compelled to pass his days in idleness, but should be made to work, and also that his work need not be aimless or useless, the whole question is conceded. His being a prisoner does not rob him of the right to live, and it is in every sense desirable that he shall be made to assist in maintaining himself. If he can labor so as to support himself while in prison he may do so either directly by raising food, or indirectly by producing wares which he can exchange for food.

But here a question might be raised which it is well worth investigating. Is this competition of prison labor with free labor a genuine fact? or is it a myth—one of those *idola specus* which will not bear the light of honest enquiry? Beyond doubt there is a great deal of exaggeration in the outcry which certain "friends of the workingmen" are raising, both against prison labor and the industrial work of reformatories and training schools. Is the competition anything really worth speaking about? Besides, we should not lose sight of the fact that the prisoner must have been, or at any rate, ought to have been a worker before he was committed to prison. The crime or offence for which he is now undergoing punishment, by enforced labor and detention, has not cancelled his existence; it has only made his retirement to a certain extent from the labor market compulsory. An abuse or even serious inconvenience could only arise in the exceptionable case that a considerable number of convicts, as at Sing-Sing of late, were set to work at a branch of industry quite distinct from their former occupation; and that thus prison work should unexpectedly be the source of a considerable portion of a certain class of production, to the injury of the traders or manufacturers, within scope of the adverse influence of the prison, who had embarked their capital and labor in that particular enterprise. On the other hand, it is in the interest of the whole social body that those of its members, who, through their own fault, are for a time excluded from society, should be made to reimburse by their labor at least a portion of the expense caused by their punishment. Otherwise, this expense would come altogether out of the pockets of the taxpayer—that is, out of the production of free labor; and this, putting aside the fact that employing convicts in useful labor is admittedly one of the best ways of reclaiming them and of fitting them to resume that place in society which they had temporarily forfeited. Thus, the convict is none the more a worker now than he was, or ought to have been, before his incarceration; as a fact,

he works less. It is most reasonable that he should be made to contribute towards the expense of his imprisonment, which would otherwise fall altogether on the shoulders of honest workingmen, upon whom it would be an unjust burden. Were he exempt from labor he would be cut off from the main chance of regaining his lost position. Where is there in this, undue competition with the labor market?

The conduct of the prisoners, on the whole, has been satisfactory. Two instances occurred, one at St. John and the other at Halifax, in which convicts attempting to escape resorted to violence against the officers. The offenders were arraigned before the proper tribunal and punished. The constant maintenance of strict discipline, and the judicious employment of the means our system furnishes of encouraging good behaviour and industry, have succeeded, and it is hoped will continue to succeed, by the zealous co-operation of the officers, who are most responsible in producing this result.

The question of prison discipline has been so carefully studied for the past eighty years, and so many experiments in it have been made, both in Europe and on this continent, their results being diligently watched and published, that its general principles ought, by this time, to be well known and established. Most of them are so; a great body of facts has been collected, and most of the conclusions drawn from them now command universal assent. If doubt and controversy still exist upon a few points, it is because individuals who have labored long and earnestly in the cause have allowed their feelings to become unduly excited in favor of their respective plans, and have been unwilling to see them set aside by rival systems productive of equally good or better results. The hardest task of a reformer is to give up his own favorite plan of reform, and to co-operate heartily with those who, either by greater sagacity, more exact observation, or more good luck, have hit upon more effective means of attaining the object which all have in view. Your zealous reformer is usually the most unpersuadable man in the community; he is more self-opiniated than prudent, more theoretical than logical. He is very good at discerning the extent and enormity of an evil, but he is not always equally happy in devising a remedy. He who has the best lungs for giving the alarm that the house is on fire, is not always the most efficient hand at putting it out.

It is not uncommon to meet with very humane and kind-hearted people who strongly advocate, in regard to convicts, the strictest discipline and the severest punishment for its infraction. They would insist upon the unfortunate prisoners being confined, by day, as well as by night, each to his separate cell, and work there in solitude, broken only by occasional visits from the Warden, the Chaplain, or a guard. They would curtail the daily rations to starvation allowance, and have the cats and triangle, the shower-bath and other modes of punishment in constant requisition. By all who have given any earnest attention to the study of a proper system of penal prison administration, it is now admitted that the prisoners should be kindly treated, well fed, and strictly guarded, should be taught and required to work industriously at useful trades, should have the benefit of moral and religious instruction, should be rigidly separated from each other by night, and that their intercourse by day should be so watched and restricted as not to allow them the power or opportunity to contaminate one another, or to strengthen themselves by corrupt or idle conversations in their evil courses.

The objects of prison discipline are two-fold,—the reformation of the criminal, and the protection of society. It may be assumed that the first object can be accomplished without the convict suffering any detriment in its progress. No one will deny that society has the right to protect itself, yet not by the exercise of undue severity—certainly not by resorting to such an extreme course of discipline as would endanger the life, reason, or even health of the convict. The most unflinching advocate of the rights of the community will not favor the introduction of Draco's code—the immediate punishment of all offences by death. So, too, the health or the reason, or the life of the convict is not to be exposed to any hazard which can possibly be avoided; what we are not authorized to take away we have no *right to endanger*. The offender is sentenced by due course of law to imprisonment

either for a limited number of years or for life; imprison him, then, but do not put him to death, do not drive him mad or destroy his health. If you shorten his life or expose it to considerable hazard, it is the same thing as if he were sentenced to be hanged with a respite of execution or with a chance of escape, provided the rope broke. The law does not sanction this severity; reason, humanity, common justice cry out against it. The vilest criminal, who is sentenced only to confinement and hard labor, has as good a right to require that society should not expose his health, sanity or life to danger, as the most virtuous member of the community. His safety in these respects, indeed, is to be watched over with even greater care than if he were a free man unspotted by crime. The reason is obvious; those who are at liberty are bound to take care of themselves; if they fall into peril it is their own fault or misfortune; society is not accountable for what it seeks not to control. But with the convict it is far different; the iron grasp of the law is upon him, and he is as helpless for himself as an infant. Thick walls and iron grates surround him; his food is selected and weighed out to him; his allowance of light, air and warmth is determined; his hours for sleep, labor and relaxation are fixed; his dress, his exercise, his habits in every respect, are under the constant and irresistible control of his keepers. He is like clay in the hands of the potter. Hence comes the attractiveness of this subject of prison discipline for many worthy theorists and speculative reformers. Convicts are capital subjects for experiment, for they are not allowed to have any will of their own. Everything is done for them upon a system; they are fed, lodged, dressed, taught, punished and rewarded upon theory. The interior of a prison is a grand theatre for the trial of all new plans in hygiene and education, in physical and moral reform; the convict is surrendered body and soul to be experimented upon. Hence the zeal and pertinacity with which discussions of this matter are conducted, and the strange manner in which abstract speculation has been allowed to predominate over the evidence of facts, though prison discipline should be one of the most practical of all subjects. Fortunately, materials enough have been collected to end all doubt, and settle the controversy about prison discipline. These materials are facts gathered in the course of many years' experiments in a great number of prisons, duly registered and tabulated, and pointing so obviously to certain conclusions, that the inferences may be drawn by a child. The field of controversy has now become very narrow; the light of experience has definitively settled many questions relating to prison discipline which were formerly debated with much heat and acrimony. Here is absolutely the whole question: Social or solitary labor by day, which is better? Facts and experience prove the congregated system the more preferable, provided the means exist for isolating the bad and incorrigible from well-disposed convicts. In this latter respect our Penitentiary system is defective; but it is to be expected that the Government will supply so potent an auxiliary to the aids already in use for the maintenance of prison discipline, as isolation. The necessity for this has been dwelt upon in previous reports, and I have, therefore, to express an earnest hope that you will give the matter the consideration it undoubtedly merits. This is all the more important, because provision for separation can be made in the new extensions at St. Vincent de Paul and Dorchester, in those which must follow in the course of time at Stony Mountain and New Westminster, and eventually at Kingston, when the prison population there will have been reduced to the convicts committed to the Penitentiary from the Province of Ontario alone.

In my last report I adverted, at some length, to the advantage of establishing in the several Provinces, societies for the aid and encouragement of prisoners on discharge. These societies have been in operation, in England, for some years, and have accomplished a large amount of good annually. Indeed, the magnitude and importance of the benevolent work thus undertaken for the public, has been most fitly acknowledged by Her Majesty, who has extended to it her patronage, and has conferred on it the designation of "The Royal Society for the Assistance of Discharged Prisoners." I am so convinced of the value of the work that could be done by such a society, as the completion of that to which every effort tends in our

Penitentiaries—the welfare of the convict—and of the necessity in the public interest that a movement should be begun in the direction indicated, that I cannot but express regret it has failed to find favor among the benevolent and philanthropic. This may arise from the fact that the subject has not been brought sufficiently before the people of Canada to enlist their aid and sympathy in so laudable a project. Were the press to advocate a scheme, so humane and so well calculated to produce good results to the community and to the discharged prisoners, surely some effort would be made for the returned convict.

The officers composing the staff of each Penitentiary have discharged their duties with fidelity and zeal. I have not received any complaints from the Wardens of neglect or misbehavior on the part of their subordinates.

The sanitary condition of all the Penitentiaries has been remarkably good. No contagious disease broke out in any of the institutions during the year. The total number of deaths was 8. Of those, 7 occurred at Kingston, 3 being among the insane convicts, and one convict at St. Vincent de Paul was accidentally killed. This exemption from disease and sickness is mainly due to the wholesome food, comfortable clothing, cleanliness and regular habits of the convicts.

The schools and libraries, as will be seen by the reports of the Chaplains and Schoolmasters, continue to exercise the most beneficial influence upon those who avail of these advantages. The convicts use, with much thankfulness, the facilities for self-improvement which these means supply.

The Chaplains, without exception, have performed their very difficult and important duties with commendable zeal and attention. In the larger Penitentiaries at Kingston and St. Vincent de Paul, where the Chaplains can devote the greater portion of their time, from day to day, to the imparting of instruction and advice to the prisoners, the general good conduct and observance of the rules may be largely attributed to their exertions and influence. The good effects produced, through the instrumentality of the Chaplains, upon the conduct and lives of a large number of convicts in our penal institutions, cannot be over-estimated. To the interest taken by the Chaplains, may be, in great measure, attributed the success of the schools.

The comparative expenditure of the various Penitentiaries calls for some explanation. The average cost, *per caput, per annum*, for convicts at Kingston, St. John and Halifax, does not present so marked a difference as that of St. Vincent de Paul and Manitoba, contrasted with the other Penitentiaries just mentioned. The reason is the two last-named institutions are but a few years in operation. St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary having been opened in 1873, and that at Stony Mountain in 1877, and are not yet properly completed and organized; whereas the older Penitentiaries have been in operation for many years—Kingston since 1834. They are, therefore, furnished with all the means and adjuncts necessary to secure successful and economical administration. The permanent buildings at St. Vincent de Paul are only in course of construction, and there is not yet accommodation for all the convicts belonging to the Province of Quebec, more than one hundred being at Kingston. This addition to the prison population at Kingston contributes much to the favorable exhibit of expenditure shown by that institution; while, *vice versa*, the withdrawal of so many convicts from St. Vincent de Paul has the opposite effect. It is well known that the greater the number maintained in any public or private institution, the less becomes the average cost, *per caput*. Hence, on the comparison of numbers alone, it can be readily understood how much less expensively 759 convicts can be maintained at the old-established and fully-organized Penitentiary of Kingston, than 307 and 45 in the new and unfinished establishments at St. Vincent de Paul and Stony Mountain. The prices of the staple supplies, viz.: beef, pork, flour, fuel, clothing and light, are much lower at Kingston than at the other places. In consequence of a proportionately larger number of convicts being employed at hard labor out of doors at St. Vincent de Paul than at Kingston, the consumption of food and the wear and tear of clothes are correspondingly greater. The disproportion of the staff at St. Vincent de Paul and Manitoba, where many more officers are required, according to the number of

prisoners, than at Kingston, tells against the former Penitentiaries and in favor of the latter. To summarise, the advantages which the Penitentiary at Kingston has over those at St. Vincent de Paul and Manitoba, are:

- I. Its thorough organization.
- II. The great excess in the number of convicts.
- III. The purchase of supplies at lower prices.
- IV. A much smaller staff in proportion to the number of convicts.

To these advantages may be added another, which tends to lessen considerably the average cost at Kingston, and that is, the money earnings of the convicts, which, as the Warden in his report shows, being deducted from the expenditure, reduces the actual cost of each prisoner to the public exchequer, \$36.95, the cash revenue paid to the Receiver-General having been last year \$27,347.94. At St. Vincent de Paul and Stony Mountain, there being little, if any, remunerative labor thus far, the revenue is inconsiderable, and divided over the prison population would not make an appreciable reduction in the expenditure.

From these facts it is manifest that, when a comparison is instituted between the expenditure of one Penitentiary with that of another, due allowance must be made for such circumstances as have been pointed out, which would cause a very marked and material difference in the average cost of convicts.

It may be observed here, that as the number of prisoners at St. Vincent de Paul has increased, so, in proportion, has the expense of their maintenance diminished. It were not, consequently, hazarding too much to predict that, when the permanent buildings will have been completed and occupied by the convicts belonging to Quebec, who have been removed to Kingston, and when the organization will have been fully accomplished, the expenditure connected with the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary will be brought within limits in keeping with the most rigid notions of economy.

The small number of convicts in Manitoba Penitentiary, its great distance from a market, the very much advanced price paid for all articles of supplies, and the higher rate of salaries paid to the officers, will account for the largely increased average cost per head for maintenance. This is true, also, in reference to the Penitentiary of British Columbia.

Without such detailed information as this, regarding the causes which lead to the varied cost of convicts, in different Penitentiaries, it were difficult to deal in a proper and intelligent manner with the estimates upon which the annual appropriation for their maintenance are based.

Assuming Kingston Penitentiary to be in that normal condition, whereon a just estimate of proper and economic expenditure can be grounded, and accepting the average cost for each convict to be \$101.78, as set down by the Warden, we find it compares very favorably with the cost of convicts in England, which has been reported by the Directors of the Convict Prisons, to be an average of £33 8s. 0d., or \$167 per head.

In the returns of each Penitentiary will be found the details of revenue and expenditure, a statement of debts due, and claims against the institution, distribution of convicts and general summary of labor, movement of convicts, criminal statistics, punishments inflicted, &c., &c.

I have much pleasure in expressing my satisfaction and confidence in the manner in which the administration of the Penitentiaries has been conducted by each Warden during the past year.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

My inspection of this establishment enables me, again, to testify to the efficiency and success of its management.

The difficulty with which the presiding officer has to contend, to enforce discipline and carry out the rules and regulations, is more formidable than in any other Penitentiary. This was referred to in my last report, and consists in the large excess in

the number of convicts over the aggregate population of the several institutions, for which employment must be found. To provide work for more than seven hundred prisoners, in the absence of any contract for convict labor—apart from the few trivial orders received from the Government, as already mentioned—is calculated to tax the ingenuity and resources of the Warden to the last degree. Still, he has contrived to meet this great requirement of penal administration by employing all the convicts at some occupation or other. Elsewhere I have pointed out what could be done to employ the greater portion of the convicts, here, at labor of a remunerative nature. It rests with the Government to decide whether the suggestion offered can be adopted.

It may not be out of place, here, to mention some of the work performed at certain penal prisons in England, for the Government, as set forth in the Annual Report of the Directors.

At Brixton, 8,000 pairs of boots, and 3,800 pairs of leggings were manufactured for the Metropolitan Police; 1,000 hammocks for the Royal Navy; 5,400 ballast baskets for the Admiralty; and 12,000 atlas maps colored for the Topographical Department of the War Office. The average daily earnings *per caput* was 4s. 0½d.

At Chatham, the convicts were employed upon various works for the Admiralty and War Department, which yielded 3s. 1d. per head.

At Portland and Portsmouth, numerous sources of employment were furnished by the Admiralty and War Department, including the manufacture of 18,500,000 bricks, the erection of a coal depot, the construction of dock-yard extension, of roads, boundary walls, and the erection of an hospital for infectious diseases. The average earnings were 2s. 10¾d.

Even at Woking Prison for male invalids, the labor of the patients was utilized by the Government in making hammocks for the Admiralty, boots for the officers of other prisons, and in knitting socks for discharged convicts.

At Borstal, Dartmoor, Millbank, Parkhurst and Pentonville, convict labor is made available for Government work as far as practicable.

The restoration of the building destroyed by fire in 1874 has not been yet completed. As every facility for the execution of this work has been granted at all times by the Warden, the delay rests either with the Clerk of Works or with the Department of Public Works. Unless some additional effort be made, beyond what has been put forth during the last year, the new asylum for the insane convicts will not be ready for occupation sooner than next summer. A great risk is incurred in having one of the hospital wards filled with criminal lunatics, in the event of an epidemic breaking out. Happily, as will be seen by the Surgeon's report, the health of the Penitentiary has been excellent.

Considerable improvements in the way of draining, removing stone, road-making, manuring, etc., have been made on the land purchased a few years ago. A stone barn, which will be of sufficient capacity to contain the produce of the new farm, has been commenced.

The building of a wall around the whole of the Penitentiary property is in contemplation. This will be an undertaking of no small magnitude. The advantages to be derived from this work are,—the constant employment of a good number of convicts for a long time to come, involving a comparatively small money outlay; the enhancing of the value of the Government property, and the great additional security in the safe-keeping of prisoners. Failing other work, more directly and immediately remunerative, it were well if the wall be commenced in the spring.

The ventilation is generally good, and cleanliness, in the wings and workshops, receives proper attention.

The female prison is admirably conducted.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

As it is in contemplation by the Government to appoint a Commission to inquire into the affairs of this Penitentiary, I forbear entering into any further detail than to mention that the new wing containing 132 cells is nearly finished, and will be ready

for use in a few months; the Catholic Chapel has been enlarged, and to point out the necessity to commencing another wing immediately, and for acquiring more land for farming purposes, and for the enlargement of the prison yard.

The report of the Commissioners will, it is to be presumed, supply the fullest information upon all essential matters that His Excellency the Governor General may require.

ST. JOHN PENITENTIARY.

The affairs of this Penitentiary have been conducted well and economically during the last fiscal year.

When the drawbacks, so often referred to in my reports on this institution, are taken into account, the Warden and his staff are entitled to commendation for maintaining discipline, and enforcing the rules so thoroughly as they have done. The over-crowding of the prison, the daily receipt and discharge of short-term prisoners, and the lack of employment for a large number, especially in winter, are serious impediments to successful administration.

The manufacture of wooden-ware, tubs, pails, &c., has fallen off very much, the demand having been slack. Broom-making has been carried on to as great an extent as in former years.

The Warden and the officers in charge of the manufacturing industries have done all in their power to make them profitable and to turn the raw *material* to the best account. If they have not succeeded to the extent that might be wished for or expected, it was owing to circumstances beyond their control, such as financial depression, dull markets, &c.

Now that the term of service of the Warden in connection with this Penitentiary is drawing to a close, it is my pleasure, as it is my duty, to place on record the feeling of satisfaction I have experienced at the manner in which he performed his duties for the last four years. I have found him attentive, exact in carrying out any instructions he received, and zealous for the welfare of the prisoners under his care, and for the interests of the Penitentiary.

The greater number of the other officers composing the staff are faithful and deserving men; and I shall be very glad to have them continued in their respective positions upon the transfer of the convicts to the Dorchester Penitentiary.

The land attached to the Penitentiary was, in great part, useless and barren when the present Warden was appointed, in 1874. About ten acres have been reclaimed and brought into cultivation, under his direction, and is now a valuable addition to the prison.

I consider it due to the Accountant, Mr. G. L. Foster, to bear the highest testimony to his character and competency. His work was never backward and was always well done.

The female prison has been kept in a regular and orderly manner. The Matron paid strict attention to the cleanliness and ventilation, and also to the conduct and industry of the prisoners. A large amount of useful work has been done in the course of the year by the females. They made and mended their own and the male prisoners' clothes, washed and cooked for both departments, besides being employed in a variety of other occupations. The long experience and tact of the Matron in dealing with the criminals of her own sex would render her services at Dorchester very valuable.

A large quantity of spruce and pine logs, purchased for the manufacture of tubs, pails, &c., will remain on hand when the transfer of the convicts to Dorchester will take place, unless otherwise utilized.

As several workshops and outbuildings will be required at the new penitentiary, this lumber, if sawn into dimensions, to be specified by the Department of Public Works, might be used in their construction.

I recommended that the furniture for the cells, including iron bedsteads, the chapel and dining hall at Dorchester, should be made at this Penitentiary. The pro-

position was approved of by you, and, accordingly, all the articles necessary, in this line, are either completed or in hand. The bedsteads are backward in consequence of the delay in procuring the iron from England.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY.

The number of convicts here having increased very much, the Warden experienced the same trouble to keep them employed as existed at Kingston and St. John. It was found necessary in this, as in those establishments, to assign a considerable number of the convicts to the rather demoralizing and unremunerative labor of stone-breaking. Any occupation is preferable to idleness.

Much has been done of late years to improve the condition of the land belonging to the Penitentiary. A garden, which has been formed out of the solid rock, yields a good supply of vegetables for the use of the Penitentiary.

The industries hitherto carried on, shoe and broom-making, have been declining for the last three years in consequence of outside competition and the large supply placed upon the market from Toronto, Montreal and elsewhere.

The limited extent of the prison and its several weak points rendered it no easy task to guard against escapes and to keep the prisoners constantly occupied. The Warden and his officers are to be congratulated for the success accomplished on both these heads. To effect this result, constant and unflagging vigilance and a faithful discharge of duty were necessary, and were rendered.

The commendatory remarks I made in reference to the Warden and staff of St. John Penitentiary are applicable, in full force, to Mr. Flinn and the officers of this institution. Since my first visit, up to the present time, nothing worth mentioning occurred to mar the agreeable official relations I have had with this Penitentiary and its very deserving staff. I shall be happy to continue these relations with such of the officers as you may select for further service at Dorchester; while my best wishes for their future success will attend those who may be dispensed with, on account of advancing years, or because their being any longer employed, in view of the contemplated organization of the new Penitentiary for the Maritime Provinces, is unnecessary.

I beg to commend the officers who must be dropped at this and St. John Penitentiary to your favorable consideration.

The Warden refers, in his report, to the discovery of a dangerous plot to escape, on the part of several desperate characters, which was brought to light through the instrumentality of another convict. Had the conspiracy been allowed to mature, it were difficult to conjecture what the result might have been. It is probable that bloodshed or even loss of life would have been the consequence, as it was found upon search having been made, that the desperadoes had been provided with weapons more or less formidable. The prisoner who gave the information that frustrated the design, I am happy to state, received a reward in the shape of a remission of part of his sentence.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

The several reports received from the Assistant Inspector, in the course of the year, represent in a very favorable light the management and discipline of this Penitentiary.

The many defects which I pointed out in the prison building have been remedied, and the improvements required have been made by the Department of Public Works. The drainage, which proved nearly fatal to the Warden, is now in good order. Means have been adopted for the better heating of the wing and the offices from the cold of which the convicts and members of the staff suffered so severely for the last two winters. I have always urged the necessity and economy of heating this and the other Penitentiaries, when possible, artificially. The cold experienced at Stony Mountain cannot be effectually and continuously counteracted by stove heat; this is the evidence of all acquainted with the nature of the climate. The renewal of stoves and

stovepipes every two years, the repairing of pumps, tanks and water-pipes burst and put out of order by the intense frost, entail, in the long run, a far greater expenditure than would be necessary for the introduction and maintenance of artificial heat. The outlay for these purposes does not fall far short of \$2,000 a year, judging from the expense incurred in providing the requisite supply of stoves, &c., on a recent occasion for the proper heating of the Penitentiary. The objection made by the late Minister of Public Works to the use of steam, hot air or hot water was, I believe, the difficulty and expense of keeping the heating apparatus in working order and repair. Some few years ago, when mechanics, such as plumbers and steam fitters and the necessary articles of their trade, were scarce at Winnipeg, there may have been some force in this objection. Now it has no such weight, as all such work and repairs can be executed by competent tradesmen, at a considerable annual saving over the present mode of heating, not to speak of the increased comfort, cleanliness and safety. I beg once more to recommend artificial heating.

Next to the error of having selected, for the site of a Penitentiary, a place so remote from any base of supplies and so inaccessible for a great part of the year, as Stony Mountain, is the other error of curtailing the land necessary for Penitentiary requirements to such limited proportions. When this prison was contemplated, had the party or parties charged by the Government with the locating of the site, consulted with the then Board of Directors, or with any Warden of experience, beyond yea or nay, a locality nearer to Winnipeg—the future market—and the reservation of, at least five hundred acres of land—then so easily and cheaply obtainable—would have been recommended. Had this been done, all the beef and mutton, all the vegetables and farm produce necessary for the institution, could have been raised by convict labor. Moreover, the cultivation of the land would have afforded suitable employment for the convicts of an agricultural Province.

What is the actual fact? A considerable portion of the Penitentiary Reserve is stony and sterile, and I am informed by the Warden, that, in the midst of a vast and fertile prairie, not quite one hundred acres of the land set apart for the Penitentiary is fit for tillage or pasture. To say the least, it was short-sighted to choose Stony Mountain as a fit place for a Penitentiary, and having done this, to have surrounded the institution with barrenness, in the midst of fertility, and with narrow limits where space abounds.

A comparatively small addition has been made to the original reserve, within the last couple of years; but yet the Penitentiary farm is by no means adequate for present, not to speak of future requirements. Hence, I would most earnestly recommend that, at least, two hundred acres more be acquired, while the price of land is still comparatively moderate to what it will soon reach.

The great necessity for a boundary wall is apparent. Stone for this purpose can be quarried by convict labor, which can be also employed in the building of the wall under a skilled instructor. The Department of Public Works has been asked to provide in the next Estimates an amount for the purchase of wood for lime burning and for the tools and blasting powder that will be required in building and quarrying. I hope the requisite provision will be made to commence this work during the next spring, as in the present unprotected state of the prison, the safe custody of the convicts cannot be insured, nor can the Warden's accountability therefor be very rigidly exacted.

A portion of the out-buildings and guards' cottages, the want of which had been so much felt, have been erected. Application has been made to the Public Works Department to include a sum in the appropriation to be made by Parliament that will suffice to complete the out offices and quarters for the staff.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY.

This institution was opened by me for the reception of convicts on the 28th September, 1878. On the morning of that day I left Victoria, V.I., accompanied by the Warden, Mr. Arthur H. McBride, the Chief Keeper, Mr. James Fitzsimmons,

late of Kingston Penitentiary; Mr. W. H. Falding, Accountant; Mr. W. F. Bullen, Acting Steward, and two Guards, having in charge twelve convicts, who had been handed over to the custody of the Warden, by Thomas Harris, Esq., Sheriff of Victoria. The H. B. Company's steamer landed the prisoners the same evening, at the Penitentiary Wharf on the Fraser River, when they were immediately conveyed to their future quarters. Supper and the necessary change of clothing had been provided for them. The following day, eleven more convicts were received from the gaol at New Westminster, thus making a total of twenty-three as criminal occupants of the new Penitentiary, on the Pacific Coast, at its first opening.

The following are the officers of the higher grades:—

A. H. McBride, Warden; Rev. E. M. J. Horris, O.M.I., Acting Catholic Chaplain; Rev. Mr. Baskett, Acting Protestant Chaplain; C. Newland Trew, M.D., Surgeon; W. H. Falding, Accountant and Storekeeper; W. F. Bullen, Acting Steward.

I remained nearly a month at New Westminster assisting and directing the Warden in the work of organization.

As briefly mentioned in my last report, the building was handed over by the representative of the Department of Public Works in a very defective condition. The state of moisture of the range of cells and the several other apartments in the basement, owing to the want of drainage; the insecurity of the windows of the cell and other doors; the uselessness of the baths, water-closets and sinks on account of their not being in working order; the shrinkage in the flooring of the upper rooms, the wainscoting and doors by reason of the unseasoned lumber used; the wretched and insufficient preparations for heating; the nakedness of every office as regards furniture; all went to prove that the supervision exercised over the building when in course of construction, was, to use a mild term, lax. The *memoranda* of the Resident Engineer, Mr. B. W. Pearse, in reply to my report upon the state of the building, along with the report of the examination of the premises, made by the Warden and Chief Keeper, not to speak of two distinct reports of the Assistant-Inspector on the subject, establish beyond question that the Penitentiary was received from the contractors by the officer of the Public Works with all the faults and drawbacks enumerated—and more, too.

It is not in the spirit of fault-finding that I refer to these matters. I would rather praise than censure—but, in the discharge of my duty to you, sir, and the public, I feel myself called upon to report in general terms upon the imperfect and unfinished state in which the building was transferred to the Department of Justice. The Penitentiary at Stony Mountain had been delivered over to us about twenty months previous to the inauguration of this one, and it is well known in this Department, and in that of the Public Works, what trouble and money have been expended in repairing the defects and rectifying the blunders of the contractors.

When Mr. Pearse had his attention called to the several matters above stated, and had seen and examined into what was necessary to be done to provide for the comfort, health and security of the inmates, he addressed himself promptly to the task of making such improvements as he deemed essential. Indeed, it is but an act of justice to Mr. Pearse to say, that he evinced an anxious desire to do whatever he could to make amends for the carelessness of the contractors, by trying to remedy the many glaring defects which he himself had seen and admitted to exist.

I have learned from the Assistant Inspector and Warden that the most of the improvements required have been made since, chiefly by convict labor.

The upper storey of the main building was left in a completely unfinished state. It had been used for the storage of an immenso number of double or weather windows, which are not required in this climate; a fact which must have been well known to the architect in charge of the construction. I caused this attic flat to be partitioned into rooms, lathed and plastered for the unmarried officers. The Penitentiary being in an isolated locality, nearly two miles from New Westminster, I judged it necessary for its security to have as many of the officers as possible accommodated with quarters in and near the prison. On this account I ordered these rooms to be prepared, which was done by convict labor, and at a small money outlay.

In reference to the accommodation for the staff, it may be well to state that the Warden has informed me, upon the authority of the Resident Engineer, that the old Government House and grounds are included in the Penitentiary Reserve. This being the case, possession of the premises should be surrendered to this Department by the Minister of Public Works, pursuant to Section 15 of the Penitentiary Act.

It is inconvenient and irregular for any person not connected officially with the institution to occupy any portion of the Penitentiary property. This is peculiarly the case in reference to the old Government House, which would answer as a suitable residence for the Warden, while the outlying buildings would furnish quarters for the married officers. In this way the entire staff would be lodged in the immediate vicinity of the Penitentiary, and be within easy call, should any emergency arise for their services, on short notice. Either this arrangement must be effected or it will be absolutely necessary for the Government to provide a sufficient number of cottages for the officers, married and single, because the rooms now occupied by the latter, in the Penitentiary will, at no distant day be wanted for other purposes. In order, then, that no outside party or parties should have possession of any house, or tenement or other portion of the Penitentiary property, contrary to the spirit of the law, and to provide better and more suitable accommodation for the officers of the institution, I beg to recommend that you will urge the Minister of Public Works to grant the application, already made by this Department, for the immediate possession of the old Government House and grounds.

The objection which has been made to the surrender of this portion of the Reserve to the Penitentiary, on the score of its being required as a pic-nic ground for the citizens of New Westminster, should not, I respectfully submit, be entertained. On the contrary such a demand furnishes all the stronger ground for occupancy by the Penitentiary of the Government House and grounds. It needs no argument to show how incongruous, how repugnant to good taste, leaving aside the incentives to breach of discipline and escape, it were to have games, music, dancing and other amusements, with all the attendant boisterous mirth, within easy earshot of convicts undergoing their allotted punishment. For, the Government House and grounds being part of the reserve, and within five hundred yards of the Penitentiary, the prisoners, following their daily labors, are near enough to hear and see what would pass at a pic-nic. There is no benevolence, no philanthropy in this pic-nic project. Were it entertained and advocated, with the full knowledge of the pangs of misery and envy, which the merry laugh, the gladsome shout, and the enjoyment by the pic-nickers of the good things provided, would excite in the breasts of their hapless fellow-beings near by, it were not too much to say that the proposition involves a strange degree of selfishness, nay, heartlessness. It is, therefore, but fair to assume that those who clamor for a pic-nic ground almost at the very door of the Penitentiary, and within sight and hearing of the unfortunate convicts, are acting without reflection, and that they will, upon knowing what their demand involves, forego a claim which none but the thoughtless would urge.

A portion of the river front included in the Penitentiary Reserve was leased about the time the building was finished to a salmon-canning firm. In doing this a great error was committed. The trifling amount annually received as rent does not go far to compensate for the great disadvantage which the Penitentiary administration suffers from having such objectionable neighbors in the number of Chinese and Indians, employed at the cannery. In this instance, as in that of the selecting of the site of Manitoba Penitentiary, the Department of Justice should have been consulted. From what I saw on the spot, as from what I have since learned from the proper officers, I strongly recommend that the lease be set aside, if this can be done under the Act, or by any other process of law.

As must be evident, from the contiguity of the Penitentiary to the river, where boats are lying everywhere under the banks, and from the fact that part of the reserve is in a boundless and almost impenetrable forest, a wall enclosing at least ten acres is of paramount necessity. I believe stone that would answer for it can be obtained on the reserve. It could be built by convict labor, under a competent

instructor appointed by the Minister of Public Works. Application has been made to the Department of Public Works to include a sufficient amount in their estimates to meet the necessary expense in building this wall.

The grounds around the penitentiary have been so far cleared and improved that seven acres were under cultivation last summer. The crops were reported as very fair. It is expected that ten acres more will be ready for seeding next spring.

The practical knowledge of farming, draining and fencing possessed by the Chief Keeper, Mr. James Fitzsimmons, along with his great experience in regard to the rules and discipline, have been most valuable. I cheerfully concur in recommendations which have been already made to you in favour of an increase to his salary and of having his rank changed to that of Deputy Warden.

In consequence of the enormously high rate of living in British Columbia, I reported, when there, upon the expediency of revising the salaries of all the officers, with the view to an increase. I am still of the same opinion on this subject. In fact, it has been strengthened by information obtained since that time. It is all important, at so great a distance, to have men of good character and proper qualifications as penitentiary officers. It is mistaken economy not to grant the salaries which will induce such men to remain in the service.

And here I would beg, in a special manner, to call your attention to the exceedingly small salaries paid to the Chaplains of this and Manitoba Penitentiary. It would hardly pay horse hire and the wear and tear of their clothes in the Government service, and yet their duties are quite as onerous, equally responsible, and occupies as much of their time as those performed by the Chaplains of the two other smaller Penitentiaries at St. John and Halifax. In connection with the salaries of the chaplains to the Manitoba and British Columbia Penitentiaries, it must be borne in mind that clergymen are not so numerous, comparatively, as they are in the older Provinces, that their duties are more of a missionary character, and their services are accordingly enhanced in value over those performed where clergymen abound, and where they have a fixed and limited mission. Under all the circumstances, I recommend that the salaries of the Chaplains of the two Penitentiaries, at Stony Mountain and New Westminster, be placed on the same level as those of St. John and Halifax.

I am informed by the Assistant Inspector that the administration in all its details is satisfactorily conducted by the Warden, ably assisted by the Chief Keeper.

The conduct of the other officers, and the general discipline, is represented to be very good.

The School is reported to be indifferently organized and taught since the resignation of the Acting Steward, Mr. Bullen, who acted as School-master. Steps are being taken to render it as beneficial as in the other institutions.

The Library being yet in embryo, I would earnestly bespeak a liberal grant for the purchase of books, the advantage of which to the poor convict cannot be exaggerated.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY.

It was expected that the first wing of this Penitentiary would have been ready to receive the convicts, from St. John and Halifax, in December, 1879. By reason of the delay in fitting up the heating arrangements, in providing the furniture necessary for the use of the convicts and officers, in erecting a temporary stockade fence and in procuring an adequate supply of good water, the transfer of the prisoners has been unavoidably delayed. I regard it most desirable and essential that everything required to be done, by the Department of Public Works, should be done before the Penitentiary is given over for occupation. This will obviate a great deal of difficulty and trouble; therefore, I recommend that the removal of the convicts be deferred as long as possible, if necessary till the 1st July next, to afford sufficient time to have every requisite preparation made for their reception and for their immediate useful employment. For this end, the material for the stockade fence

should be on the ground, in order that the convicts may commence its construction on their arrival; pipes and hydrants will be needed for the water supply; workshops are indispensable; certain outbuildings are required for the use of the Penitentiary, and quarters for the officers must be erected, as the presence of a sufficient force, night and day, in and around the Penitentiary is of the utmost moment.

I have brought these matters under your consideration, and you have consulted with the Minister of Public Works upon the necessity of having these works undertaken as early as possible. Upon their being completed, or in a fair way towards completion, the proclamation for the opening of the Penitentiary could issue advantageously; not sooner, in my opinion.

I have to express my acknowledgment of your affability and politeness in our official intercourse.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. G. MOYLAN,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1879.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my Ninth Report of the management of the Kingston Penitentiary, with the required Returns for the fiscal year closed yesterday.

There remained in this Penitentiary on 30th June, 1878, 700 male and 26 female convicts, total 726.

Received since—from common gaols, 202 males and 9 females; from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, 68 males and 1 female; total, 69. Total received during the twelve months 270 males and 10 females, together 280. These added to 726 as on 30th June, 1878, made a grand total of 1,006.

Discharged during the year, by expiration of sentence and remission, 182 males and 6 females; by pardon, 48 males and 3 females; sent to Lunatic Asylum on expiration of sentence, 1 female; deaths, 7 males. Total discharges, deaths and removal to Insane Asylum, 237 males and 10 females; which left remaining in this Penitentiary, at 12 o'clock, p.m., on 30th June, 1879,—733 male and 26 female convicts. Total, 759.

The cost per capita of each convict was: for staff, \$58.32; rations, 38.03; clothing, \$9.33; discharge clothing and cash paid to discharged convicts, \$8.45; heating, \$13.43; light, \$1.56; bedding, \$2.73; sundries, \$3.65; repairs to buildings, \$2.93. Total, per head, \$138.43, less cash revenue paid to Receiver-General, equal to \$36.65 each; reducing actual cost to \$101.78 per capita, per annum.

Our expenses for the year, for a prison population so numerous, will, I think, compare favorably with other Penitentiaries; and I will venture to say that the prisoners' food and raiment have been good in quality and sufficient in quantity. Due attention has also been given to cleanliness, the best proof of which may be found in the Surgeon's report and Hospital returns.

My labors and anxieties are greatly increased in endeavoring to secure employment for the convicts. Some Departments of the Government aid me materially, but I am satisfied that if this subject of prison labor received the attention which it deserves, all available convict labor in the Dominion could be advantageously utilized for Dominion Government purposes, and that, too, in such a way as to interfere very little, if at all, with free labor.

We have satisfactorily performed all Government work, of whatever kind, which has been offered to us. And I am prepared to do a great deal more in that direction, if the opportunity is afforded me. I do not care to be too importunate, however, lest I may be considered troublesome. All that I can do is, if available employment, from which a cash revenue could be earned, is not given to me—to employ the labor of the convicts on such work as will improve the Penitentiary farm and premises.

The Asylum for Criminal Insane is progressing slowly. It may be ready for occupation next year. Fortunately, we have not suffered much from want of it, as the lower ward in Hospital has been available, and afforded sufficient accommodation for the number of insane who required constant surveillance.

I will be pleased, however, when the Insane Asylum is completed, as from the nature of the work it has been difficult to keep all the men detailed for labor there constantly employed. Hence, an appearance of laxity of discipline has shown itself, which, under all circumstances, it has been difficult for the officers to correct.

The conduct and industry of the convicts, generally, has been good. Severe punishments are seldom necessary, as all convicts possessed of common sense appreciate the generous treatment they receive. And the large class of imbeciles are not so troublesome as might be expected, considering their antecedents.

I submit with this Report, the usual Returns.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

JOHN CREIGHTON,
Warden.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

REVENUE of the Kingston Penitentiary for the Fiscal Year 1878-79.

Dr.					Cr.						
1878.		—			\$ cts.	1879.		—			\$ cts.
Aug. 2	To Draft, No. 388, sent Hon. Receiver-General.....				484 72	June 30	By Prison labour.....			23,278 79	
do 26	do 438 do --			500 00		do 30	Stone and lime.....			3,688 78	
Sept. 5	do 512 do --			72 15		do 30	Tailor shop.....			143 28	
do 18	do 557 do --			808 13		do 30	Gate money.....			114 30	
do 30	do 592 do --			600 00		do 30	Carpenter shop ...			61 97	
do 30	do 593 do --			1,035 57		do 30	Matron's workshop.....			51 00	
Oct. 3	do 571 do --			176 35		do 30	Blacksmith shop.....			3 82	
do 17	do 624 do --			297 02		do 30	Farm			6 00	
do 29	do 663 do --			500 00							
Nov. 2	do 689 do --			298 11							
do 26	do 762 do .			2,747 91							
do 30	do 705 do --			200 00							
Dec. 6	do 823 do --			278 95							
do 30	do 859 do --			128 83							
1879.											
Jan. 6	do 877 do .			60 80							
do 21	do 909 do --			1,002 77							
Feb. 6	do 954 do .			165 94							
do 26	do 1,024 do --			535 00							
Mar. 4	do 1,042 do --			36 48							
do 18	do 1,074 do --			600 00							
do 28	do 1,096 do --			388 00							
April 10	do 1,129 do --			100 40							
do 30	do 1,152 do --			544 30							
May 21	do 43 do --			747 05							
do 31	do 63 do .			1,050 00							
June 19	do 102 do .			377 49							
July 9	do 146 do --			10,127 40							
do 14	do 157 do --			1,746 57							
do 16	do 161 do --			741 35							
do 17	do 167 do --			996 65							
					27,247 94						27,247 94

EXPENDITURE of the Kingston Penitentiary for the Fiscal Year 1878-79.

Dr.			Cr.		
1879.		\$ cts.	1878.		\$ cts.
June 30	To Salaries	40,858 40	July 19	By Accountable Warrant ...	600 00
do 30	Officers' uniform.....	2,651 52	Aug. 1	Pay list, July salaries....	3,445 02
do 30	Rations	28,370 03	do 23	Warrant, July accounts.	10,527 13
do 30	Shoe shop.....	3,872 30	Sept. 1	Pay list, August salaries	3,419 80
do 30	Tailor shop	24 12	do 17	Warrant, August ac-	
do 30	Convict clothing ma-			counts	6,132 74
	terial	6,961 56	Oct. 1	Pay list, September sala-	
do 30	do discharge al-			ries.	3,394 61
	lowance.....	2,835 00	do 19	Warrant, September ac-	
do 30	do discharge cloth-			counts	5,525 18
	ing.....	3,474 84	Nov. 1	Pay list, October sala-	
do 30	Chapels.....	87 23		ries.....	3,432 52
do 30	Library	328 50	do 13	Warrant, October ac-	
do 30	School	135 82		counts	6,080 57
do 30	Hospital.....	706 34	Dec. 1	Pay list, November sala-	
do 30	Heating—for fuel acc....	9,705 33		ries.....	3,432 52
do 30	do apparatus, acc	317 75	do 18	Warrant, November ac-	
do 30	Light—coal oil acc.....	1,165 00	1879.	counts	4,538 55
do 30	do apparatus acc....	209 96	Jan. 1	Pay list, December sala-	
do 30	Bedding.....	2,033 58		ries	3,432 52
do 30	Armory.....	44 00	do 15	Warrant, December ac-	
do 30	Stationery.....	15 40		counts	3,387 89
do 30	Sundries.....	2,722 52	do 21	Warrant, December (sup-	
do 50	Contingencies.	915 97		plementary).....	843 75
do 30	Blacksmithing.....	2,562 63	Feb. 1	Pay list, January sala-	
do 30	Carpentry.....	2,334 46		ries.....	3,403 36
do 30	Masonry.....	1,083 80	do 14	Warrant, January ac-	
do 30	Material—acc buildings,			counts.....	6,542 50
	repairs, etc	2,183 25	March 1	Pay list, February sala-	
do 30	Maintenance of machi-			ries.....	3,397 11
	nery	729 05	do 17	Warrant, February ac-	
do 30	Material — construction			counts	4,816 50
	of new buildings, &c... ..	159 94	do 21	Warrant, February (sup-	
do 30	New machinery (capital)	1,025 00		plementary).....	670 15
do 30	Farm implements.....	526 85	April 1	Pay list, March salaries..	3,403 36
do 30	do seeds, &c. acc.	655 94	do 14	Warrant do accounts	5,719 23
do 30	Quarry	20 70	May 1	Pay list, April salaries..	3,365 86
do 30	Horses.....	435 00	do 15	Warrant do accounts.	5,849 95
do 30	Forage.....	1,248 47	June 1	Pay list, May salaries....	3,365 86
do 30	Stable implements.....	15 00	do 19	Warrant do accounts..	5,375 03
do 30	Harness and waggons...	87 35	do 30	Pay list, June salaries...	3,365 86
do 30	Bank Draft No. 135, to		do 30	Warrant do accounts.	13,132 61
	refund the unexpended				
	balance of Account-				
	able Warrant.....	57 57			
		120,600 18			120,600 18

Debts owing to the Penitentiary as on the 30th June, 1879:—

Good debts..... \$1,367 54

Bad, old and doubtful debts 264 29

\$1,631 83

Claims against the Kingston Penitentiary:—

As on the 30th June, 1879..... \$13,635 04

Amounts subsequently paid..... 13,635 04

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 30th June, 1879.

NOMINAL LIST of Officers Employed in the Kingston Penitentiary, as on 30th June, 1879, giving Rate of Pay, Age and Date of Appointment.

Name.	Rank.	Salary.	Age.	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.			
John Creighton.....	Warden	2,600 00	62	1871, Jan. 1.....	
John Flanigan.....	Deputy-Warden.	1,400 00	64	1866, Jan. 1.....	
Michael Lavell.....	Surgeon	1,200 00	54	1872, Oct. 1.....	
Donald McIntosh.....	Accountant.....	1,000 00	68	1858, April.....	
Rev. O. E. Cartwright.....	Protestant Chaplain...	1,200 00	42	1875, Oct. 25	
Rev. P. A. Twohey.....	Roman Catholic do ...	1,200 00	30	1875, Dec. 18.....	
Henry A. Jones	Clerk	700 00	50	1869, May 20	
P. O'Donnell.....	Storekeeper.....	700 00	43	1857, June 19.....	
J. B. Mathewson.....	Schoolmaster.....	600 00	43	1859, Sept. 1.....	
Thomas McCarthy	Chief-Keeper	800 00	43	1856, Dec. 1.	
William Sullivan.....	Steward.....	650 00	43	1860, February...	
Mary Leahy	Matron.....	500 00	41	1861, Jan. 15.....	
Mary Bostridge.....	Deputy-Matron	300 00	53	1870, Feb. 1.....	
James Adams.....	Chief Trade Instructor	1,000 00	46	1869, March 1....	
William Gemmill.....	Trade Instructor.....	700 00	63	1870, Jan. 19.....	
Robert M. Stewart.....	do	700 00	55	1871, July 17.....	
James Halliday.....	Hospital Keeper	700 00	52	1867, Jan. 29	
Michael Leahy.....	2nd Class Instructor...	560 00	48	1859, Nov. 1	
John Burgess.....	Keeper.....	500 00	53	1862, June.....	
J. B. Mathewson	do	500 00	43	1859, Sept. 6	
Alexander Elsmere.....	do	500 00	50	1859, Sept. 1.....	
Thomas Davidson.....	do	500 00	46	1857, November.	
Thomas Carter.....	do	500 00	52	1854, July 26	
William Coward.....	Baker	560 00	24	1878, June 1	
John Swift	Messenger.....	560 00	63	1833, June 1.....	
Angus Shaw.....	Farmer and Gardener..	560 00	44	1866, June	
Charles McManus.....	Guard.....	450 00	56	1853, July	
William Crawford.....	do	450 00	63	1846, October.....	
Allan McDonald.....	do	450 00	52	1855, April 24.....	
Richard Holland.....	do	450 00	48	1858, May.	
Bernard McGeein.....	do	450 00	42	1859, March.....	
John Crowley.....	do	450 00	38	1863, Jan. 15	
Edward Mooney.....	do	450 00	36	1864, Sept. 27.....	
Nicholas Hugo	do	450 00	56	1865, March.....	
George Holland.....	do	450 00	59	1866, April	
Michael Brennan.....	do	450 00	36	1865, Oct. 3.....	
Robert Priestly.....	do	450 00	55	1855, June 4	
William McConnell.....	do	450 00	41	1863, April 16....	
James Lindsay.....	do	450 00	56	1866, February...	
James Bryson	do	450 00	39	1866, June	
Jeremiah O'Driscoll	do	450 00	48	1866, Oct. 10	
Thomas Payne.....	do	450 00	56	1866, Dec. 13.....	
Edward F. Burke.....	do	450 00	37	1866, Oct. 5.....	
Daniel Fitzgibbon	do	450 00	51	1868, Jan. 1.....	
Thomas Smith.....	do	450 00	43	1869, March 19...	
John Regan	do	450 00	50	1859, Oct. 18	
Charles McNeil.....	do	450 00	59	1859, Aug. 18....	
James Evans.....	do	450 00	43	1868, Jan. 18.....	
James Doyle.....	do	450 00	40	1863, Aug. 18.....	
John Scally.....	do	450 00	42	1870, March 1....	
Alexander Miller.....	do	450 00	43	1869, July 22.....	
Thomas Moore.....	do	450 00	35	1870, May 9.....	
Jeremiah Dillon.....	do	450 00	42	1871, Jan. 1.....	
Calaghan McCarthy.....	do	450 00	61	1875, March 1....	
Edward Burke, sen.....	do	450 00	61	1868, June 20....	
John Mills.....	do	450 00	28	1875, Oct. 17	
Robert McCauley.....	do	450 00	37	1868, Jan. 31.....	
George McCauley.....	do	450 00	40	1876, Oct. 2.	
James Weir.....	do	450 00	30	1876, Oct. 31.....	
James Mills.....	do	450 00	39	1876, Oct. 2	
Lawrence Walsh.....	do	450 00	36	1876, Dec. 18....	
William Hurst.....	do	450 00	40	1877, March	

NOMINAL LIST of Officers employed in the Kingston Penitentiary, &c.—Concluded.

Name.	Rank.	Salary.	Age.	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.			
Charles McConvill	Guard	450 00	33	1877, August.....	
John Morton.....	do	450 00	36	1877, August.....	
Alexander Atkins	do	450 00	22	1878, June	
Edwin J. Adams	do	450 00	20	1878, July	
James Mills, jun.....	do	450 00	28	1879, February..	
Henry Woodhouse.....	Teamster	350 00	43	1871, Sept. 1	
William O. Bell.....	do	350 00	86	1877, April.....	
Michael Kennedy.....	do	350 00	23	1872, April 1.....	
John Kennedy	do	350 00	25	1877, January....	

GENERAL SUMMARY of the Value of Labor in the Kingston Penitentiary (in the several Departments thereof) during the Year ending 30th June, 1879.

Department.	Custom.	Government Contracts.	Other Penitentiaries.	Kingston Penitentiary.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Mason	3,840 07	13,733 40	.....	23,355 64	40,929 11
Carpenter	148 00	2,127 88	13 13	6,227 38	8,516 39
Blacksmith	14 25	3,941 23	215 25	3,539 54	7,710 27
Tailor	342 95	1,670 44	568 70	4,323 25	6,911 84
Shoemaker	129 95	858 70	75 50	2,500 98	3,563 13
Farm .....	.....	.....	.....	332 00	332 00
Female	51 00	.....	.....	2,445 60	2,496 60
Totals	4,526 22	22,329 65	872 58	42,730 39	70,458 84

	Number of Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.
		cts.	\$ cts.
Bakery.....	2,186	75	1,639 50
Steward	5,711	40	2,284 40
Wings.....	5,248	40	2,099 20
Wash-house	3,386	40	1,354 40
Dryroom	5,557	40	2,222 80
Hospital Orderlies.....	1,570	40	620 00
Poundry.....	18,554	40	7,421 60
Chapels, messroom, &c.....	1,880	40	744 00
North Lodge Messenger.....	310	40	124 00
Point, making compost	310	40	124 00
Gardens.....	930	40	372 00
Females, nursing, housework, &c.....	2,600	40	1,040 00
			20,015 90
			90,508 74

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 30th June, 1879.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY FARM in account with the Kingston Penitentiary, for the
Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1879.

DR.

CR.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Seeds, implements of husbandry and manure	1,000	00			By 389 bushels spring wheat	389	00		
Labor of three spans of horses and teamsters.....	1,800	00			390 do barley	233	00		
Pigs' feed from dining hall	250	00			600 do oats.....	210	00		
Salary of Farmer-gardener	560	00			305 do pease	305	00		
Salaries of two Guards, per year.....	900	00			100 do white beans.	150	00		
Labor of 20 Convicts 310 days, at 40c.....	2,480	00			1 acre of vetches.....	10	00		
Balance.....	332	00			20 tons hay and grass..	240	00		
					24 do wheat straw ...	144	00		
					17 do barley do ...	102	00		
					14 do oat do ...	112	00		
					15 do pea do ...	60	00		
					2,400 bushels potatoes....	1,560	00		
					300 do onions	300	00		
					500 do carrots	260	00		
					600 do beets	300	00		
					650 do parsnips.....	325	00		
					200 do turnips.....	100	00		
					200 do tomatoes ...	200	00		
					14,000 heads of cabbage....	1,400	00		
					3,000 do celery.....	150	00		
					400 doz. sweet corn.....	60	00		
					60 bushels lettuce.....	30	00		
					100 bunches summer savory.....	5	00		
					Sage	1	00		
					Parsley	2	00		
					11,400 lbs. pork	684	00		
Total			7,322	00	Total			7,322	00
					By Balance			332	00

DISTRIBUTION of Convicts in the Kingston Penitentiary on 30th June, 1879.

Departments.	Nos.	Departments.	Nos.
Tailors.....	85	Wings.....	15
Showmakers.....	39	Dry room	25
Carpenters.....	64	Quarries	70
Blacksmiths	57	Laborers	28
Stonecutters.....	77	Farm.....	27
Masons	35	Gardens.....	3
Foundry	71	North lodge	2
Dining hall and kitchen.....	17	Chapels, messroom and Orderlies.....	6
Bakery	8	Railroad.....	2
Hospital, patients 9; orderlies, 5; lunatics, 20	34	Point, making compost.....	1
Stone pile	54	Solitary confinement	2
Wash house.....	11	Females.....	26
			750

ENTRIES OF CONVICTS who have been Pardoned out of the Kingston Penitentiary during the Year ending 30th June, 1879, with Crime and Place where convicted.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Place.
1	Benjamin Hall	Aiding murder	Simcoe.
2	James Slack	Assault to rape	Leeds and Grenville.
3	Thomas Herbert	Larceny and receiving	York.
4	Joseph Todd	Larceny	do
5	Jeremiah Blair	Larceny and receiving	do
6	William Blair	do do	do
7	Edward Jackson	Burglary and larceny	Leeds and Grenville.
8	William Bruce	do do	do do
9	Samuel Winter	Larceny	Lambton.
10	James McCabe	Felony	Northumberland, &c.
11	James Boyd	Burglary and larceny	Leeds and Grenville.
12	Robert King	Attempt at arson	Ontario.
13	Angus McDougall	Having mould dies in possession	Middlesex.
14	James Hannan	Burglary	Haldimand.
15	George Shaw	Sheep stealing	Wentworth.
16	William Irwin	Manslaughter	York.
17	John Murphy	Larceny	Montreal.
18	W. J. Longden	Embezzlement	do
19	Louisa Sturdy	Aiding abduction	Wellington.
20	John P. King	Burglary and larceny	Leeds and Grenville.
21	George Masters	Stabbing	Victoria.
22	John Sutor	Arson	Haldimand.
23	Napoleon Labaie	Burglary and larceny	Carleton.
24	John Eccles	do do	Lanark.
25	John Arnold	Larceny, arson, etc	Wentworth.
26	Alfred Regnier	Burglary and larceny	York.
27	George Macdonald	do do	Montreal.
28	William Andrews	Larceny	Renfrew.
29	James Kirk	Forgery	Northumberland, &c.
30	Charles Rickard	do	Bedford.
31	William Winshurst	Wounding	York.
32	Cornelius Clancy	Burglary and larceny	Leeds and Grenville.
33	Joseph Sheppard	Accessory to arson	York.
34	Henry Rush	Rape	Oxford.
35	Thomas Gaggon	Felony	Peterborough.
36	William Stanton	Larceny and receiving	Welland.
37	David Searing	Manslaughter	York.
38	Edward Winshurst	Wounding	do
39	Isaac Huff	Arson	Hastings.
40	Emma Roberts	Larceny	Wentworth.
41	John Ballantyne	do	do
42	James Clarke	do	Lincoln.
43	Alfred Welsh	Attempt at arson	Middlesex.
44	Michael McAndrews	Robbery	Welland.
45	John Smith	Rape	Northumberland, &c.
46	Frederick Primrose	Attempt at arson	Middlesex.
47	George Baker	Horse stealing	Frontenac.
48	John West	Attempt at robbery	Brant.
49	Henry Williams	Larceny	Quebec.
50	Patrick McGivern	Arson	Leeds and Grenville.
51	Catherines McGivern	do	do do

RETURN of Convicts who have Died in the Kingston Penitentiary, during the Year ending 30th June, 1879, with Crime and Place of conviction.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Place.
1	William Simmons.....	Arson.....	Lanark and Renfrew.
*2	George Mastine.	do	Arthabasca.
3	George Green.....	Rape.....	Halton.
*4	George Jones.....	Horse stealing.....	Frontenac.
*5	Thomas Grant.....	Manslaughter.	Middlesex.
6	John McGuire.....	do	Lincoln.
7	Henry Fitzgerald..	do	Elgin.

N.B.—Those marked * died in the insane ward.

RETURN of Convicts who have been Re-committed to the Kingston Penitentiary, during the Year ending 30th June, 1879, with Number of Re-commitments.

No.	Name.	Re-commitments.			No.	Name.	Re-commitments.		
		1st.	2nd.	3rd.			1st.	2nd.	3rd.
1	George Witts.	1	.....	.....	18	George W. Potter.....	.....	1	.....
2	Patrick Gainor.....	1	.....	.....	19	Michael Donovan.....	1	.....	.....
3	William Hill.....	1	.....	.....	20	John Hamilton.....	.....	1	.....
4	Frank Kiso.....	1	.....	.....	21	George Harlow.....	1	.....	.....
5	Henry Jackson	1	.....	.....	22	Charles Geroux.....	.....	.....	1
6	Edward Tailor..	1	.....	.....	23	John Jennings.....	1	.....	.....
7	William Black	1	.....	.....	24	Carter Mason.....	.....	1	.....
8	Michael Hagan.....	1	.....	.....	25	John Arnold.....	1	.....	.....
9	George Robbins.....	.....	.....	1	26	Joseph Tallman.....	.....	1	.....
10	Alexandre Dumoulin.....	1	.....	.....	27	John Tillotson.....	1	.....	.....
11	William Farrell.....	1	.....	.....	28	Robert Leeds.....	.....	1	.....
12	John Whitby.....	1	.....	.....	29	Matthias Lehman	1	.....	.....
13	John Boyd .....	.....	1	.....	30	James McCabe.....	.....	.....	1
14	John Rhodes.....	1	.....	.....	31	George Adams	1	.....	.....
15	Frank Smith.....	.....	1	.....	32	Michael Callaghan... ..	1	.....	.....
16	Peter Conners... ..	1	.....	.....	33	Fanny Tallon.....	1	.....	.....
17	John F. Lang.....	1	.....	.....			

RETURN of Remission of Sentence earned by Convicts discharged from the Kingston Penitentiary, during the Year ending 30th June, 1879.

No.		Days Earned.	No.		Days Earned.
1	Earned no remission.....		1	Earned ..	158
1	do	8	2	Averaged.....	167
1	do	19	2	do	176
1	do	28	5	do	181½
2	Averaged	34	1	Earned.....	193
4	do	44	1	do	214
5	do	55½	4	Averaged.....	224½
8	do	63½	9	do	231
53	do	76	1	Earned.....	240
3	do	85½	1	do	259
12	do	94½	1	do	264
6	do	105½	1	do	301
8	do	114½	1	do	401
46	do	127½	1	do	529
2	do	138	1	do	664
3	do	144			
Total			188		

NOTE.—Of 188 convicts discharged, exclusive of those pardoned, one only did not earn remission.
The smallest number of days earned was 8
The greatest do do 664

STATEMENT of Movement of Convicts at Kingston Penitentiary, from midnight of the 30th June, 1878, until midnight of the 30th June, 1879.

Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining at 12 p.m., 30th June, 1878				700	28	728
Received since :—						
From common gaols.....	202	9	211			
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	68	1	69	270	10	280
				970	38	1,008
Discharged since :—						
By Expiration of sentence.....	182	6	188			
Pardon.....	48	3	51			
Sent to Rockwood Asylum		1	1			
Death.....	7		7	237	10	247
Remaining at 12 p.m., 30th June, 1879.....				733	28	761

Years.	Admissions.											Discharges.											Remaining at 12 P.M., 30th December.										
	Common Jail.						Lunatic Asy- lum.					Reformatory.		Other Peni- tentaries.		Recapture.		Total.			Total.												
	M.		F.		M. F.		M.		F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.			M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.			
1869.....	162	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870.....	177	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871.....	216	10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872....	147	8	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873.....	141	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874.....	145	12	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875.....	187	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876....	216	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877.....	69	7	23	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877-78	215	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878 79	202	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.	1877	100	41	1	3	355	6	4	2280	107	2387	1657	117	378	13	58	8	2	76	3	15	2	132	2320	141	2461

CRIMINAL Statistics, Kingston Penitentiary, for Year ending 30th June, 1879.

	Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Race	White	262	9	271	Occupations	Labourers	122	122
	Coloured.....	5	1	6		Book-binder	1	1
	Indian	3	3		Carpenters.....	10	10
		270	10	280		Farmers.....	14	14
Marital.....	Single	177	4	181	Clerks	12	.....	12
	Married.....	87	4	91	Whitesmiths	7	.....	7
	Widowed.....	6	2	8	Blacksmiths	3	.....	3
		270	10	280	Barbers	6	.....	6
Age	Under 20	43	4	47	Butchers	7	.....	7
	From 20 to 30 years...	133	1	134	Shoemakers.....	12	.....	12
	do 30 to 40 do ...	54	4	58	Harness-maker... ..	1	.....	1
	do 40 to 50 do ...	25	.....	25	Stonecutters.....	6	.....	6
	do 50 to 60 do ...	9	.....	9	Cigar-makers.....	5	.....	5
	Over 60 years.....	6	1	7	Photographer.....	1	.....	1
Education. ..		270	10	280	Wheelwrights	2	.....	2
	Cannot read	53	3	56	Plasterer	1	.....	1
	Read only.....	27	4	31	Boiler-makers.. ..	3	.....	3
	Read and write.. ..	190	3	193	Hotel-keeper.....	1	.....	1
Moral habits		270	10	280	Tailors.....	8	.....	8
	Abstinent	71	4	75	Miller	1	.....	1
	Temperate.....	128	5	133	Printers	2	.....	2
	Intemperate	71	1	72	Book-keepers.. ..	3	.....	3
Country		270	10	280	Machinists	4	.....	4
	England	31	1	32	Coopers	6	.....	6
	Ireland.....	16	2	18	Teacher	1	.....	1
	Scotland	6	.....	6	Mariners	2	.....	2
	Canada.....	179	7	186	Brush-makers.. ..	3	.....	3
	United States.....	33	...	33	Watch-maker.....	1	.....	1
	India.....	1	.....	1	Baker	1	.....	1
	Germany.....	2	.....	2	Moulders	3	.....	3
	France.....	1	.....	1	Cabinet-makers.. ..	2	.....	2
	Sweden	1	.....	1	Pattern-maker... ..	1	.....	1
		270	10	280	Gas-fitters	2	.....	2
	Religion				Crimes.....	Gardeners	2	2
Catholic		117	5	122		Engineers.....	3	3
Episcopalian.....		71	1	72		Saddlers	2	2
Methodist.....		37	4	41		Painters	4	4
Baptist		7	7		Masons	3	3
Presbyterian		31	31		Finisher	1	1
Lutheran		2	2		Roofer.....	1	1
None		5	5		Females.....	10	10
		270	10	280			270	10	280
						Assault to do greivous			
						bodily harm... ..	3	3
						Attempt at arson.....	1	1
						Robbery and larceny...	1	1
						Larceny.....	99	5	104
						Horse-stealing.....	10	10
						Embezzlement.....	1	1
				Burglary	20	.....	20	
				Robbery	8	.....	8	
				Burglary and larceny...	40	.....	40	
				Arson	10	1	11		
				Assault to murder.....	2	.....	2	
				Bigamy	1	.....	1	
				Wounding	9	.....	9	
				Uttering counterfeit					
				coin	6	.....	6	
				Murder	4	.....	4	
				Attempt at abortion.. ..	1	.....	1	

CRIMINAL Statistics, Kingston Penitentiary, for Year, &c.--*Concluded.*

	Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Crimes.....	Larceny and receiving.	3	2	5	Counties	St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	68	1	69	
	Stabbing	1	.....	1		Hastings.....	6	.....	6
	Assault and robbery...	1	1	2		Essex.....	2	.....	2
	Highway robbery.....	1	.....	1		Peel.....	5	.....	5
	Forgery	12	.....	12		Huron	5	.....	5
	Manslaughter.....	7	1	8		Prince Edward..	1	.....	1
	False pretence..	4	.....	4		Ontario.....	5	.....	5
	Horse-stealing and larceny.....	2	.....	2		Frontenac.....	1	.....	1
	Post-office robbery.....	2	.....	2		Halton	2	.....	2
	Obstructing railway....	1	.....	1		Wellington	2	.....	2
	Rape.....	2	.....	2		Lennox and Addington	1	.....	1
	Sheep-stealing... ..	1	.....	1		Waterloo	1	.....	1
	Burglary and shooting	1	.....	1		Norfolk.....	1	.....	1
	Aiding burglary.....	1	.....	1		Lanark	1	.....	1
	Cattle-stealing.....	2	.....	2			270	10	280
	Horse and cattle-stealing.....	2	.....	2					
	Felony	1	.....	1					
	Receiving	3	3		Sentence	2 years.....	70	8	78
	Shooting.....	2	2			2 do and 3 months..	2	2
	Bringing stolen goods into Canada.....	1	1			2 do 6 do ..	2	2
	Counterfeiting.....	1	1			2 do 9 do ..	2	2
	Having burglars' tools.	1	1			3 do	85	1	86
	Assault to rape..	1	1			3 do and 3 months..	2	2
	Having coining tools in possession.....	1	1			3 do 6 do ..	1	1
							3 do 8 do ..	1	1
				3 do 10 do ..	1		.....	1	
				4 do	14		.....	14	
				4 do and 6 months.	1		.....	1	
				5 do	49		1	50		
				6 do and 6 months..	1		.....	1	
				7 do	18		.....	18	
				8 do	2		.....	2	
Counties.....	Wentworth	23	1	24	10 do	14	.....	14	
	Bruce.....	4	.....	4	13 do	1	.....	1	
	Welland	20	.....	20	14 do ..	1	.....	1	
	Victoria	1	.....	1	15 do	1	.....	1	
	Brant.....	5	.....	5	Life.....	2	.....	2	
	Haldimand.....	2	.....	2		270	10	280	
	Perth.....	5	.....	5					
	Elgin.....	7	1	8	Courts at which prisoners were tried.....	Police Court.....	58	3	61	
	Leeds and Grenville ...	9	1	10		Interim Sessions	68	4	70	
	Middlesex	4	.....	4		Assizes.....	56	2	58
	Renfrew.....	5	.....	5		General Session ..	24	.....	24
	Kent.....	6	.....	6		* Special Sessions.	36	.....	36
	Stormont, Dundee, &c.	5	1	6		* Queen's Bench.....	25	1	26	
	Simcoe	12	.....	12		* District Court.....	5	.....	5
	Algoma	2	.....	2			270	10	280
	Northumberland, &c...	3	2	5						
	Carleton	11	.....	11					
	York	25	2	27						
	Oxford	4	1	5						
	Lambton	2	.....	2					
	Lincoln	8	.....	8					
	Grey.....	6	.....	6					

N.B.—Courts marked thus (*) are the Courts of the Province of Quebec.

Two prisoners were also tried by the Court of General Sessions, in the Province of Quebec.

**SUMMARY of Punishments awarded in the Kingston Penitentiary for the Year
ending 30th June, 1879.**

Month.	No. in dark cell.	No. in solitary cell.	No. flogged.	No. of lashes.	No. on bread and water.	No. admonished.	No. who lost part of remission.	No. deprived of school.	No. who lost light.	No. in south wing.	Remarks.
July.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	3	63	3	1	4	
August.....	25	.....	.....	.....	1	9	72	.....	46	9	
September.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	43	.....	31	4	
October.....	23	1	.....	.....	.....	1	29	.....	3	5	
November.....	47	.....	2	24	.....	7	33	.....	15	1	
December.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	22	.....	11	1	
January.....	33	.....	.....	.....	1	7	34	.....	10	.....
February.....	23	.....	2	36	.....	5	46	.....	3	.....
March.....	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	54	.....	9	.....
April.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	22	.....	5	.....
May.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	26	.....	12	.....
June.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	54	.....	34	.....
Totals.....	334	1	4	60	3	58	498	3	180	24	

**RETURN of Work done in the Female Department for the Fiscal Year ended
30th June, 1879.**

Month.	Not acted upon.	Admonished.	Solitary cell.	Solitary and lost remission.	Number of Reports.	Number reported.	Number of Women in prison each month.
July.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
August.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	28
September.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
October.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
November.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
December.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
January.....	5	.....	.....	3	8	6	28
February.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	3	28
March.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
April.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
May.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
June.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
Totals.....	9	.....	.....	3	12	10	329

MARY LEAHY,
Matron.

**RETURN showing Movements of the Insane Patients from 1st July, 1878, to
30th June, 1879.**

Distribution.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remained under treatment, 30th June, 1878.....	20	1	21
Since admitted :			
From Kingston Penitentiary	12	1	13
From St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary	1	.....	1
Total number under treatment during the period.....	33	2	35
Discharged :—			
Cured	10	.....	10
Improved sufficiently to resume ordinary labor ....	.....	.....	.....
Transferred to Provincial Asylums on expiration of sentence.....	.....	1	1
Died.....	3	.....	3
Remaining under treatment, 30th June, 1879.....	20	1	21

O B I T U A R Y .

No.	Registered Number.	Age.	Date of Death.	Duration of Insanity.	Proximate Cause of Death.	Remarks.
1	9,159	23	August 5, 1878.....	9 months.....	Typhoid fever.....	
2	7,808	43	September 30, 1878	1 month.....	Apoplexy	
3	8,835	66	October 24, 1878...	2 years.....	Ramollissement.....	

**M. LAVELL, M.D.,
Surgeon, K.P.**

1st July, 1879.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,
1st JULY, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my report for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

I have satisfaction in stating that the health of the entire population of the Penitentiary is remarkably good.

The diseases requiring treatment have been of the ordinary character, and the number admitted to hospital has been small compared to the population of the prison.

The authorities of the prison keep steadily in view the importance of *prevention* of disease, and care is taken that all the surroundings of the inmates of the Penitentiary should, as far as possible, have reference thereto. The convicts themselves are more or less impressed by this vigilance, and are urged to co operate in maintaining a high standard of health.

Personal cleanliness, proper clothing, good diet and judicious employment, with humane management, are powerful aids against disease, and I venture the statement that in these matters, this institution is not surpassed.

The proportion of prisoners entering the past year, unfit for hard labour, has not diminished; these embrace persons both physically and mentally defective.

The usual tables are annexed, giving the necessary hospital details.

The number prescribed for in the surgery, exclusive of those treated in the hospital, amount to 2,365.

The slightest ailment is thus brought under the notice of the Surgeon daily, thereby promptly arresting the progress of disease.

Insane Ward.—The criminal lunatics are still cared for in the hospital building. Their general health is good, and they are kindly cared for; the attendants are considerate and attentive, and no more than ordinary trouble is given in taking care of this afflicted class.

Most of the insane are hopelessly affected, and all who are committed for life may be thus classed. Some are far advanced in years and quite infirm.

Many of the convicts, not in the insane ward, are of weak mind. They are kept at various employments, more for their own benefit, however, than that of the Penitentiary. The annexed tables supply details.

In the management of sick and insane, I am warmly sustained by the Warden, whose sympathetic attention is appreciated by all who are in any kind of trouble.

In my duties as Surgeon, I am efficiently aided by the Hospital Overseer, Mr. Halliday, who has for many years proved himself a most valuable assistant in the Hospital Department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector &c.

M. LAVELL, M. D.
Surgeon, K. P.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

ANNUAL RETURN of Sick treated in Hospital, from 1st July, 1878, to 30th June, 1879.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Remarks.
Ass		3		3		
Es		1	1			
Arca		1		1		
na		2		1	1	
		5		5		
chitis		21		21		
l.		2		2		Average daily sick... 11.73
uncle		2		2		Percentage of sick to strength 1.50
s.		1		1		do deaths do 0.53
alo.		1		1		
rine		17		17		
sa		2		1	1	
		2		2		
tipation		1		1		
usion		17		17		
neous		1		1		
ity		3		3		
ntia		3		3		
hœa	1	2		3		
epsia		7		7		
psia		4		4		
cula		36		35	1	
s, Intermittent		8		8		
r, Typhoid	9	25	1	33		
Bite		3		3		
ritis		1		1		
atemesis		1		1		
optysis		1		1		
orrhoids		2		2		
titis		1	1			
ia		1		1		
dice		1		1		
bago		4		4		
tio		1		1		
gering		15		15		
alnia	2	12		14		
s.		1		1		
ostitis		1		1		
onitis		1			1	
isis		3		2	1	
ritis		1		1		
ura		1		1		
ollissement		1	1			
matism		10		9	1	
fula		1		1		
lity		1		1		
in		5		5		
ture		2		2		
ilitis	1	5		6		
rs.		2		2		
oloids		1		1		
x		1		1		
nds	2	11		10	3	
Total	15	258	4	260	9	

M. LAVELL, M.D.,
Surgeon, Kingston Penitentiary.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,
1st July, 1879.
17—3½

ANNUAL RETURN of Deaths in Hospital, Kingston Penitentiary, for the year from 1st July, 1878, to 30th June, 1879.

No.	Names.	Age	Diseases.	When Admitted.	Died.	Country.	No. of days in Hospital.	Remarks.
1	William Simmonds	47	Hepatitis.	28th June, 1878.....	14th July, 1878.....	England ..	17	
2	George Green.	17	Tpphoid Fever	22nd August, 1878.	23rd Sept., 1878.....	do	34	
3	John McGuire	34	Ascitis	15th March, 1879....	24th March, 1879....	Ireland	71	
4	Henry Fitzsimmons	41	Ramollissement.....	30th May, 1879.....	11th June, 1879....	Canada.....	13	

STATEMENT of Accidents to Convicts in the Kingston Penitentiary, during year from 1st July, 1878, to 30th June, 1879.

Date.	Names.	Where Employed.	Nature of Accident.	Cause of Accident.	No. of days in Hospital.	Remarks.
1879.						
3rd Feb.....	R. Grabamsley..	Blacksmith's Shop ...	Great toe crushed	Fall of bar of iron.....	29	
5th April.....	S. Noreau	Stone Shed	Two first toes of right foot broken, rendering amputation of great toe necessary.	Fall of large stone off banker.....	121	
10th May.....	J. Wilson.	Wharf.	Severe wound of scalp.....	Fall into hold of ship whilst loading stone ...	25	

M. LAVELL, M.D.
Surgeon, Kingston Penitentiary.

W. W. VAUGHAN, M.D.,
Surgeon, Kingston Penitentiary.

THE WIFE

KIMINTON PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1879.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

RETURN of Work done in Female Department for Year ending 30th June, 1879
FOR MALE PRISON.

Number of Articles.	Work done.	Equal to Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount
			cts.	\$
47	Aprons.....	15	40	6
1,380	Towels.....	138	40	55
976	Neck-ties.....	140	40	56
1,431	Flannel and cotton shirts.....	1,431	40	572
251	Pillow slips.....	42	40	16
100	do ticks.....	16	40	6
463	Pairs of drawers.....	308	40	123
51	do mitts.....	51	40	20
48	Bandages.....	3	40	1
20	Pudding cloths.....	2	40	0
12	Bed sheets (officers).....	2	40	0
382	Pairs of pants.....	382	40	152
902	Handkerchiefs.....	90	40	36
1,817	Socks, pairs.....	2,423	40	969
151	Linen jackets.....	151	40	60
131	Pairs braces.....	13	40	5
6	Caps.....	1	40	0
	Mending, &c., for male prison.....	706	40	282
	Sewing, &c., for female prison.....	200	40	80
	Custom work, washing.....			51
	Housework, cooking, nursing, &c.....	2,600	40	1,040
				3,536

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

THE REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1879.

SIR,—In presenting my report for the year just closed, I would remark that every year adds to my conviction of the necessity of some sort of classification if much good is to be effected.

I would respectfully suggest that, until some effectual separation of the more hardened and habitual criminals from the others be devised, a distinction might be made between those committed for the first time and the other convicts in some respects. In dress, the former might be spared the parti-colored suit, and be clothed in brown, or if that were deemed not sufficiently conspicuous, in yellow; allowing the yellow and brown to mark the habitual offender. Such a change may seem trifling, but I believe it would help the man who comes here for the first time to realize that he had not sunk so low but that there was a lower depth. I would also suggest increased remission in the case of first offences. At present all the advantage is on the side of the old offender, from his superior knowledge of the rules and discipline of the institution. Such distinctions would tend to diminish that association of the novice and the *habitué* which often sends out the former a worse man than he entered.

Another matter connected with the well-being of the convicts has lately been forced upon my notice. A convict left here for the States, determined, as he told me, to lead a new life, because the old life "did not pay." He writes to me, enclosing two columns cut out of two separate papers giving an account of his life and exploits, and sneering at him as a converted burglar, while admitting that the detectives, after "shadowing" him for six weeks had been unable to find him engaged in anything suspicious. Concerning this man, a gentleman connected with the Y. M. C. A. in the city where he is, writes to me that getting but little work, and that sometimes for his board alone, he has been living on 15 cents a day when out of work in his anxiety to keep out of temptation. He complains bitterly of this notice as preventing him from earning his livelihood by honest work. His is, I believe, by no means a solitary case; but I feel it is only necessary to draw the attention of the press to the facts to prevent its recurrence.

The details of duties performed I have given in my several quarterly reports.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

C. E. CARTWRIGHT.

Protestant Chaplain.

To J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.

CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, JULY, 1879.

SIR,—Since my last annual report Penitentiary affairs have gone on much as in the past. I have no suggestion at present to offer.

The health of the convicts has generally been very good. We had, however, two deaths among the Catholics. The health of both these men was badly impaired before their arrival at the Penitentiary.

The movement of the Catholic convicts during the year will be shown by the following tabular statement:—

In prison, 1st July, 1878	304
Received from St. Vincent de Paul.....	54
" Province of Ontario.....	70
	<hr/>
Total in prison during the year.....	428
Removed by expiration of sentence.....	81
" pardon	14
Died.....	2
	<hr/>
Total number of removals.....	97
	<hr/>
Number of Catholic prisoners, 1st July, 1879.....	331

Respectfully yours,

P. A. TWOHEY, Pt.,
Catholic Chaplain.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries, etc.,
Ottawa.

SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT, KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report on the state of the school for past year:—

The average daily attendance.....	118
Branches taught,—Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic:	
First book, reading only.....	34
Second book, reading and learning to write.....	30
Third book, reading, writing and ciphering.....	28
Fourth book, " " " ".....	26

And I respectfully beg leave to state that the great majority of those attending school are progressing to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Many thanks are due the Chaplains, also my assistant teachers for their zeal in the tuition of those under their charge.

Your most obedient servant,

J. B. P. MATHEWSON,
Schoolmaster.

JOHN CREIGHTON, Esq.,
Warden, Kingston Penitentiary.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

25th OCTOBER, 1879.

SIR,—I have to submit my fourth annual report upon the management of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, with the usual statistical tables appended, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

The whole number of convicts remaining at midnight 30th June, 1878, was..... 259

The number received during the course of the year ending 30th June, 1879, is :

From Common Gaols, Male.....	196
" Female	1
Reformatory Prison.....	1
Recaptured	1
	199
Total	458

Were discharged for the same period :

By expiration of sentence.....	69
By pardon.....	12
Transferred to Kingston Penitentiary, Males.....	68
" " " Females	1
By death.....	1
	151

Total number, 30th June, 1879..... 307

One of the male convicts transferred to Kingston Penitentiary was insane.

The recaptured convict had escaped on the 23rd September, 1875, under the administration of my predecessor, and had to serve the remainder of his time, after nearly three years of absence.

The only death recorded during the year is the case of Onesime Chaput, killed on the 27th August, 1878, by a fragment of stone, while blasting at the quarry.

In conformity with the law, an inquest was held by the Coroner of the district, upon his body, and I am happy to say, that, by the verdict, no blame whatever was imputed to the officers then in charge.

Of the number received for the year, 170 were Roman Catholics, 27 Protestants, and two (2) belonging to the Jewish creed. One had no religious denomination at all.

One hundred and forty-five (145) were single, and fifty-four (54) married.

The convicts received were in large number of the middle age, as follows :

Under 20 years of age	36
From 20 to 30.....	109
From 30 to 40.....	37
From 40 to 50.....	14
From 50 to 60.....	2
Over 60.....	1
	199

The number of men fairly educated, amongst those received during the year, was.....	19
Able to read and write a little.....	77
Able to read only.....	37
Unable to read and write.....	66
	<hr/>
	199

As to moral habits,

One hundred and sixty are recorded as intemperate.....	160
Thirty-seven as temperate.....	37
And two as abstinent.....	2
	<hr/>
	199

The greatest number of prisoners received are classed as laborers, and were, previous to their sentences, without any trade or occupation.

The crimes of most frequent occurrence are :

Larcenies.....	97
Stealing from the person.....	16
Receiving stolen goods.....	11
Robbery.....	8
Horse stealing.....	13
Burglary	4
Stealing money.....	4
Manslaughter.....	3
Rape.....	1

The sentences of the convicts received for the year, stand as follows :

Sentenced to 3 years	79
“ 2 “	76
“ 4 “	7
“ 5 “	30
“ 7 “	2
“ 10 “	2
“ 14 “	1
“ for life	2
	<hr/>
	199

Of the convicts convicted for life, one was convicted of rape on the person of a child under 10 years of age, and the other, of murder to the second degree (manslaughter).

The average number of convicts for for the year was, per month.....	283 $\frac{11}{16}$
And per day.....	283 $\frac{1}{16}$

The largest number at any time during the year was 307, and the smallest number 259.

Of the convicts received, 30 were committed in the Penitentiary for the 2nd time.....	30
“ 3rd “	9
“ 4th “	1
	<hr/>
	40

Eighteen of the prisoners re-committed have served the greatest part of their first imprisonment in the Kingston Penitentiary, where they had to be transferred for want of accomodation here.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue does not show any important change for the last fiscal year, the amount being only \$51 in excess of the amount received for the year previous.

It cannot be expected that the cash revenue will be raised to any important figure as long as the greatest part of the convict labor will be employed at Government works.

Besides, a large quantity of the brick manufactured remains yet unsold.

The largest part of the cash revenue was received, as formerly, from works done in the shops for the officers of the institution and their families.

The total amount of cash deposited in the hands of the Receiver-General for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1879, is \$3,459.02.

A comparative statement is appended showing the amount, and from what Department the revenue was drawn for the fiscal years 1877-78 and 1878-79.

The total expenditure for the year ending 30th June last, is, according to the return supplied by the Accountant, \$83,068.29. Compared with the expenditure for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1878, it shows a decrease of \$6,729.63.

The appropriation voted by Parliament was not exceeded, though the estimates were based upon a probable population of 260 only, and that the average number of convicts for the year was 283 $\frac{1}{4}$.

From the total expenditure for the year, \$1,229.77 were disbursed from the funds deposited in the bank on the tramway account, consequently leaving \$31,818.52 as the net amount drawn from the appropriation for the last fiscal year, or a balance of \$2,459.7 remaining onexpended upon the said appropriation.

The average number of convicts for the year having been 283 $\frac{1}{4}$ (say 284), the aggregate cost, per capita, upon the whole expenditure, stands at \$283 77 $\frac{3}{4}$ but in deducting the cash revenue deposited in the hands of the Receiver-General, 3,459.02, and the amount paid for items not pertaining properly to the ordinary expenditure, \$19,177.69. The real expenditure for the maintenance of 284 convicts, stands for the year.

at the sum of \$60,437.58. And the cost per capita to the amount of \$212.78.

If the earnings of convicts, which amount for the year to \$36,757.50, are now taken into account, the cost of maintenance will be reduced to the sum of \$23,674.08 for the year, and the yearly cost of each convict to the amount of \$83.36.

I have no doubt you will learn with satisfaction, that the expenditure of our Penitentiary is steadily going down from year to year, in spite of the large increase in its population, while the earnings of convicts give at the same time a large increase in their amount and value.

WORKS.

The new addition to the prison designated now as the south wing, was nearly completed during the last fiscal year. This building is in cut stone, and contains 132 cells four feet wide, eight feet long, and seven and a-half feet high. The front of those cells are built with strong pillars, also in cut stone, and the partitions are all made with hard bricks.

The cell doors, and other iron works have, this year, been all made here by our own convicts. Forty-four (44) of those cells were ready for occupation on the 1st of July last, and all the others will be completed in time to accommodate the prisoners that may be committed here in the course of the current year.

An extension of the Catholic Chapel has also been made this year, under the direction of the Public Works Department. The works were opened in the 1st of

April last, and on the 30th of June last they were far enough advanced to let us hope that the chapel would be ready for service in the fall.

The tramway and bridge have also been completed during the course of the fiscal year, and the trucks loaded with stone from the quarry, are run now as far as the boundary walls of the prison. It has not been deemed advisable to carry the rails inside of the prison, as this could not be done without an additional gate, and interfering for some time with the proper safety of the prison. However, there is now greater facilities to have the stone required brought in in good time, and in convenient quantity.

A large gang of convicts has been kept all the past summer on the farm, fencing, draining, &c., and much improvement obtained in the cultivation of the soil. Though small, as it is, the farm will, before long, give good returns.

CONVICTS.

Upon the whole, I have reason to be satisfied with the general conduct of the convicts for the past year. A substantial proof of this is the fact, that very few of them have not earned the remission granted by the law, the smallest number of days earned being fifty-five (55). Punishment of a light nature had to be inflicted frequently for violations of the prison rules, but I am glad to say that the necessity of having recourse to more severe punishments, such as flogging is decreasing from year to year.

On the 3rd of August, 1877, two convicts, Ed. McMahan and Levi Joyal, attempted to escape while working on the tramroad, about a mile distant from the prison. Both were recaptured on the same day.

On the 16th of September following, two other escapes took place from the farm, where a gang of convicts was employed at the drainage. Owing to the foggy state of the weather at the time, convicts Onésime Joly and Patrick Cafferty succeeded to make good their escape. However, both of them were recaptured later,—convict Cafferty on the 25th October following, and convict Joly on the 18th February after.

In conformity with the Penitentiary Act of 1875, all those convicts were arraigned before the Court of Queen's Bench, Montreal, for breaking of the prison, and sentenced to an additional punishment,—convicts Joyal and McMahan to six months, and convicts Cafferty and Joly to one year each.

Sixty-six convicts (66) were transferred to the Kingston Penitentiary during the course of the past fiscal year, for want of accommodation here, and one for mental alienation. It is to be hoped that, with the accommodation provided for by the construction of the 132 new cells, the necessity of such transfer will never be felt.

The health of the convicts, throughout the year, has been unusually good. That loathsome disease, small-pox, has been raging in this locality during four months, making many victims even in the families of officers of the institution. Owing to the wise sanitary precautions taken by the physicians of the Institution, the scourge did not make its appearance within the walls of the Penitentiary.

The moral condition of our convicts was also well attended to, and the Chaplains in their respective reports, express their satisfaction at the results obtained.

Great benefits were derived from the changes introduced on the 1st January last, in the system of teaching illiterate convicts, and of distributing books from the library. The time lost by each convict at his labor of every day, has been well compensated by the successful improvement obtained in his instruction.

I shall refer you for more particulars to the extensive report of the Schoolmaster.

CONCLUSION.

I think it quite unnecessary to make this report any more lengthy, in presence of the fact, that Commissioners have been appointed to make a general investigation upon the administration of the Penitentiary, and that their reports will undoubtedly be made public.

The high standing and competency of the Commissioners appointed, Dr. J. C. Taché, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and E. Miall, from the Inland Revenue Department, is a perfect guarantee that all matters concerning this Institution, with regard either to its past or to its future, will be placed before the authorities in their true light.

I have the honor, of being, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. M. DUCHESNEAU,
Warden.

JAMES G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

Returns for 1878-79.

1. Return of officers employed in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.
2. Return of convicts, how employed.
3. " " Pardoned.
4. " " Who have died.
5. " " Re-committed.
6. " " Partial remission of sentence.
7. " " Movement of convicts.
8. Comparative statements of movement of convicts.
9. Table showing the number of convicts during the year and average per month.
10. Criminal statistics.
11. Return of summary punishments.
12. Expenditure.
13. Revenue.
14. Comparative statement of expenditure.
15. " " " Revenue.
16. " " " Earnings.
17. General summary of value of labor.
18. Return of unproductive labor.
19. Statement showing the cost of maintenance.
20. General summary of value of labor and material used.
21. Summary of Real Estate.
22. " " Departmental stock.
23. " " Debts owing to the Penitentiary.
24. " " Claims against Penitentiary.
25. Return of farm and stable.
26. " " Shoe department
27. " " Tailors' department
28. " " Carpenters' department.
29. " " Blacksmiths' "
30. " " Tinsmiths' "
31. " " Brickyard.
32. " " Masons' department.
33. " " Bakery "
34. Report of the Roman Catholic Chaplain.
35. " " Protestant Chaplain.
36. " " Physicians.
37. " " Schoolmaster.
38. " " Warden.
39. Series of statistic tables, being Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.

TABLE No. 1.

NOMINAL List of Officers employed in the St Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, as on the 30th June, 1879, giving Rate of Pay, Age and Date of Appointment.

Name.	Rank.	Salary.	Age.	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
		\$			
J. A. Duchesneau.....	Warden.....	2,600	47	December 15, 1875	
J. U. Leclerc.....	Roman Catholic Chaplain	1,200	41	May 20, 1873	
John Allan.....	Protestant Chaplain.....	1,200	66	do 20, 1873	
H. B. Mackay.....	Deputy Warden.....	1,400	57	November 30, 1875	
Els. Dagneault.....	Accountant.....	1,000	44	January 7, 1876	
Jos Pratt.....	Surgeon.....	600	70	May 20, 1873	
J. T. Pominville.....	do	600	54	do 20, 1873	
Hyp. Lanctôt.....	Clerk	700	63	December 15, 1875	
John Cooper.....	Chief Keeper.....	800	64	May 20, 1873	
Albert Valois.....	Storekeeper.....	700	34	January 14, 1876	
Leandre Mazurét.....	Steward.....	650	51	May 20, 1873	
John McDermott.....	Hospital Keeper.....	560	41	do 20, 1873	
Telesph. Ouimet.....	Chief Trade Instructor and Clerk of Works	1,000	35	March 15, 1879	
James Devlin.....	Engineer.....	780	29	December 1, 1874	
Edward Kenney.....	Farmer and Gardener	560	29	January 1, 1876	
Procopé Dumas.....	Trade Instructor.....	560	41	May 20, 1873	
Jean Vaudry.....	do	700	52	do 20, 1873	
Auguste Leduc.....	do	560	41	do 20, 1873	
Guillaume Marcotte.....	do	600	43	June 12, 1877	
Joseph Desautels.....	do	700	30	do 9, 1876	
Noël Beauparlant.....	do	500	46	April 15, 1877	
David Léonard.....	Messenger.....	450	48	December 1, 1877	
John Lynch.....	Keeper.....	500	41	May 20, 1873	
Onésime Sigouin.....	do	500	44	do 19, 1873	
F. P. McIlwaine.....	do	500	39	do 20, 1873	
Jean B. Desormeau.....	do	500	42	July 1, 1873	
Michael Kerrigan.....	do	500	50	May 20, 1873	
James Blain.....	do	500	46	do 20, 1873	
Joseph Demers.....	do	500	33	do 19, 1873	
Romuald Gadbois.....	do	500	32	do 19, 1873	
Alphonse Dequoy.....	Guard.....	450	41	do 19, 1873	
John Brière.....	do	450	38	do 19, 1873	
Zéphirin Lacasse.....	do	450	50	July 14, 1873	
Jean B. Gauthier.....	do	450	37	do 1, 1873	
Napoleon Charbonneau.....	do	450	30	do 7, 1873	
Adolphe Lefebvre.....	do	450	39	do 13, 1874	
Magloire Bélanger.....	do	450	52	May 15, 1876	
Louis Isai Gibeau.....	do	450	37	June 1, 1876	
Napoléon Mallette.....	do	450	36	do 1, 1876	
Gilbert Chartrand.....	do	450	38	July 1, 1876	
James Carty.....	do	450	52	December 7, 1876	
Alfred Pudney.....	do	450	41	do 19, 1876	
Napoléon St. Germain.....	do	450	33	February 1, 1877	
Alphonse Reid.....	do	450	33	March 1, 1877	
Joseph Lauzon.....	do	450	40	April 23, 1877	
Napoléon Trepannier.....	do	450	34	do 25, 1877	
Dolphus O'Burn.....	do	450	36	June 1, 1877	
John Euard.....	do	450	41	November 12, 1877	
Ubaldo Chartrand.....	do	450	35	January 1, 1878	
Samuel Hill.....	do	450	53	February 1, 1878	
Camille Desormeaux.....	do	450	22	July 1, 1878	
Romuald Lacasse.....	do	450	34	do 1, 1878	
Michael O'Neill.....	do	450	32	January 8, 1879	
Jean B. Lemay.....	do	350	42	June 1, 1879	
Henry Harnett.....	Schoolmaster.....	600	31	October 10, 1877	
Fred. Chartrand.....	Teamster.....	250	44	December 9, 1876	
Edouard Prévost.....	do	250	29	do 15, 1876	

Distribution of Convicts at the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary on 30th June, 1879:—

Stone-cutters, 52; masons, 36; farm, 36; tramway, 23; carpenters, 24; quarries, 20; blacksmiths, 19; tailors, 18; wings, 13; shoemakers, 12; kitchen, 11; lime kiln, 4; bakery, 3; gardens, 3; plumbers, 2; dining hall, 2; keeper's hall, 1; carting water, 1; Accountants office, 1; Storekeepers office, 1; school, 3; assisting teamsters, 2; hospital, 1; orderlies, 1; patients, 4; orderlies in chapels and libraries, 2; on punishment, 4; convicts just received, not yet employed, 3; total, 307.

No. 3.

RETURN of Convicts who have been Pardoned out of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, during the Year ending on the 30th June, 1879, with Crime and Place where convicted.

No.	Names.	Crime.	Place.
1	Archibald McNeil.	Inflicting greivous bodily harm.....	Montreal.
2	Emile Malherbe.....	Stealing a gelding.. ..	do
3	Alex. Camaron.. ..	Embezzlement	do
4	Robert McIntosh.....	Shooting with intent to do greivous bodily harm	do
5	John Harvey.....	Breaking into a shop and stealing therein....	do
6	Dosithé Allard.....	Arson.....	do
7	Eusèbe Fontaine	do	Bedford.
8	François Biron.....	Stealing money	Montreal.
9	Louis Landry.. ..	Larceny.....	do
10	Bernard McEvenue.....	do	do
11	Pierre Marquette.....	do	St. Hyacinthe.
12	Thomas Tardif.....	Burglary.....	Gaspé.

No. 4.

RETURN of Convicts who have Died in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, during the Year ending the 30th June, 1879, with Crime and Place of conviction.

No.	Name.	Crime.	Place.
1	Onézime Chaput.....	Burglary and larceny	Montreal.

No. 5.

of Convicts who have been Re-committed in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, during the Year ending on the 30th June, 1879.

Names.	1st Re-committal.	2nd Re-committal.	3rd Re-committal.	Remarks.
Jos. Grandmond	1	.....	.....
Jan Giroux	1	.....	.....	Served here 1 month 25 days of his first sentence, and the remainder in the Kingston Penitentiary.
John Hughes <i>alias</i> Joseph	1	.....	.....
Charles Coulombe	1	.....	.....
Henry Landry .....	.....	1	.....	Served here 4 months 20 days of his first sentence, and the remainder in the Kingston Penitentiary.
J. Brouillet <i>alias</i> Tousseint	1	.....	.....
John Murray	1	.....	.....	Served here 2 months 19 days of his first sentence, and the remainder in the Kingston Penitentiary.
J. De-jardin <i>alias</i> Antoine	1	.....	.....	Served here 14 days of his first sentence, remainder in Kingston Penitentiary.
Victor Sylvain	1	.....	.....
Patrick Jos. Cafferty	1	.....	.....	Served here 2 months 19 days of first sentence, remainder in Kingston Penitentiary.
George Robert <i>alias</i> John	1	.....	.....
Paul Thomas .....	.....	1	.....	Served here 2 months 5 days of his first sentence, remainder in Kingston Penitentiary.
William Murray	1	.....	.....	Served here 14 days of his first sentence, remainder in Kingston Penitentiary.
William McClosky	1	.....	.....	Served here 4 months 25 days of first sentence, remainder in Kingston Penitentiary.
Nicolas St Germain .....	.....	1	.....
Charles Ready	1	.....	.....
William Rault <i>alias</i> J. Valin	1	.....	.....
Leonard Latour	1	.....	.....
Samuel Huddell	1	.....	.....
Joseph Dupont .....	.....	1	.....	Served here 14 days of his second sentence, remainder in Kingston Penitentiary.
James Kerr .....	.....	.....	1	Served his three first imprisonments in other penitentiaries.
Thomas Lapham	1	.....	.....
John Robin	1	.....	.....
Edward Ayotte <i>alias</i> Chayotte	1	.....	.....	Served here 8 months 20 days of first sentence, remainder in Kingston Penitentiary.
Alfred Dubé	1	.....	.....
George Labine	1	.....	.....
Alfred Curry	1	.....	.....
Michael Brennan	1	.....	.....
Geo. Paquette <i>alias</i> Casault	1	.....	.....	Served here 3 months 18 days of first sentence, the remainder in Kingston Penitentiary.
Alphonse Brunette <i>alias</i> Adolphe	1	.....	.....	Served here 3 months 12 days of his first sentence, remainder in Kingston Penitentiary.
John McGowan	1	.....	.....
Charles Landreville .....	.....	1	.....	Served here 2 months 16 days of his first sentence, remainder in Kingston Penitentiary.
Adolphe Lavigne .....	.....	1	.....
J. Boucher <i>alias</i> Beausejour .....	.....	1	.....	Served here 2 months 28 days of first sentence, remainder in Kingston Penitentiary.
Joseph Gauthier	1	.....	.....	Served here two-thirds of his three years sentence, remainder in Kingston Penitentiary.
Edward Demers .....	.....	1	.....
Edward Laframboise <i>alias</i> Lortie .....	.....	1	.....
Henry Masson	1	.....	.....	Served here 14 days of his first sentence, the balance in Kingston Penitentiary.
Arguerite Lacoste	1	.....	.....	Served the whole of the term in Kingston Penitentiary.
Joseph Bédard <i>alias</i> Louis Lafrance	1	.....	.....
Total.	30	9	1	

No. 6.

RETURN of Remission of Sentence earned by Convicts discharged from the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, during the Year ending 30th June, 1879.

			Days earned.				Days earned.
1	Convict earned.....		55	1	Convict earned ...		155
1	do		62	2	do each.....		231
1	do		64				
4	do each.....		76	69	.....Total.		
36	do do		77				
2	do do		113				
1	do		125				
1	do		126				
1	do		127				
18	do each.....		128				

NOTE:—Out of these 69 convicts discharged, exclusive of those pardoned, the smallest number of days earned was 55; the greatest number was 231.

No. 7.

**STATEMENT of Movement of Convicts at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, from
midnight of the 30th June, 1878, until midnight of the 30th June, 1879.**

Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining at 12 p m., 30th June, 1878. ....	.....	.....	.....	259	.....	259
Received since :						
From common gaols.....	196	1	197			
do the Reformatory Prison, Montreal	1	.....	1			
Recaptured.....	1	.....	1			
				198	1	199
				457	1	458
Discharged since :						
By expiration of sentence.....	69	.....	69			
Pardons	12	.....	12			
Transfer to Kingston Penitentiary.....	67	1	68			
do Insane Asylum.....	1	.....	1			
Death.....	1	.....	1			
				150	1	151
				307	.....	307

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Movement of Convicts in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the Six Years ending 30th June, 1879.

YEAR.	ADMISSION.										DISCHARGE.										Remaining at 12 P.M. on 30th June.	Average per Month.	Average per Day.			
	Common Reformatory.		Re-captured.		Total.		Ex-piration of Sen-tence.		Pardon.		Sent to Lunatic Asylum.		Es-caped.		Death.		Other Peniten-tiaries.		Total.					Males.	Females.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.							Total.
1873-74.....	74	1	.....	.....	74	1	45	.....	5	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	55	1	56	141	.....	141	124	120
1874-75.....	126	1	.....	.....	126	1	31	.....	9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	150	1	151	117	.....	117	142	143
1875-76.....	168	1	.....	.....	168	1	58	.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	124	1	125	161	.....	161	130	131
1876-77.....	163	.....	.....	.....	163	.....	22	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	.....	101	225	.....	225	202	200
1877-78.....	184	2	.....	.....	184	2	64	.....	20	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	150	2	152	259	.....	259	250	254
1878-79.....	193	1	.....	.....	193	1	69	.....	12	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	150	1	151	307	.....	307	283	287
Total.....	911	6	1	.....	915	6	289	.....	68	.....	6	.....	6	.....	4	.....	358	6	730	6	736	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

No. 9.—Showing Number of Convicts, during the Year ending 30th June, 1879 :—

The largest number at any time during the year was 307; the smallest number at any time during the year was 259; the average number during the year, per day, was 283. Monthly average, July, 1878, 269; August, 1878, 281; September, 1878, 280; October, 1878, 269; November, 1878, 282; December, 1878, 288; January, 1879, 277; February, 1879, 268; March, 1879, 271; April, 1879, 282; May, 1879, 293; June, 1879, 304.

No. 10.

NOMINAL Statistics, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the Year ending 30th June, 1879.

—	Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.	—	Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Race.....	White.	196	1	197	Religion.....	Catholic	169	1	170
	Colored	2	.....	2		Church of England.....	19	.....	19
		198	1	199		Presbyterian	3	.....	3
Marital.	Single	145	.....	145		Methodist	2	.....	2
	Married	53	1	54		Jews	2	.....	2
		198	1	199		Baptist	1	.....	1
Age.....						Congregationist	1	.....	1
	Under 20 years.....	36	.....	36		No Denomination	1	.....	1
	From 20 to 30 years. ...	109	.....	109			198	1	199
	do 30 to 40 do	36	1	37	Occupation..	Laborers	89	.....	89
	do 40 to 50 do	14	.....	14		Clerks.....	12	.....	12
	do 50 to 60 do	2	.....	2		Carpenters.....	10	.....	10
	Over 60 years	1	.....	1		Stonecutters.....	8	.....	8
Education...		198	1	199		Painters.....	8	.....	8
	Read only	36	1	37		Shoemakers	8	.....	8
	Cannot read.....	66	.....	66		Tailors	6	.....	6
	Read and write little... do fair.....	77	.....	77		Blacksmiths	6	.....	6
		19	.....	19		Engine-drivers	4	.....	4
Moral habits		198	1	199		Butchers.....	4	.....	4
	Abstinent	2	.....	2		Bakers	4	.....	4
	Temperate	36	1	37		Moulders.....	3	.....	3
	Intemperate.....	160	.....	160		Barbers.....	3	.....	3
Country.....		198	1	199		Carters	3	.....	3
	Quebec.	164	1	165		Mufflers	2	.....	2
	England.. . . .	6	.....	6		Tinsmiths	2	.....	2
	Ireland.. . . .	6	.....	6		Traders.....	2	.....	2
	Scotland	2	.....	2		Cigar-makers	2	.....	2
	United States.. . . .	11	.....	11		Joiners.....	2	.....	2
	France...	5	.....	5		Carriers.. . . .	2	.....	2
	Austria.	2	.....	2		Cook	1	.....	1
	Ontario.....	2	.....	2		Book agent.	1	.....	1
		198	1	199		Quarryman,	1	.....	1
						Polisher.....	1	.....	1
						Saddler.....	1	.....	1

NOMINAL Statistics, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary—*Concluded.*

Description.			Description.		
	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
Occupation.. Plasterer.....	1	.....	Crimes.. Unlawfully neglecting	1	.....
Marble-cutter.....	1	.....	to provide for his wife	1	.....
Female.....	.....	1		198	1
	198	1		199	
Crimes.. Larceny	60	1	District..... Montreal..	141	1
Aggravated larceny....	45	.....	Quebec.	29	.....
Stealing from the per-	16	.....	St. Francis ...	5	.....
son	11	...	St. Hyacinthe.....	4	.....
Receiving stolen goods	8	.....	Terrebonne	3	.....
Robbery	13	.....	Bedford	3	.....
Horse stealing.....	5	.....	Three Rivers.....	2	.....
Burglary..	11	.....	Ottawa.....	2	.....
Inflicting bodily harm..	3	.....	Iberville... ..	2	.....
Manslaughter.....	5	.....	Joliette.....	2	.....
Stealing cattle	2	.....	Aylmer... ..	1	.....
False representation....	2	.....	Beauce	1	.....
Embezzlement	2	.....	Rimouski.....	1	.....
Stealing letters from	2	.....	Arthabaska.....	1	.....
bag.....	2	.....	Richelieu.....	1	.....
Counterfeiting coin. ...	2	.....		198	1
Sheep stealing.....	2	.....		199	
Forgery	1	.....	Sentences.... Two years... ..	76	.....
Attempt to rape	1	.....	Three years.....	78	1
Rape	1	.....	Four years.....	7	.....
Indecent assault	1	.....	Five years.....	30	.....
Bestiality	1	.....	Seven years.....	2	.....
Uttering a forged pro-	1	.....	Ten years.....	2	.....
missory note	1	.....	Fourteen years.....	1	.....
Attempt to bestiality..	1	.....	Life.	2	.....
Stealing from a vessel..	1	.....		198	1
Riotous by damaging	1	.....		199	
an officer.. ..	1	.....		

No. 11.

SUMMARY OF PUNISHMENTS awarded in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary,
for the Year ending 30th June, 1879.

Month.	Number in Punish- ment Cell.	No. Flogged.	No. of Lashes.	No. Chained.	No. on Hard Bed.	No. on Bread and Water.	No. Deprived of Schooling.	No. who lost part of their Remission.	No. who lost Light.	No. Admonished.	Remarks.
1878.											
July.....	34	.....	.....	.....	46	25	.....	.....	1	37	
August.....	38	.....	.....	2	51	37	1	.....	.....	42	
September.....	46	.....	.....	.....	49	18	2	2	2	43	
October.....	36	.....	.....	.....	41	19	.....	1	6	56	
November.....	19	1	12	.....	35	15	2	2	12	39	
December.....	29	.....	.....	.....	50	19	.....	.....	5	45	
1879.											
January.....	35	.....	.....	.....	23	15	.....	.....	.....	15	
February.....	18	1	36	.....	35	13	.....	.....	.....	24	
March.....	30	.....	.....	.....	53	14	.....	1	3	33	
April.....	35	.....	.....	.....	58	17	2	1	1	25	
May.....	38	1	48	.....	63	23	4	3	1	20	
June.....	33	1	24	.....	61	16	2	.....	2	27	
Total.....	391	4	120	2	565	231	13	10	33	396	

No. 12.—EXPENDITURE.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA in Account with the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary,
DR. for the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1879. **CR.**

	\$	cts.		1878.		\$	cts.
To Salaries.....	33,851	00	July	1	By Balance on Tramway		
Officers' uniforms.....	564	97			Account.....	1,601	34
Rations.....	13,748	25	do	1	Balance in cash.....		400 00
Prison clothing.....	5,751	69	do	1	Warrant.....		1,819 67
Discharge allowance...	935	25	do	2	Pay-list.....		2,816 19
do clothing.....	1,512	60	do	15	Warrant.....		9,977 16
Catholic chapel.....	208	62	August	2	Pay-list.....		2,816 19
Protestant do.....	79	67	Sept.	16	Warrant..		4,407 59
School and library.....	357	80	do	2	Pay-list.....		2,816 19
Transfer of convicts...	448	31	Nov.	25	Warrant...		2,465 02
Escape do...	69	40	Oct.	2	Pay-list.....		2,824 53
Hospital.....	367	99	Nov.	28	Warrant...		3,091 36
Fuel.....	4,591	72	Dec.	1	Pay-list..		2,824 53
Apparatus, heating....	87	15	do	20	Warrant...		4,329 03
Coal Oil (light).....	543	56	do	27	do.....		1,110 50
Apparatus, light.....	196	41	do	27	do.....		7 76
Bedding.....	2,066	23					
Armoury.....	49	10	1879.				
Kitchen utensils.....	128	03	Jan.	2	Pay-list.....	2,824	53
Stationery.....	14	50	do	14	Warrant....	2,522	65
Sundries and contin- gencies.....	1,274	51	do	31	do.....		4 30
Blacksmithing.....	299	92	Feb.	1	Pay-list..	2,814	53
Carpentry.....	253	98	do	13	Warrant.....	4,249	24
Masonry.....	119	47	March	1	Pay-list.....	2,824	53
Maintenance of ma- chinery.....	180	64	do	4	Warrant...		2 99
New machinery.....	1,549	24	do	14	do.....	1,784	18
Material, constructing new building.....	256	69	April	1	Pay-list.....	2,824	53
Tools.....	778	50	do	11	Warrant.....	2,098	39
			do	17	do.....		5 21
			May	1	Pay-list..	2,824	53
			do	14	Warrant...	2,155	13

DR.		EXPENDITURE—St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary—Concluded.		CR.	
		\$	cts.	1879.	\$
To	Land.	250	00	June 1	By Pay-list.....
	Tramway.....	1,249	77	do 15	Warrant....
	Implements, farm.....	95	46	July 2	Pay-list.
	Stock, pigs, etc.	209	30	do 17	Warrant....
	Seed and manure.....	960	40		
	Horses.....	11	00		
	Forage	3,231	32		
	Implements, stable....	45	75		
	Harness and waggon.	237	29		
	Blacksmiths' manufac-				
	tures.....	901	62		
	Bakery.....	175	00		
	Stonecutters and				
	quarry.	422	96		
	Limekiln.....	410	00		
	Brickyard.....	1,256	00		
	Shoe manufactures....	1,460	41		
	Tailors' do	731	25		
	Tinsmiths' do	308	39		
	Carpenters' do	896	17		
		83,068	29		
1878.					
Dec. 27	Bank Draft.....		7 76		
1879.					
Feb. 1	do		4 30		
March 15	do		2 49		
April 17	do		5 21		
July 1	Balance, Tram way				
	Account	351	57		
do 1	Balance in cash.....	400	00		
		83,840	12		
					83,810 12

ELZEAR DAGNEAULT, Accountant.

No. 13.—REVENUE.

**THE DOMINION OF CANADA in account with the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary for
the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1879.**

1878.	Dr.	\$ cts	1879.	Cr.	\$ cts.
Aug. 2	To Bank drafts in favor of the Hon. the Receiver- General... ..	234 25	June 30	By Blacksmith	133 63
Sept. 2	do	247 70		Tinsmith.	116 51
Oct. 2	do	276 63		Shoe shop	837 03
Nov. 2	do	290 10		Tailor shop	59 38
Dec. 1	do	406 18		Bakery..	1 45
1879.				Brick yard	364 27
Jan. 2	do	279 84		Farm.	305 40
Feb. 1	do	269 20		Stonecutters	144 72
March 1	do	228 11		Carpenters	287 02
April 1	do	285 21		Fines	17 25
May 1	do	235 42		Lime kiln.....	146 99
June 2	do	185 29		Bookbindery	2 10
July 3	do	521 09		Rent ..	405 28
				Quarry.....	24 88
				Steward's department..	23 77
				Store ...	480 18
				Visitors' account.....	106 75
				Library	2 42
		3,459 02			3,459 02

Correct. ELZEAR DAGNEAULT, *Accountant.*

No. 14.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Expenditure of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary for the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1879.

	1878.	1879.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.....	23,971 82	33,851 00
Officers' uniforms....	264 30	564 97
Rations.....	12,416 90	13,748 25
Clothing.....	8,113 73	7,264 29
Discharge allowance.....	940 00	935 25
Catholic Chapel.....	221 63	208 62
Protestant do.....	100 00	79 67
School and Library.....	269 70	357 80
Transfer of convicts.....	278 53	448 31
Escape do.....	50 00	69 40
Hospital.....	401 21	367 99
Fuel.....	6,613 82	4,678 87
Light.....	618 05	679 97
Bedding.....	429 50	2,066 23
Armoury.....	219 50	49 10
Stationery and printing.....	28 60	14 50
Sundries and contingencies.....	1,818 28	1,274 51
Blacksmiths' shop.....	1,050 13	1,201 54
Carpenters do.....	1,137 63	1,150 15
Masonry.....	276 08	119 47
Maintenance of machinery.....	65 69	180 04
Material constructing new buildings.....	432 42	254 69
Tools do do.....	413 81	778 50
New machinery.....	1,700 00	1,540 24
Land.....	.....	250 00
Tramway.....	5,763 68	1,249 77
Farm.....	3,399 60	1,265 16
Stables.....	5,379 43	3,525 36
Bakery.....	.....	175 00
Stonecutters and quarry.....	540 81	422 98
Lime kiln.....	.....	410 00
Brick yard.....	.....	1,256 00
Shoe shop.....	1,711 66	1,460 41
Tailors' shop.....	326 99	731 25
Tinsmithing.....	396 72	436 42
Retiring gratuity.....	447 72	.....
Total.....	89,797 92	83,068 29

No. 15.—COMPARATIVE Statement of the Revenue of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1879.

	1878.	1879.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Blacksmith.....	72 03	133 63
Tinsmith.....	174 92	116 51
Shoe shop.....	798 27	837 03
Tailor shop.....	92 49	59 38
Bakery.....	28 01	1 45
Brick yard.....	457 67	364 27
Farm.....	357 34	305 40
Stonecutters.....	291 63	144 72
Carpenters.....	311 38	287 01
Fines.....	23 00	17 25
Lime kiln.....	142 21	146 99
Bookbindery.....	.....	2 10
Rent.....	386 56	405 28
Quarry.....	.....	24 88
Steward's department.....	29 85	23 77
Store.....	34 40	480 18
Visitors' fund.....	72 75	106 75

ARATIVE STATEMENT of Revenue—St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary—*Concluded.*

	1878.	1879.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
y	1 80	2 42
sts' labor.....	133 78	.....
is	0 62	.....
Total	3,408 72	3,459 02

6.—COMPARATIVE Statement of Earnings of Convicts in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the Fiscal Years 1878–79.

	1878.			1879.		
	Days.	Rate.	Amount.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
	No.	cts.	\$ cts.	No.	cts.	\$ cts.
stant's office	312	50	156 00	312	50	156 00
mith shop.....	3,897	50	1,948 50	4,374	50	2,187 00
yard.....	3,483½	50	1,741 6½	3,431½	50	1,715 75
.....	335½	50	167 87½	1,075	50	537 50
iters	7,299	50	3,649 50	6,150	50	3,075 00
Catholic Chapel and Library	365½	50	182 62½	624	50	312 00
tant do	365½	50	182 6½	312	50	156 00
nd stable.	4,708	50	2,354 00	5,648	50	2,824 00
al orderlies	365½	50	182 62½	730	50	365 00
ila and jobbing.	808½	50	404 25	624	50	312 00
.....	6,000	50	3,000 00	8,047	50	4,023 50
and tramway	4,237	50	2,118 50	4,742½	50	2,371 25
utters.....	7,250	50	3,625 00	15,771½	50	7,885 75
.....	315	50	157 50	312	50	156 00
hop.....	3,931	50	1,965 50	4,402½	50	2,201 25
d's department.....	3,989	50	1,994 50	8,779½	50	4,389 75
.....	4,897	50	2,448 50	5,160	50	2,580 00
th	1,366	50	683 00	1,437½	50	718 75
breakers, wood yard, &c.	4,224	50	2,112 00	1,582	50	791 00
ation and levelling	1,778	50	889 00	.....	.....	.....
Total	59,926½	50	29,963 12½	73,515	50	36,757 50

7.—GENERAL SUMMARY of the Value of Labor performed in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, during the Year ending 30th June, 1879.

	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
	No.	cts.	\$ cts.
stant's office	312	50	156 00
mith shop	4,374	50	2,187 00
yard	3,431½	50	1,715 75
.....	1,075	50	537 50
iters.....	6,150	50	3,075 00
Catholic Chapel and Library.....	624	50	312 00
tant do	312	50	156 00
nd stables	5,648	50	2,824 00
al orderlies	730	50	365 00
iln and jobbing	624	50	312 00
.....	8,047	50	4,023 50
and tramway	4,742½	50	2,371 25
utters.....	15,771½	50	7,885 75
.....	312	50	156 00
hop.....	4,402½	50	2,201 25

GENERAL SUMMARY of Labor—St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary—*Concluded.*

	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
	No.		\$ cts.
Steward's department.....	8,779½	50	4,389 75
Tailors	5,160	50	2,580 00
Tinsmith	1,437½	50	718 75
Stone breakers, wood yard, &c.....	1,582	50	791 00
Excavation and levelling			
Total	73,515	50	36,757 50

No. 18.—RETURN of Unproductive Labor performed in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, showing the average Number of Convicts employed in each Department and the Number of Days' Work during the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1879.

Department.	Average No. of Men.	Days.
Accountant's office.....	1	312
Blacksmith shop.....	15½	4,374
Brick yard	12½	3,431½
Bakery	3½	1,075
Carpenters	26½	6,150
Chapel and Roman Catholic Library.....	2	624
do Protestant Library.....	1	312
Farm and stable	22½	5,648
Hospital orderlies.....	2	730
do patients	1½	
Lime kiln and jobbing	2	624
Masons.....	35½	8,047
Quarry and tramway	20½	4,742½
Stonecutters	56½	15,771½
Store.....	1	312
Shoe shop.....	15½	4,402½
Steward's department.....	31½	8,779½
Tailors	19	5,160
Tinsmiths	6½	1,437½
Stone-breakers, wood-yard and bucket ground.....	7½	1,582
Total.....	284	73,515

No. 19.—STATEMENT shewing the Cost of Maintenance of the Saint Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1879.

	\$ cts.	
Expenditure as per year ending 30th June, 1879		83,068 29
OR. Revenue for fiscal year, viz. :—		
By Blacksmiths	133 63	
Tinsmiths	116 51	
Shoe shop.....	837 03	
Tailors.....	59 38	
Bakery.....	1 45	
Brick yard.....	364 27	
Farm.....	305 40	
Stonecutters.....	144 72	
Carpenters.....	287 01	
Fines	17 25	
Lime kiln.....	146 99	

STATEMENT of Cost of Maintenance of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary—Concluded.

			\$	cts.	\$	cts.
On. Revenue for fiscal year, viz. :—						
By Bookbindry			2	10		
Rent			405	28		
Quarry			24	84		
Steward's department			23	77		
Store			480	18		
Visitors' account			106	75		
Library			2	42		
					3,459	02
By Discharge allowance						
do clothing			1,512	60		
Transfer of convicts			448	31		
Blacksmiths' maintenance			299	92		
Carpentry do			253	98		
Masonry do			119	47		
Maintenance, machinery			180	64		
Material for new buildings			256	69		
Tools do			778	50		
New machinery			1,540	24		
Land			250	00		
Tramway			1,249	77		
Farm			1,265	16		
Stable			3,525	86		
Blacksmiths' manufactures			901	62		
Bakery			175	00		
Stonecutters and quarry			422	96		
Lime kiln fuel			410	00		
Brick yard fuel			1,256	00		
Shoe shop			1,460	41		
Tailors' shop			731	25		
Tinsmiths' shop			808	39		
Carpenters' shop			896	17		
					19,177	69
					\$79,609	27
By Earnings of convicts, viz. :—						
Accountant's office	312	50 cts.	156	00		
Blacksmiths' shop	4,374	do	2,187	00		
Brick yard	3,431½	do	1,715	75		
Bakery	1,075	do	537	50		
Carpenters	6,150	do	3,075	00		
Roman Catholic Chapel and Library	624	do	312	00		
Protestant do do	312	do	156	00		
Farm and stable	5,648	do	2,824	00		
Hospital orderlies	730	do	365	00		
Lime kiln and jobbing	624	do	312	00		
Masons	8,047	do	4,023	50		
Quarry and tramway	4,742½	do	2,371	25		
Stonecutters	15,771½	do	7,885	75		
Store	312	do	1	60		
Shoe shop	4,402½	do	2,201	25		
Steward's department	8,719½	do	4,389	75		
Tailors	5,160	do	2,580	00		
Tinsmiths	1,437½	do	718	75		
Stone-breakers, wood-yard, etc.	1,582	do	791	00		
					36,757	50
Expenditure over earnings					\$23,674	08

Average number of convicts, 284.

Average cost per capita for maintenance, \$212.78.

Yearly cost of each convict, after deducting value of labor, \$83.36.

Nq. 20.—GENERAL SUMMARY of the Value of Labor performed in, and Material furnished by the several Departments of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, during the Year ending 30th June, 1879.

Description.	Customs.		Public Works.		Penitentiary.		Total.
	Labor.		Labor.		Labor.		
	Material.	Labor.	Material.	Labor.	Material.	Labor.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Shoe shop	614 04	260 50	.....	.....	1,651 32	1,280 73	2,796 59
Tailor shop	12 00	60 06	.....	.....	5,292 80	2,395 33	7,760 19
Carpenter shop	151 76	239 89	523 66	650 81	720 71	988 75	3,275 68
Blacksmith shop	5 51	64 00	174 27	2,895 81	960 51	3,837 47	7,937 57
Tinsmith shop	80 62	69 18	35 27	356 20	291 18	415 02	1,247 47
Brickyard .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	830 00	961 63	1,791 63
Stonemasons.....	.....	320 73	.....	11,768 70	.....	1,223 10	13,300 53
Bakery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,228 17	537 40	5,765 57
Farm .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	852 05	1,598 00	2,450 05
Stables.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,514 36	1,226 00	4,740 36
	863 93	1,004 36	733 20	15,659 52	19,341 10	14,463 43	53,065 54

**No. 21.—SUMMARY of the Real Estate of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, on
the 30th June, 1879.**

	\$	cts.
Warden's house and premises.....	10,700	00
Quarry and 96 acres of land.....	18,000	00
Brick house and premises	2,500	00
Waterworks, sewers and appurtenances.....	10,000	00
Wharf.....	1,000	00
52½ acres of land at \$30 per acre	1,875	00
<i>Buildings on the land last mentioned:—</i>		
Stone house and premises.....	1,200	00
Stonecutters' shed.....	800	00
Blacksmith shop and coal shed.....	500	00
Carpenters, tinsmith shops and engine-house.....	2,500	00
Penitentiary buildings	195,000	00
Stables	500	00
Waggon shed.....	300	00
Harness and grain house	100	00
Shoe and tailors' shop.....	1,000	00
Bakery	450	00
Privies.....	24	00
Smoking house	25	00
Ice house.....	175	00
Barn and root-house.....	3,000	00
Prison walls and towers	7,500	00
Farm walls and fences	1,400	00
Bridge.....	150	00
One terrace of 8 houses, with stables and sheds.....	16,000	00
Two engine-sheds at quarry.....	75	00
Five watchmen boxes.....	50	00
Two tool stores.....	30	00
Iron shed	35	00
Brick sheds and watchmen boxes	4,000	00
Two lime kilns and sheds	600	00
Pigs houses	60	00
Fire-hose house.....	60	00
Tramway and rolling material.....	10,000	00
Total	289,609	00

ELZEAR DAGNEAULT, }
ALBERT VALOIS, } *Valuators.*

No. 22.—SUMMARY of the Department Stock in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, on the 30th June, 1879.

	\$	cts.
Accountant's office	45	40
Armoury	2,495	39
Bakery	71	79
Blacksmith	3,906	29
Brick yard	958	27
Catholic Chapel.....	1,374	35
Carpenters	2,072	69
Clerk of Works' office	17	55
Chief Keeper's office	152	37
Deputy Warden's quarters.....	100	30
Farm	6,345	65
Hospital... ..	918	71
Protestant Chapel.....	288	25
Quarry and tramway	1,801	17
Stonecutters and masons	6,559	79
Storekeepers	14,674	65
School and Library	647	11
Shoe shop	308	51
Steward's department	12,820	47
Summary of real estate.....	289,609	00
Tailors	524	94
Tinsmiths.....	412	06
Warden's office.. ..	252	30
Warden's quarters.....	123	50
Waterworks engine house	25	20
Deputy Warden's office.....	33	53
Total	846,541	24

ELZEAR DAGNEAULT, }
ALBERT VALOIS, } Valuators.

No. 23--STATEMENT of Debts owing the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, as on the 30th June, 1879:—

Good debts.....	\$866 03
Bad and doubtful.....	217 56
	<hr/>
	1,083 59
Since paid.....	267 79
	<hr/>
	\$815 80

27th July, 1879.

No. 24.—CLAIMS against the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, as on the 30th June, 1879:—

30th June, 1879.....	\$7,929 46
Since paid.....	7,892 99
	<hr/>
Balance due.....	\$36 47

No. 25.—FARM in Account with St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary for the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1879.

DR.			CR.		
Description.	Rate.	Total.	Description.	Rate.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 3,196 days' convict labor..	0 50	1,598 00	By 2,500 bushels potatoes.....	0 60	1,500 00
922 days' horse labor.....	1 00	922 00	700 do parsnips.....	0 40	280 00
Seeds and manure.....		460 40	800 do carrots.....	0 40	320 00
Implements.....		113 65	900 do beets.....	0 30	270 00
Keep and purchase of pigs.....		278 00	9,000 cabbages.....	0 03	270 00
Farmer's salary.....		560 00	4,500 do	0 05	225 00
Two Guards.....	450 00	900 00	3,000 celery.....	0 03	90 00
			350 bushels of oats.....	0 35	122 50
			50 do beans.....	1 50	75 00
			75 do barley.. ..	0 75	56 25
			3,000 bundles of straw.....	0 06	180 00
			500 do pea straw.....	0 02½	12 50
			10,000 bundles of leek.....	0 01	100 00
			100 bushels of onions.....	1 00	100 00
			500 bundles of parsley.....	0 02	10 00
			1,000 do sage and savory		10 00
			150 gallons of milk.....	0 20	30 00
			11,838 lbs of pork.....	0 10	1,183 80
			100 pigs, raised on farm...	6 00	600 00
Balance.....		603 00			
		5,435 05			5,435 05

EDWARD KENNY,
Farmer.

STABLES in Account with St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary for the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1879.

DR.			CR.		
Description.	Rate.	Total.	Description.	Rate.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Forage.....		3,231 32	By 3,910 days' horse labor.....	1 00	3,910 00
Harness and waggon.....		237 29			
Implements.....		45 75			
2,452 days' labor in stable and teaming.....	0 50	1,226 00	Balance.....		830 36
		4,740 36			4,740 36

EDWARD KENNY,
Farmer.

STATEMENT of Men and Number of Days' Work, in Farm and Stable Department, for the Year ending 30th June, 1879.

Months.	No. of Men.	Days.	Rate.	Total.
			cts.	\$ cts.
1878—July	31	544	50	272 00
August	29	285	50	182 50
September	25	492	50	246 50
October	24	504	50	252 00
November	20	540	50	270 00
December	20	430	50	215 00
1879—January	23	460	50	230 00
February	17	408	50	204 00
March	16	341	50	270 50
April	16	411	50	205 50
May	22	572	50	286 00
June	24	580	50	290 00
	267	5,648	.....	2,824 00

Average number of men, 22½.

No. 26.—STATEMENT of Work done in the Shoe Department during the Year ending 30th June, 1879.

Quantity.	Description.	Material.	Labor.	Total.
	<i>Institution Account.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
25	Pairs discharge balmorals	46 43	33 47	79 90
28	do do shoes	46 35	33 10	79 45
22	do do gaiters	27 15	29 45	66 60
2	do do boots	2 46	4 04	6 50
82	do long boots	113 88	116 12	230 00
1	do men's gaiters	0 75	1 00	1 75
78	do do shoes	89 06	43 44	132 50
375	do do brogans	466 51	273 99	740 50
83	do uniform boots	81 60	66 90	148 50
81	do leather slippers	17 29	14 21	31 50
184	do canvass do	71 91	66 34	138 25
2	do do shoes	1 50	1 00	2 50
2	do discharge brogans	3 00	2 00	5 00
2	do men's balmorals	3 75	2 50	6 25
1,760	do boots and shoes repaired	441 58	433 50	875 08
449	do leather mitts	70 04	47 11	117 15
164	Gross shoe laces	25 38	13 82	39 20
316	Leather peaks	10 09	10 45	20 54
68	Pairs leather mitts, repaired	0 95	3 55	4 50
82	do belt laces	4 40	0 95	5 35
77	New belts	17 76	17 29	35 05
1	Belt, repaired		0 25	0 25
250	Leather palms	18 00	1 50	19 50
5	do cushions	6 25	5 00	11 25
.....	Sundries	27 75	20 15	47 90
.....	New saddlery	9 30	6 55	15 85
	Total	1,613 14	1,247 68	2,860 82

STATEMENT of Work done in the Shoe Department, &c.—*Concluded.*

Quantity.	Description.	Material.	Labor.	Total.
	<i>Officers' Account.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
28	Pairs men's gaiters	47 91	26 09	74 00
14	do do balmorals	23 45	11 80	35 25
33	do do shoes	50 95	12 35	63 30
50	do do boots	120 34	36 91	157 25
7	do do leather slippers	4 76	1 84	6 60
8	do do prunella gaiters	6 82	1 43	8 25
1	do do canvass slippers	0 40	0 20	0 60
12	do do brogans	7 44	5 11	12 55
40	do boys' shoes	31 42	11 73	43 15
73	do do balmorals	61 48	22 57	84 05
9	do do boots	9 27	6 73	16 00
6	do do gaiters	7 00	3 00	10 00
23	do Women's and girls' prunella balmorals	20 16	10 14	30 30
6	do do balmorals and shoes	3 56	3 24	6 80
85	do do and girls' leather slippers	33 64	13 01	46 65
12	do do do prunella do	5 80	2 50	8 30
24	do girls' shoes and balmorals	25 50	9 75	35 25
23	do ladies' shoes	6 31	3 34	9 65
78	do children's balmorals and shoes	40 98	17 97	58 95
4	do do prunella shoes	2 50	0 50	3 00
278½	do boots and shoes repaired	81 83	42 81	124 64
1	Pair leather mitts	0 45	0 05	0 50
.....	New saddlery	1 35	1 30	2 65
.....	Harness repairing	3 64	1 11	4 75
.....	Sundries	8 58	3 02	11 60
	Total	605 54	248 50	854 04
	<i>Farm Account.</i>			
28	Sets harness, repaired	19 84	17 31	37 15
½	Lb. spanish leather	0 13	.....	0 13
75	New collar straps	5 05	7 10	12 15
12	Pair leather mitts	2 00	1 00	3 00
7	Sursingles	4 00	2 50	6 50
6	Tugs	3 79	2 21	6 00
1	Back of harness	1 65	1 00	2 65
1	Pair reins	0 72	0 78	1 50
1	Belly band, repaired .....	.....	0 10	0 10
6	Straps do	1 00	0 50	1 50
1	Collar do .....	.....	0 15	0 15
1	bridle do .....	.....	0 40	0 40
	Total	38 18	33 05	71 23
	<i>Contract Account.</i>			
3	Pairs long boots	8 50	2 00	10 50

RECAPITULATION.

Institution account	1,613 14	1,247 68	2,860 82
Officers' do	605 54	248 50	854 04
Farm do	38 18	33 05	71 23
Contract do	8 50	2 00	10 50
Total	2,265 36	1,531 23	3,796 59

STATEMENT of Number of Men and Days Work done in the Shoe Department, during the Year ending 30th June, 1879.

Month.	No. of Men.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
			cts.	\$ cts.
1878—July	15	333½	50	166 75
August	16	375	50	187 50
September	15	358	50	179 00
October	16	373	50	186 50
November	15	375	50	187 50
December	16	384	50	192 00
1879—January	17	391	50	195 50
February	17	360½	50	180 25
March	15	296	50	148 00
April	15	367	50	183 50
May	15	388	50	194 00
June	17	401½	50	200 75
Total	189	4,402½		2,201 25
Average number of men, 15½.				

NOEL BEAUPARLANT, *Shoe Instructor.*

No. 27.—STATEMENT of Work done in Tailor's Shop for the Year ending 30th June, 1879.

Description.	Quantity.	Value of Labour.	Value of Material.	Total.
<i>Penitentiary Clothing:</i>				
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Winter pants	230	92 00	488 30	580 30
Summer pants	648	243 90	779 89	1,023 79
Winter coats	116	87 00	377 00	464 00
Summer jackets	109	43 60	151 08	194 68
Cloth vests	78	20 45	77 02	97 47
Cotton shirts	173	40 00	120 46	160 46
Cloth caps	115	12 00	30 50	42 50
do mitts	258	30 44	61 14	91 58
Brown towels	550	25 52	60 23	85 75
Gingham handkerchiefs	775	7 13	19 25	26 38
White flannel shirts	383	79 70	629 76	709 46
do drawers	319	76 50	458 66	535 16
Bed-sheets	277	36 55	129 30	165 85
Bed-ticks	164	46 55	110 50	157 05
Pillow-slips	200	6 50	31 00	37 50
Pillow-ticks	100	2 40	12 60	15 00
Overalls	31	24 80	26 35	51 15
Aprons	60	9 96	14 70	24 66
Coffee-bags	22	0 90	1 70	2 60
Potatoo-nets	2	1 00	1 00	2 00
Ear-lugs	2 doz.	0 36	0 12	0 48
Linen braces	144	12 60	9 00	21 60
Straw hats, trimmed	26½	9 79	13 46	14 25
Repairs	13097	1,069 97	330 18	1,400 15
<i>Discharge Clothing.</i>				
Tweed coats	47	66 29	214 88	281 17
do vests	85	81 75	129 11	210 86
do pants	86	93 76	220 86	314 62
Winter pea-jackets	12	18 00	66 50	84 50
Overcoats	28	44 52	235 48	280 00
Cloth caps	5	1 25	6 25	7 50

STATEMENT of Work done in Tailors' Shop, &c.—*Concluded.*

Description.	Quantity.	Value of Labour.	Value of Material.	Total.
<i>Discharge Clothing—Concluded.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
White flannel shirts	54	8 75	83 27	92 02
- do drawers	15	5 85	18 55	24 40
Striped flannel shirts	97	27 25	88 00	115 25
- do drawers	73	27 29	45 58	72 87
<i>Officers' Clothing.</i>				
Overcoats	4	8 00	42 00	50 00
Wa-jackets	9	18 09	94 50	112 50
Blue cloth dress coats	2	4 00	17 00	21 00
Halifax tweed do	2	3 00	12 00	15 00
Blue cloth vests	11	6 50	89 02	45 52
Halifax tweed vests	2	2 90	5 00	7 00
Black doeskin pants	11	6 50	36 20	42 70
Halifax tweed do	2	2 00	5 40	7 40
Custom work	35	60 06	12 00	72 06
Total		2,455 39	5,304 80	7,760 19

RECAPITULATION.

Penitentiary clothing	1,970 62	3,933 20	5,903 82
Discharge do	374 71	1,108 48	1,483 19
Officers' do	50 00	251 12	301 12
Custom work	60 06	12 00	72 06
Total	2,455 39	5,304 80	7,760 19

G. MARCOTTE, *Instructor.*

STATEMENT of Men and Number of Days' Work in Tailors' Department for the Year ending 30th June, 1879.

Months.	No. of Men.	No. of Days.	Rate.	Total.
			cts.	\$ cts.
78—July	13	292	50	146 00
- August	16	390½	50	195 25
September	17	370½	50	185 25
October	19	463	50	231 50
November	20	476	50	238 00
December	17	431	50	215 50
79—January	23	411	50	205 50
February	17	368½	50	184 25
March	23	486½	50	243 12½
April	21	483	50	241 50
May	21	508½	50	254 37½
June	21	479½	50	239 75
Total	228	5,160	.....	2,580 00

Average number of men, 19.

No. 28.—STATEMENT of Work done and Material used in the Carpenters' Shop during the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1879.

Description of Works.	Material.	Labour.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Steward's department	80 81	141 52	222 33
Bakers' do	0 63	7 79	8 42
Masons' do	30 43	46 70	77 13
Institution	251 10	314 60	565 70
Tinsmiths' shop	85 45	31 21	116 66
Tramway	1 31	11 19	12 50
Quarry	4 42	8 57	12 99
Carpenters' shop	0 30	4 05	4 35
Shoe-shop	0 17	1 90	2 07
Farm	27 11	73 54	100 65
Blacksmiths' shop	74 96	19 90	94 86
Public works	523 66	650 81	1,174 47
Brickyard	79 01	72 35	151 36
Limekiln	0 29	.....	0 29
Surgery	8 14	6 00	14 14
Convict's trunk	1 26	2 00	3 36
Stonecutters	39 38	106 97	146 35
Warden's house	0 10	11 35	11 45
Devlin's do	1 35	3 50	4 85
Deputy-Warden's house	1 07	5 67	6 74
Engine-house, No. 1	1 05	3 70	4 75
do No. 2	2 92	5 25	8 17
Stables	2 52	9 00	11 52
Woodyard	7 00	19 60	26 60
Tailors' shop	0 20	25 23	25 43
Bookbinding	0 30	8 65	8 95
Hospital .....	.....	14 65	14 65
Stonebreakers .....	.....	14 40	14 40
Catholic Chapel	19 43	20 66	40 09
Protestant do .....	.....	2 85	2 85
Machine shop .....	.....	0 35	0 35
New wing .....	.....	0 60	0 60
Custom work	151 76	239 89	391 65
Total	1,396 13	1,879 45	3,275 58

RECAPITULATION.

Description.	Material.	Labour.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Public Works	523 66	650 81	1,174 47
Institution	720 71	988 75	1,709 46
Custom Work	151 76	239 89	391 65
Total	1,396 13	1,879 45	3,275 58

PROCOPE DUMAS, *Instructor.*

RETURN of Number of Days of convict labour done in Carpenters' Department from 1st July, 1878, to 30th June, 1879, inclusive.

Month and Year.	No. of Men.	No. of Days for Month.	Price of Labour.	Amount.
			cts.	\$ cts.
1878—July	28	570	50	285 00
August	27	620	50	310 00
September	28	532½	50	266 25
October	25	243½	50	121 75
November	30	320	50	160 00
December	30	306½	50	153 25
1879—January	27	522	50	261 00
February	26	608	50	304 00
March	25	618	50	309 00
April	26	611	50	305 50
May	24	597½	50	298 75
June	26	601	50	300 50
	322	6,150	.....	3,075 00

Average working days for men, 26½.

PROCOPE DUMAS, *Instructor.*

No. 29.—STATEMENT of Work done and Material used in Blacksmiths' Shop for the Year ending 30th June, 1879.

For Whom.	Labour.	Material.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Stonecutters	2,161 44	288 17	2,449 61
Public works	2,895 81	174 27	3,070 08
Tramway and quarry	501 19	198 26	699 45
Farm	333 47	44 93	378 40
Blacksmiths	71 49	369 72	441 21
Carpenters	531 57	18 14	549 71
Brick yard	46 98	15 93	62 91
Institution	109 69	12 01	121 70
Steward	46 32	3 60	49 92
Tailors' shop	2 98	0 02	3 00
Shoe shop	2 30	.....	2 30
Tinsmiths' shop	11 50	8 97	20 47
Bakery	0 25	0 16	0 41
Storekeeper	0 98	0 25	1 23
Hospital	1 65	.....	1 65
Warden's quarters	4 00	0 27	4 27
Deputy Warden's quarters	6 90	0 08	6 98
Protestant Chaplain's quarters	1 20	.....	1 20
Water works	3 56	.....	3 56
Custom work	64 00	5 51	69 51
Total	6,797 28	1,140 29	7,937 57

STATEMENT of Work done and Material used in Blacksmiths' Shop, &c.—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

For Whom.	Labour.	Material.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Public works	2,895 81	174 27	3,070 08
Custom work.....	64 00	5 51	69 51
Institution.....	3,837 47	960 51	4,797 98
Total.....	6,797 28	1,140 29	7,937 57

A. LEDUC, *Instructor.*

STATEMENT of Number of Days' Work done and Number of Men employed in Blacksmiths' Shop, for the Year ending 30th June, 1879.

Month.	No. of Men.	No. of Days.	Rate.	Amount.
1878.			cts.	\$ cts.
July	12	297½	50	148 75
August.....	13	326½	50	162 75
September	12	308½	50	154 25
October.....	14	344½	50	172 00
November.....	14	349	50	174 50
December.....	14	347	50	173 50
1879.				
January.....	14	328	50	164 00
February.....	16	345	50	172 50
March.....	16	396½	50	198 25
April.....	19	425	50	212 50
May.....	18	466	50	228 00
June.....	19	452	50	226 00
	181	4,274		2,187 00

Average, 15½.

A. LEDUC, *Instructor.*

30.—STATEMENT of Material used and Work done in the Tinsmiths' Department during the Year ending 30th June, 1879.

Description.	Material.	Labor.	Total.
<i>Institution.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Tinsmiths' and Machine Department.....	10 24	11 11	21 35
Public Works.....	17 15	2 50	19 65
By.....	11 39	8 80	20 19
.....	11 94	5 37	17 31
.....	10 79	14 93	25 72
yard.....	1 42	5 33	6 75
cutters.....	6 49	8 86	15 35
enters.....	5 55	13 85	19 40
rs.....	2 81	2 84	5 65
makers.....	0 84	3 46	4 30
pl.....	0 15	0 35	0 50
ns.....	0 69	1 70	2 39
ital.....	0 89	3 51	4 40
.....	0 10	0 05	0 15
binding.....	0 13	0 27	0 40
y.....	0 72	1 13	1 85
miths.....	.....	0 75	0 75
en's quarters.....	0 29	0 81	1 10
ty-Warden's quarters.....	.....	1 20	1 20
stant Chapel.....	0 14	1 86	2 00
n Catholic Chapel ..	0 10	6 30	6 40
nger's quarters.....	0 32	0 20	0 52
ie House No. 1.....	0 10	0 10	0 20
do No. 2.....	2 30	0 55	2 85
ries.....	129 53	164 28	293 81
<i>Public Works.</i>			
en's quarters.....	0 57	6 13	6 70
y-Warden's quarters.....	3 61	10 69	14 30
r Works.....	.....	29 58	29 58
Keeper's quarters.....	.....	3 00	3 00
ls' dwellings.....	0 75	1 50	2 25
er's house.....	0 28	2 22	2 50
ies.....	30 16	303 15	333 22
rd's Department.....	77 10	154 91	232 01
n Work.....	80 62	69 18	149 80
Total.....	407 07	840 39	1,247 47

RECAPITULATION.

ation.....	214 08	260 11	474 19
Public Works.....	35 27	356 20	391 47
rd's Department.....	77 10	154 91	232 01
n Work.....	80 62	69 18	149 80
Total.....	407 07	840 39	1,247 47

C. DESORMEAUX, *Guard.*

STATEMEN Men employed and Work done in the Tinsmiths' Department during
the Year ending 30th June, 1879.

Months.	No. of Men.	No. of Days.	Rate.	Amount.
			cts.	\$ cts.
1878—July.....	4	91	50	45 50
August.....	5	99	50	49 50
September.....	9	117½	50	58 75
October.....	8	179	50	89 50
November.....	11	170½	50	85 25
December.....	7	148½	50	74 25
1879—January.....	5	124½	50	62 25
February.....	5	98	50	48 00
March.....	4	91	50	45 50
April.....	5	103½	50	51 75
May.....	5	90½	50	45 25
June.....	6	126½	50	63 25
Total.....	74	1,437½	.....	718 75

Average number of men, 6½.

C. DESORMEAUX, *Guard.*

No. 31.—BRICK YARD in Account with St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary for the
Year ending 30th June, 1879.

Dr.	Rate.	Amount.	Cr.	Rate.	Amount.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 170 cords of tamarac wood...	4 00	680 00	By 700,000 burned bricks...p. M.	5 00	3,500 00
80 do hard do ...	5 00	150 00			
1,923½ days' convict labor.....	0 50	961 63			
67 nights' hired do	0 80	53 60			
179½ days' horse do	1 00	179 75			
Balance.....	.....	1,475 02			
Total .....	.....	3,500 00	Total .....	.....	3,500 00

J. VAUDRY, *Instructor.*

**STATEMENT of Men and Number of Days' Work in Brick Department during the
Year ending 30th June, 1879.**

Month.	No. of Men.	No. of Days.	Rate.	Total.
			cts.	\$ cts.
1878—July	17	381½	50	190 87½
August	14	370½	50	185 12½
September.....	14	299½	50	149 87½
October.....	15	307½	50	153 75
November.....	11	251½	50	125 87½
December.....	10	230	50	115 00
1879—January.....	12	266	50	133 00
February.....	12	258½	50	129 25
March	11	286	50	143 00
April	11	261½	50	130 75
May	11	283	50	141 50
June.....	11	235½	50	117 75
Total	149	3,431½	.....	1,715 75

Average number of men, 12½.

J. VAUDRY, *Instructor.*

**No. 32.—STATEMENT of Work done in the Stonemasons' Department, during the
Year ending 30th June, 1879.**

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>For Public Works Department.</i>			
Barrels of lime.....	664½	1 50	996 75
do mortar.....	172	0 75	129 00
Out-stone droved coignes.....	20	3 00	60 00
Feet of cut-stone blocks for cells.....	995	2 00	1,990 00
do ashlar.....	2,730	0 40	1,092 00
do arch.....	930	0 40	372 00
do rockface.....	2,222	0 30	666 60
do cornice.....	634	2 00	1,268 00
do caps and sills.....	264	2 50	660 00
Pieces of cut-stone between caps and sills	132	1 25	165 00
Out-stone brackets.....	4	3 00	12 00
do crochets.....	69	1 50	103 50
do window-sills, droved	7	3 00	21 00
do circular jambs	54	2 00	108 00
do chimneys.....	4	132 00	528 00
do grooves at chimneys	4	2 00	8 00
do moulding for front on new chapel .....	.....	.....	186 00
Drilling stone for gallery brackets.....	180	0 50	90 00
Prepared stone to receive lock.....	44	2 00	88 00
Cutting several stones.....	.....	.....	6 00
Chimney doors set	4	0 25	1 00
Toise rubble work	317	6 00	1,902 00
Thousand brick laid.....	879	2 00	758 00
Feet cut-stone laid.....	6,247	0 05	312 35
Yards excavation.....	295	0 30	88 50
Cement floor in new cell.....	44	0 50	22 00
Pointing joints.....	.....	.....	47 00
Toise, filling between stone wall	38	2 00	76 00

STATEMENT of Work done in the Stonemasons' Department, &c.—*Concluded.*

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Total.
<i>Institution.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Drilling holes for lamps, &c			4 75
Ceiling repaired in bakery.....			1 00
Oven do do			1 30
Soap furnace made.....	1		5 25
Repaired drainage.....			1 50
Whitewashing.....			30 00
Cleaning yard.....			3 00
do water closet and removing one.....			10 00
Stone and earth sieved.....			10 50
Days' work to complete tramway.....	1,580	0 50	790 00
Rebuilding wall in machine shop.....			8 50
Barrels of mortar.....	1½	0 50	1 07
Building doorways.....	2	1 50	3 00
Mould for tinsmith.....	1		2 00
Fire stand do	1		1 10
Days labour, levelling the yard.....	240	0 50	120 00
Lime-kiln, repaired.....			2 38
Pipehole made.....	1		0 50
Doorway repaired.....			1 00
Days' labor, cleaning cellar.....	20	0 50	10 00
do piling stone.....	126	0 50	63 00
Floor cemented.....			3 00
Loads of macadam used.....	466	0 25	116 50
Barrels of lime.....	22½	1 50	33 75
<i>Custom Work.</i>			
Tomb stones.....	4		20 00
Chimney caps.....	4		7 00
Loads of rubbish.....	60		3 00
do macadam stone.....	107		50 75
Barrels of mortar.....	12½		4 45
Fence.....	1		126 30
Toise rubble stone.....	1		1 50
Barrels of lime.....	43	1 50	64 50
Small pieces of stone.....	3		0 25
Feet stone, cut coping.....	42		24 80
Gallon putty.....	1		0 10
Total.....			13,300 53

JOSEPH DESAUTELS, *Instructor.*

RECAPITULATION.

Description.	Amount.
	\$ cts.
Public Works Department.....	11,756 70
Institution.....	1,223 10
Custom Work.....	320 73
Total.....	13,300 53

STATEMENT of Men and Number of Days' Work in Stonemasons' Department,
for the Year ending 30th June, 1879.

Month.	Men.	Days.	Rate.	Total.
			cts.	\$ cts.
1878—July	114	2,317½	50	1,158 75
August	111	2,524½	50	1,262 25
September	107	2,241½	50	1,120 75
October	107	2,040	50	1,020 00
November	102	2,010½	50	1,005 25
December	107	2,427½	50	1,213 75
1879—January	109	2,001	50	1,000 50
February	103	2,134½	50	1,067 25
March	120	2,969½	50	1,424 75
April	118	2,517½	50	1,258 50
May	125	2,670½	50	1,335 25
June	132	2,706½	50	1,353 25
Total	1,355	28,561	.....	14,280 50

Average number of men per day, 113.

JOSEPH DESAUTELS, *Instructor.*

No. 33.—BAKERS' SHOP in Account with St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the
Year ending 30th June, 1879.

Dr.	Rate.	Amount.	Cr.	Rate.	Amount.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		cts.	\$ cts.
To 699 bbls. of flour.....	7 00	4,893 00	By 194,267 lbs. of bread.....	03½	6,799 35
12 do Graham flour....	7 50	90 00	63 empty barrels sold.....	10	6 30
179½ bu. h. of potatoes .. .		99 72	81 do to Farm		
26½ cords of firewood	4 50	117 58	Department.....	10	8 10
24½ bush. of salt.....		12 47	2 gals. yeast sold	25	0 50
20½ lbs. of hops		5 60			
17½ do malt		9 82			
1,075 days' convict labor	0 50	537 50			
Balance		1,048 58			
Total.....		6,814 25	Total		6,814 25

J. VAUDRY, *Instructor.*

STATEMENT of Work done in the Stonemasons' Department, &c.—*Concluded.*

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Total.
<i>Institution.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Drilling holes for lamps, &c			4 75
Ceiling repaired in bakery.....			1 00
Oven do do			1 30
Soap furnace made.....	1		5 25
Repaired drainage.....			1 50
Whitewashing.....			30 00
Cleaning yard.....			3 00
do water closet and removing one.....			10 00
Stone and earth sieved.....			10 50
Days' work to complete tramway.....	1,580	0 50	790 00
Rebuilding wall in machine shop.....			8 50
Barrels of mortar.....	1½	0 30	1 07
Building doorways.....	2	1 50	3 00
Mould for tinsmith.....	1		2 00
Fire stand do	1		1 10
Days labour, levelling the yard.....	240	0 50	120 00
Lime-kiln, repaired.....			2 38
Pipehole made.....	1		0 50
Doorway repaired.....			1 00
Days' labor, cleaning cellar.....	20	0 50	10 00
do piling stone.....	126	0 50	63 00
Floor cemented.....			3 00
Loads of macadam used.....	468	0 25	116 50
Barrels of lime.....	22½	1 50	33 75
<i>Custom Work.</i>			
Tomb stones.....	4		29 00
Chimney caps.....	4		7 00
Loads of rubbish.....	60		3 00
do macadam stone.....	107		50 75
Barrels of mortar.....	12½		4 45
Fence.....	1		126 30
Toise rubble stone.....	1		1 50
Barrels of lime.....	43	1 50	64 50
Small pieces of stone.....	3		0 25
Feet stone, cut coping.....	42		24 88
Gallon putty.....	1		0 10
Total.....			13,300 53

JOSEPH DESAUTELS, *Instructor.*

RECAPITULATION.

Description.	Amount.
	\$ cts.
Public Works Department.....	11,758 70
Institution.....	1,223 10
Custom Work.....	320 73
Total.....	13,300 53

**STATEMENT of Men and Number of Days' Work in Stonemasons' Department,
for the Year ending 30th June, 1879.**

Month.	Men.	Days.	Rate.	Total.
			cts.	\$ cts.
1878—July	114	2,317½	50	1,158 75
August	111	2,524½	50	1,262 25
September	107	2,241½	50	1,120 75
October	107	2,040	50	1,020 00
November	102	2,010½	50	1,005 25
December	107	2,427½	50	1,213 75
1879—January	109	2,001	50	1,000 50
February	103	2,134½	50	1,067 25
March	120	2,969½	50	1,484 75
April	118	2,517½	50	1,258 50
May	125	2,670½	50	1,335 25
June	132	2,706½	50	1,353 25
Total	1,355	28,561	.....	14,280 50

Average number of men per day, 113.

JOSEPH DESAUTELS, *Instructor.*

**No. 33.—BAKERS' SHOP in Account with St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the
Year ending 30th June, 1879.**

Dr.	Rate.	Amount.	Cr.	Rate.	Amount.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		cts.	\$ cts.
To 699 bbls. of flour.....	7 00	4,893 00	By 194,267 lbs. of bread.....	03½	6,799 35
12 do Graham flour....	7 50	90 00	63 empty barrels sold.....	10	6 30
179½ bu.-h. of potatoes .....	.....	99 72	81 do to Farm	.....	.....
26½ cords of firewood	4 50	117 56	Department.....	10	8 10
24½ bush. of salt.....	.....	12 47	2 gals. yeast sold	25	0 50
20½ lbs. of hops .....	.....	5 60			
178 do malt .....	.....	9 82			
1,075 days' convict labor	0 50	537 50			
Balance .....	.....	1,048 58			
Total.....	.....	6,814 25	Total .....	.....	6,814 25

J. VAUDRY, *Instructor.*

STATEMENT of Men and Number of Days' Work in Bakers' Department, for the Year ending 30th June, 1879.

Month.	No. of Men.	No. of Days.	Rate.	Total.
			cts.	\$ cts.
1878—July	3	81	50	40 50
August.....	3	81	50	40 50
September.....	3	75	50	37 50
October	5	99½	50	49 75
November	4	100	50	50 00
December.....	4	102	50	51 00
1879—January.....	5	85	50	42 50
February	4	98	50	48 00
March	4	100	50	50 00
April.....	4	100	50	50 00
May	4	83½	50	41 75
June	3	72	50	36 00
Total ..	46	1,075	.....	537 50

Average number of men, 3½.
J. VAUDRY, Trade Instructor.

REPORT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1879.

(Translation.)
ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, December, 1879.
To J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries, Ottawa.

SIR,— I have the honor to present my report for the past year.
The number of convicts on the 1st July, last year, was two hundred and fifty-nine (259). It was three hundred and seven (307) on the 1st July, 1879.
Of the latter number two hundred and sixty-eight (268) were Catholics.
The increase of the number of Catholics has been forty (40) over last year.
Of the one hundred and seventy (170) Catholics received in the course of the year, one hundred and thirty-one (131) are undergoing their first period of incarceration in the penitentiary; twenty-six (26) their second, and thirteen (13) their third or fourth.
Of the total number of relapsed criminals received during the year, twenty (20) had undergone their first imprisonment at St. Vincent de Paul. The others came from other penitentiaries in the Dominion, United States and Europe.
Only sixty-two (62) convicts out of the one hundred and seventy (170) Catholics admitted during the year had undergone no previous sentence. All the others had been detained in our common goals, some of them as often as thirty (30) and forty (40) times each.
Of the number received last year, one hundred and seventeen (117) are unmarried. The others represent themselves as married or as widowers.
Ninety-six (96) were able to read and write, thirty-seven (37) were able to read only, and sixty-six (66) were able neither to read nor write out of the total number admitted during the past year.
Of the total number of three hundred and seven (307) on the 30th June, 1879, one hundred and thirty (130) were able to read and write, thirty-nine (39) were able to read only, and one hundred and thirty-eight) were unable to read or write.
Of the latter number seventy (70) have learned to read, write, &c., in the course of the year.

The average number of convicts attending school is one hundred and twenty-nine (129), and the progress they make is remarkable, more especially since the change in the method of teaching.

Fifty-seven (57) Catholic convicts were released, and fifty-six (56) transferred to Kingston.

The total number of Catholics in the penitentiary on the 30th June, 1879, is two hundred and sixty-eight (268), out of a population of three hundred and seven (307).

The number of volumes in the Catholic library is eight hundred and twenty-four (824), besides sixty volumes more or less damaged.

The number of prayer-books is two hundred and sixty-seven (267).

The changes I had suggested as to the conduct of the school were made and have been in operation since January last. This has been a real improvement, and the good results are already visible. I am in a position to say the same as to the management of the library.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the moral and religious conduct of the convicts entrusted to my care.

I conclude here the remarks I had to make, knowing that the Government is in possession of reports which will probably furnish in a fuller and clearer manner information as to the various subjects I have hitherto been in the habit of dealing with in my reports.

Believe me to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOS. U. LECLERC, P., *Catholic Chaplain.*

REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1879.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY,

13th October, 1879.

To J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

SIR,—I beg to present my report for the year 1878-9, but, as the Commissioners appointed to investigate the affairs of the institution have only recently finished their labors, it is unnecessary to make more than a very few remarks.

Number of Protestants on 1st July, 1878.....	31
Admitted during the year	29
	— 60
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	7
Transferred to Kingston.....	12
“ “ R. C. Chaplain.....	1
Pardoned.....	4
	— 24
Remaining on 30th June, 1879.....	36
Religious profession of those admitted:—	
Church of England.....	15
American Episcopal	4
Presbyterians.....	3
Methodists.....	2
Congregationalist.....	1
Baptist.....	1
Jews.....	2
Deist.....	1
	— 29

Upon the whole the conduct of the prisoners in chapel has been exceedingly good. There has been but little occasion for visits at the hospital, cells or dungeon. The

library has been well attended to by a very intelligent and careful sub-librarian, and the school progresses most favorably under the direction of Mr. Harnett, who is both an efficient teacher and an excellent librarian.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,
JOHN ALLAN, *Protestant Chaplain.*

(Translation.)

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, 7th Sept., 1879.

To J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

SIR,—We have the honor of submitting to you our report on the sanitary condition of the Penitentiary of the Province of Quebec for the year ending the 30th June last.

The sanitary condition of this institution has always been most satisfactory, in spite of the crowded state which has existed during the whole year. We are happy to be able to report that a portion of the cells in the new building have been put into a condition for the reception of forty-four prisoners, and this crowding, which might have serious results, has ceased in part. We have been free during the past year from any epidemic and contagious malady, although the small-pox has raged with great violence in the parish for almost four months, and it has carried off a great number of victims even out of the families of the officers of the institution. Fearing lest this hideous malady should make its appearance in the Penitentiary, we lost no time in vaccinating all the prisoners who had not been vaccinated or showed no mark of having been so.

We have to record a death by an accident on the 27th of August, 1878. A prisoner, Chaput, was working in the quarry when he was struck on the breast by a fragment of stone, thirty pounds in weight, blown upwards by the explosion of a blast. He only lived ten minutes after the accident. Another accident, which had no serious results, occurred in the month of May last. A prisoner, G. Gosselin, received a blow on the loins, owing to the fall of a crane, which caused a dislocation of his sacrum. Although this dislocation was always serious, it gives us pleasure to be able to state that this prisoner is at present in a fair way to recovery.

We have also to inform you that the prisoner Contu has been afflicted by mental derangement (monomania) during the year. The malady showed itself by pains in the head and want of appetite and sleep. A few days afterwards this prisoner commenced to have hallucinations—he continually saw persons engaged in discharging electric batteries against him. From information given us we believe that this malady has been caused by the excessive use of alcoholic liquors before his imprisonment. The unfortunate man was transferred to an Asylum on the 8th of May last.

The statistics annexed to this report will acquaint you with what has been done during the year in the medical department. We have given every day from twelve to fifteen prescriptions to prisoners who came to consult us about slight indispositions.

The number of officers who were sick and visited by us at their domiciles was 33; the number of days lost by them was 368, which makes an average of 11 days for each officer.

In closing this report, we must say that the Hospital Guardian, Mr. McDermot, has always performed his duties with the same attention and the same zeal as during the past.

We likewise thank the officers as a whole for the assistance they have uniformly given us in the exercise of our duties.

We have the honor to be, Sir, your very humble servants,

J. PRATT, } *Joint*
J. T. POMINVILLE, } *Physicians.*

STATEMENT of Accidents to Convicts in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the Year 1879.

Date.	Names.	Where Employed.	Nature of Accident.	Cause of Accident.	No. of days in Hospital.	Remarks.
1878.						
Aug. 27.....	O. Chaput.....	Quarry.....	Congestion of the lungs.....	Blow of a stone from a blast.....	.....	Died at quarry.
Oct. 15.....	E. Blondin.....	Tramway bridge.....	Contusion.....	Fall from a scaffold.....	10	
1879.						
May 1.....	F. Picard.....	Farm.....	Wounds on the head.....	Fall from a cart.....	5	
do 7.....	A. Gosselin.....	Quarry.....	Dislocation of sacrum.....	Fall of a derrick.....	54	Still in hospital.

ANNUAL Return of Deaths in Hospital, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the Year 1879.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.	When admitted.	Died.	Country.	No. of days in Hospital.	Remarks.
1	O. Chaput.....	20	Congestion of lungs.....	.....	Aug. 27, 1878, ...	Canada.....	.....	Died at quarry.

J. PRATT, M.D., } Surgeons.
J. T. POMINVILLE, }

ANNUAL REPORT of Sick treated in the Hospital and Cells, of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, during the Year ended 30th June, 1879.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remarks.
Abcess	6	6	.....	.....
Asthma	1	1	.....	.....
Blepharitis	3	3	.....	.....
Boils.....	7	7	.....	.....
Bronchitis.....	4	4	.....	.....
Buboes	2	2	.....	.....
Cardialgia	2	2	.....	.....
Chancre.....	4	4	.....	.....
Cholera, Sporadic.....	1	1	.....	.....
Contusion	15	15	.....	.....
Diarrhoea	50	50	.....	.....
Diphtheritis	1	1	.....	.....
Dislocation of Lacrum.....	1	.....	.....	1	
Dyspepsia.....	3	3	.....	.....
Dysentery.....	8	8	.....	.....
Epilepsy	4	4	.....	.....
Erysipelas	2	2	.....	.....
Febriculae.....	4	4	.....	.....
Fistula in ano.....	1	1	.....	.....
Gonorrhoea.....	8	8	.....	.....
Heart disease.....	6	6	.....	.....
Hernia inguin.....	5	5	.....	.....
Hæmoptysis.....	2	2	.....	.....
Hæmorrhoids	5	5	.....	.....
Insane	1	1	.....	.....
Scabies	1	1	.....	.....
Jaundice.....	2	2	.....	.....
Lumbago	7	7	.....	.....
Neuralgia	5	5	.....	.....
Ophthalmia	7	7	.....	.....
Orchitis.....	3	3	.....	.....
Phymosis.....	1	1	.....	.....
Pleurodynia.....	6	6	.....	.....
Peritonitis.....	1	1	.....	.....
Paraphymosis.....	1	1	.....	.....
Pneumonia.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Prurigo.....	4	4	.....	.....
Pyrosis.....	6	6	.....	.....
Ringworm	3	3	.....	.....
Scrofula.....	3	3	.....	.....
Sprain	7	7	.....	.....
Stricture, Ureter.....	4	4	.....	.....
Syphilis.....	6	6	.....	.....
Tænia.....	1	1	.....	.....
Tonsillitis.....	11	11	.....	.....
Ulcer.....	5	5	.....	.....
Urethritis.....	2	2	.....	.....
Wounds.....	12	12	.....	.....
Whitlow	1	1	.....	.....
Total	1	245	245	.....	1	

J. PRATT,
J. T. POMINVILLE, } Surgeons.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, 30th June, 1879.

To the Inspector of Penitentiaries.

SIR,—In presenting this, my second annual report of the school in connection with this penitentiary, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1879, I beg to state that the system heretofore carried on for teaching in the school, viz., half an hour, and very often less, was continued in this school until 31st December, 1879.

Experience had proved that time allowed for school, under the foregoing system, was insufficient to give one hundred or more men, the instruction necessary for them.

The system for teaching advocated by the Roman Catholic Chaplain in his last report has been adopted in the school of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, and has already given proofs of its complete success.

In order that the system adopted for teaching in this school may be thoroughly understood, I shall be compelled to give some details:—

There are five hours set apart for teaching, viz.:—

From 9 a.m., until 11 a.m.; 12 noon, to 1 p.m.; 2 p.m., to 4 p.m.

The prisoners attending school daily number one hundred and thirty (130). They are divided into five classes, each class attending school one full hour during the day. In order to give as much instruction as possible to those attending school, the Warden, Dr. Duchesneau, kindly permits an intelligent prisoner to assist me in the school; I am therefore enabled to subdivide each class on their entering the school-room, and to take more men in each class than I could do if I had not his assistance.

Attached is a complete statement of the school under the new system of teaching, also classification sheet, rules and regulations laid down for school, 1st January, 1879. As there is no facility for the men working at the quarry to attend the school, I received instructions from the Roman Catholic Chaplain, with consent of the Warden, to inaugurate a school there on 1st March of this year, and the working of such school has given satisfaction. Examinations are held in the school-room at the end of every quarter by Library Board, composed of the Warden and Chaplains.

In addition to my duties as School-master I have sole charge of the libraries, subject to the Chaplains, also bookbinding department of the institution.

For further explanations relative to subjects taught, numbers attending in each class, classification of gangs, see school statements and classification sheets attached.

As you will perceive by clause two of Rules and Regulations laid down for the school of St. Vincent de Paul, 1st January, 1879, the school has been established solely in the interests of well conducted prisoners, those only to be admitted who prove both by conduct and industry that they are worthy of having such a favor conferred upon them. The foregoing rule, which is one of the principle rules of the school, has been made in good faith, and will in the future, I have no doubt, be a great means of preventing violation of the prison rules, and encourage industry.

From time to time while the prisoners are assembled in class, I recall to their minds the great boon the Government is conferring upon them by allowing them to receive instruction during a part of their working hours, and stimulate them to better conduct and industry, and I am happy to state that those lessons are not lost, and that the system of teaching, as I have already said, carried on now in the school of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary has given proofs of its complete success.

A visit to the school-room at any unforeseen hour of the day is sufficient to convince any one that the hours devoted to education are by no means hours of idleness, but the contrary, and though the rules of the school are strictly carried out, still I am able, from long experience to temper discipline with kindness, and consequently make the admission to school a prize to be sought after, and which has tended greatly to the advancement that has been made in the school during the past six months, and as a proof of which, I can do no better than to add to this report a true copy of the certificate received from the Board of Examiners, after the examinations held in the school-room on the 26th, 27th and 29th June, 1879.

The following is a true copy of the certificate received by the Schoolmaster from the Board of Examiners:—

Certificate.

The examinations for the quarter ending 30th June, 1879, was held by the undersigned on the 26th, 27th and 29th of June.

The progress in the different branches taught, chiefly in reading, writing, arithmetic, &c., was greater than we expected.

The present system, in operation for six months only, has proved to be a success. The discipline in the school is perfect. The Schoolmaster deserves great praise; he does all in his power to make the school interesting and successful.

[(Signed)

J. U. LEClerc, *Roman Catholic Chaplain.*

"

J. ALLEN, *C. E. Chaplain.*

Though attaching to this report a complete statement of the school under the new system adopted, I consider it essentially necessary to make special mention of sixty men who entered the school during the past half year, not knowing a single letter of the alphabet; forty of that number are to-day reading, writing and working the simple rules of arithmetic; the remaining twenty are progressing very favorably.

I beg to tender to the Warden, Dr. Duchesneau, my sincere thanks for his personal kindness and valuable assistance during the past year.

I beg also to tender to the Chaplains my sincere thanks for their uniform kindness, valuable assistance and kindly words of encouragement to those under my charge, and I must here acknowledge that their frequent visits to the school, and the Saturday lessons they gave from time to time, when teaching the classes personally, has tended, in a great measure, to the progress made during the past six months.

Libraries.

Under instructions received I commenced to take over the libraries of the institution on December 14th, 1878, and furnished statements of same to the Chaplains ten days later. The said statements were presented by them to the Warden, Dr. Duchesneau, in due time.

I must here acknowledge that on completing the aforesaid duty, I was obliged to present very unfavorable statements. I found the libraries in a very bad condition, the greater part of the books being out of repair, and all more or less written upon.

To put a stop to such wilful destruction to Government property, it was necessary that some very stringent means should be adopted.

I framed a code of library rules, and submitted them to the Chaplains, and I am happy to state they met with the Warden's approval.

I also submitted a system of ledger-keeping for libraries, which enables me to issue books to all those whose names appear on the library register in less than twenty minutes, and by which any wilful damage done to a book while in the prisoners possession, either by tearing or writing upon, will never escape detection.

I am happy to state that twice only have I had occasion to call the attention of the Warden to wilful destruction of books, and six times to a violation of clause four of the library rules, during the past half year.

Books are issued on Tuesdays and Saturdays between the hours of twelve noon and one o'clock, so that the prisoners are always supplied with books to read.

For condition and management of libraries I shall leave for those in authority to report upon.

The use of the library is very much appreciated by the men.

Total number of prisoners receiving library books	197
do officers do do 	37

Total	234
-------------	-----

Average weekly issue of books from library, vols.....	350
---	-----

Number of volumes in Roman Catholic Library, French.....	487
do do do English....	277
Total.....	764
Number of volumes in C. E. Library.....	353
Total number of volumes in libraries of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	1,127

I am, Sir, your obedient and humble servant,
HENRY HARNETT, *Schoolmaster.*

CLASSIFICATION SHEET, showing the Number of Men from each Gang attending School, and their Hours of Attendance.

Gang.	9 a.m.	10 am.	12 noon.	2 p.m.	3 p.m.	Total.
is	4	4	4	5	2	19
cutters.	6	6	5	6	7	30
ards	1	1	.....	3	2	7
rs	2	2	.....	3	3	10
shop	3	3	.....	1	1	8
y .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
smith	3	3	3	.....	2	11
inters	1	1	.....	1	.....	3
liths.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	4
.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8
yard .....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6
way .....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	7
y .....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	15
Total.....	21	21	48	20	20	130

STATEMENT of the School of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, showing Numbers, Hours of Attendance and Subjects taught.

Hour and Subject.	Number.	Reading and Spelling	Spelling only.	Writing	Geo- graphy.	Gram- mar.	Arithmetic.	
							Rules.	
							Com- pounds.	Simple.
1.—French	11	11	.....	11	11	11	.....	11
English.....	10	10	.....	10	10	10	.....	10
1.—French	11	.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
English.....	10	10	.....	10	.....	.....	4	6
on—French.....	18	10	6	18	.....	.....	.....	10
English....	15	8	7	15	.....	.....	.....	8
1.—French.....	10	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
English	10	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	10
1.—French	20	10	10	20	.....	.....	.....	20
English.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
y—French.....	15	.....	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
total French.....	85	31	54	85	11	11	.....	41
do English	45	28	17	45	10	10	4	34

In addition to the foregoing the following were prepared for confirmation :—
French, 9; English, 4.

Statement of work done in the Bookbinding Department for the half year ending 30th June, 1879 :—

For whom.	No of Books Bound.
Roman Catholic Library	540
do Choir	35
do Prayer-books	110
Protestant Library	206
School	57
Institution	23
Total.....	<u>971</u>

HENRY HARNETT, *Schoolmaster.*

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR LIBRARIES.

1. Books to be issued only to those who can read well.
2. No prisoner to be in possession of more than one library-book.
3. All books to be returned to the library within seven days from date of issue, but may be reissued if necessary.
4. Any convict exchanging his book with another convict, or lending it to any person whatsoever, will be liable to severe punishment.
5. Destruction of, or damage done to any book through tearing, drawing, or making any mark whatsoever thereon or therein, will be liable to severe punishment.
6. No book shall be issued to any convict except in the presence of the Schoolmaster or of some one acting for him.
7. Convicts in whose names books are issued shall be held responsible for the return and condition of the same.
8. When a book is returned to the library by a convict, it shall not be issued to another convict, until it has been carefully inspected by the Schoolmaster.
9. Books to be issued on Tuesdays and Saturdays, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock.
10. Upon being notified not less than two days previously to the release of any convict from the penitentiary, the Schoolmaster shall see that his book be returned to the library.
11. A copy of the foregoing Rules to be hung in a conspicuous place in each Library.

HENRY HARNETT, *Schoolmaster.*

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR SCHOOL.

1. Strict discipline to be carried out in the school.
2. None but convicts of good conduct shall be admitted to school.
3. No convict shall be admitted to school before three months of his sentence has expired.
4. It is to be distinctly understood that admission to school shall be one of the highest rewards to be bestowed on deserving convicts.
5. School property shall be issued only to those convicts whose names appear on school register.

6. Wilful damage, or damage caused by carelessness to school property, shall be severely punished.

7. All subjects to be taught, classes standing, except writing.

8. When a convict attending school is changed from his gang to another, the Schoolmaster shall be notified by the Deputy Warden.

9. Convicts admitted to the penitentiary who have not complied with the principle duties of their religion shall be specially prepared for such, as the Chaplain may direct.

10. One convict shall be attached to school room, to assist in teaching and look after school property.

Subjects Taught.—French and English, reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, grammar.

HENRY HARNETT, *Schoolmaster.*

TABLE 1.—Statistics of the Institution for Year ending 30th June, 1879.

1. Name of Warden, J. A. Duchesneau.
2. Estimated value of real estate, \$289,609.
3. Estimated value of personalty, \$343,541.24.
4. Total area of prison property, 158½ acres.
5. Area enclosed by prison walls, 6½ acres.
6. Total farm and garden area, 152 acres.
7. Height of boundary walls, 18 feet.
- 8 and 9. Number and dimensions of cells, 269, namely: 10 dark; 202 mean size, and 27 smaller; 10, 6ft. x 8ft. and 8½ft. high; 180, 8ft. x 3ft. and 8½ft. high; 22, 8ft. x 4ft. and 8ft. high; 57, 7ft. x 2½ft. and 8ft. high.
10. Furniture of cells, bed mattress, blankets, sheets, pillows and cases, water piggin, night buckets, lamp, stool and tin goblet.
11. System of heating, coal and wood stoves.
12. Cost of heating, \$4,678.87.
13. System of lighting, coal oil lamps.
14. Cost of lighting, \$679.97.
15. Cost of repairs and maintenance of buildings, \$236.69.
16. Number and kind of workshops, seven, viz.: carpenter, blacksmith, tinsmith, shoe, tailor, stonecutters' and bakery.
17. What machinery, wood and iron-working machinery.
18. If steam-power used, estimated available horse-power,—15 horse-power.
19. Average horse-power used, 10 horse-power.
20. Situation of Warden's residence, within or without walls,—outside and about three acres north-east of the prison.
21. What officers reside within the walls,—Deputy Warden's quarters are contiguous with the prison, but not within the walls.

TABLE 2.—Statistics of the Staff for Year ending 30th June, 1879.

Whole number of officers, 57.

Aggregate of salaries, \$33,851.00.

Percentage of officers to convicts, 5.

Per capita cost of convicts for officers, \$119.19.

Have officers any perquisites; if so, what?—Warden and Deputy Warden, Messenger, Farmer and Engineer. Perquisites: Warden—free house, fuel, light and use of garden; Deputy Warden—free house, fuel, light and use of garden; Messenger, free house, fuel and light; Farmer, free house, use of garden and keep of cow; Engineer, free house.

Percentage of escapes, none.

“ of recaptures, 0½.

Number of skilled trade instructors,—one Chief Instructor, five Trade Instructors and one Guard employed as Instructor.

Table showing classification of officers,—1 Warden, 1 Deputy Warden, 2 Surgeons, 1 Accountant, 4 Chaplains, 1 Clerk, 1 Storekeeper, 1 Chief Keeper, 1 Steward, Hospital Keeper, 1 Clerk of Works, 1 Engineer, 1 Farmer, 6 Trade Instructors, Messenger, 8 Keepers, 23 First Class Guards, 1 Probationary Guard, 1 Schoolmaster, 2 Teamsters.

Table showing the number of officers and ages:—

Over 60 years of age.....	4
50 to 60.....	7
40 to 50.....	20
30 to 40.....	22
Under 30.....	4
Total.....	57

TABLE 3.—Statistics of Convicts for Year ending 30th June, 1879.

1. Average number of convicts, 284.
2. " term less than life, 3 years and 1 month.
3. " number of life sentences, 2.
4. " " of male convicts, 284.
5. " " of female " 37.
6. Percentage of known male recidivists, 13 per cent.
7. " " female " 100 per cent.
8. " of life convicts, 75.
9. Average age of convicts, male, 27 years 8 months.
10. " " female, 32.
11. Percentage of minors on admission, male, 15 per cent.
12. " " " female, none.
13. " " convicts to whom Executive clemency is extended, 431.
14. " " receiving less than 6 months' pardon, none.
15. " " " " 6 " 2 per cent.
16. " " " " 1 year's pardon, 160.
17. " " " " 2 " none.
18. " " " " 3 " 37.
19. " " " " 4 " none.
20. " " " " more than 4 " none.
21. " " " earning remission, 81 per cent.
22. " " " who earn full remission, 76 per cent.
23. " native Canadians, male, 84 per cent.
24. " " female, $\frac{1}{3}$.
25. " English, male, 3.
26. " " female, none.
27. " Scotch, male, 1 per cent.
28. " " female, none.
29. " Irish, male, 3 per cent.
30. " " female, none.
31. " United States, male, $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
32. " " female, none.
33. " Other nationalities, male, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
34. " " female, none.
35. " Whites, male, 99 per cent.
36. " " female, 50 per cent.
37. " Negroes, male, 1 per cent.
38. " " female, none.

- | | | | |
|-----|---|-------------------------------|---|
| 39. | " | Indians, male, | " |
| 40. | " | " female, | " |
| 41. | " | Chinese, male, | " |
| 42. | " | " female, | " |
| 43. | " | Protestants, 19 per cent. | |
| 44. | " | Roman Catholics, 80 per cent. | |
| 45. | " | Other religions, 1 per cent. | |
| 46. | " | No religion, none. | |
47. Punishment for offences,—Solitary confinement, bread and water, loss of remission, loss of light and bed, and in extreme cases corporal punishment.
48. Percentage receiving punishment, 63 per cent.

TABLE 4.—Medical Statistics for Year ending 30th June, 1879.

1.	Percentage in good health on admission,	89 per cent.
2.	" " average "	6½ "
3.	" " bad "	2½ "
4.	" insane "	none.
	" in good health on discharge,	99 per cent.
	" " average "	00 "
	" " bad "	1 "
	" insane during confinement,	0.33 "
	" of deaths,	0.33 "
	Average daily sick,	3.
	Percentage daily sick,	1½ per cent.
	" of accidents,	1½ per cent.
	Per cap. cost for medical attendance,	\$4.22.
	" " hospital and medicine,	\$1.29.
	Amount of daily food of convict, showing weight of bread, meat, vegetables, &c., and liquid? —No specified diet, according to Surgeon's order.	
	Percentage of infirm, cripples, blind, &c.,—none.	
	Estimated percentage of weak-minded convicts (not actually insane),—none.	
	Percentage of epileptics,	1½ per cent.
	" of scrofulous,	0.33 "
	" of consumptive,	none.
	Condition of drains and system.—The drainage is sufficiently good by means of sewers which empty into the river.	
	Condition of ventilation system.—The ventilation of dormitories in summer by means of windows and also by a number of ventilators is satisfactory. During winter the ventilation is made more difficult, the windows having to be kept closed and the other ventilators are not sufficient. The use of wooden buckets which each convict has in his cell for the night vitiates the air by the bad odour which they give forth.	
	Condition of water supply system.—The water which is used in the penitentiary is good and is supplied from the Ottawa River by means of a steam engine.	

TABLE 5.—Educational Statistics for Year ending 30th June, 1879.

1.	Percentage able to read on admission,	57 per cent.
2.	" " write "	19 "
3.	" " read on discharge,	50 "
4.	" " write "	50 "
5.	" of fairly well educated on admission,	10 per cent.
6.	" of wholly illiterate	33 "
7.	" intemperate,	80 "
8.	" temperate,	20 "
9.	" without trade,	52 "

10. Percentage having learnt trade on discharge, 45 per cent.

11. Provision for secular instruction.—Instruction six hours daily; convicts attending school are divided into six classes, each class attending school one hour daily; convicts may pursue their studies in their cells, after prison closes, until 9 p.m. Convicts are allowed light in their cells from 6 p.m. until 9 p.m., in summer, and from 4:30 until 9 p.m., in winter.

12. Religious services.—Two services on Sunday and one hour for religious instruction on Thursday.

13. Numbers of volumes in libraries.—In Roman Catholic Library, 764. In Protestant Library, 353.

TABLE 6.—Statistics of Prison Labor for Year ending 30th June, 1879.

1. Enumeration of prison industries.—Trade Department, viz.:—Carpenters, coopers, painters, tailors, shoemakers, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, stone-cutting, quarry, lime, brick-making and farming.

2. Enumeration of facilities (Plant-shops, &c.).—6 shops and some machinery worked by a steam engine.

3. Percentage of convicts available for labor, 93 per cent.

4. Percentage of convicts employed in each industry.—Stone-cutters, 18; masons, 12; farm, 12; tramway, 10; carpenters, 9; quarry, 7; blacksmiths, 7; tailors, 7; shoemakers, 5; lime, 1; brick, 2.

5. Percentage of convicts employed in productive labor, 95 per cent.

6. Whole daily average employed in manufacturing articles for sale, 2.50 per cent.

7. Average per diem obtainable for labor, 50 per cent.

8. Number of hours devoted for labor.—Summer, 10; winter, 8 hours per day.

TABLE 7.—Financial Statement for Year ending 30th June, 1879.

1. Aggregate cost of institution per annum	\$83,063 29
2. " " " per <i>cap.</i>	292 49 $\frac{1}{2}$
3. " " " " per diem..	0 80
4. Per <i>cap.</i> cost per day for salaries.....	0 32 $\frac{3}{4}$
5. " " " rations.....	0 15 $\frac{1}{4}$
6. " " " clothing and bedding...	0 09
7. " " " medical attendance, hospital and medicine	0 02 $\frac{1}{8}$
8. Per <i>cap</i> cost per day for fuel, light and repairs...	0 05 $\frac{1}{4}$
9. Aggregate revenue of institution	3,459 02
10. Value of plant for manufacturing and farming purposes	915 00
11. Annual expenditure for raw material.....	None.
12. Annual cost of tools and maintenance of plant....	959 14
13. Annual cost of trade instructors.....	4,320 00
14. " " other charges (selling, &c.).....	None.
15. Total amount of bad and doubtful debts incurred...	135 77
16. Gross revenue from sale of manufactured articles...	2,753 55
17. Estimated value of farm and garden produce.....	5,435 05
18. Value of work performed for Government.....	None.
19. Value of work done on institution itself.....	None.
20. Estimated earnings per <i>cap.</i>	129 42
21. Excess of expenditure over cash revenue.....	78,838 23
22. " " over whole value of work performed.....	23,674 08

SUMMARY of Department Stock in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary on the 30th June, 1879.

Pollo.		Amount.
		\$ cts.
1	Accountant's office	45 40
3	Armory	2,495 39
5	Bakery	71 79
7	Blacksmith	3,908 29
12	Brickyard	958 27
13	Catholic Chapel	1,374 35
17	Carpenters	2,072 69
27	Clerk of Works' office	17 55
28	Chief Keeper's office	152 37
29	Deputy Warden's quarters	100 30
30	do office	33 53
31	Farm	6,345 65
36	Hospital	918 71
42	Protestant Chapel	288 25
44	Quarry and tramway	1,801 17
47	Stonecutters and masons.....	6,559 79
51	Storekeepers	14,674 65
65	School and library.....	647 11
68	Shoe shop.....	308 51
73	Steward's Department....	12,820 47
89	Summary Real Estate	289,609 00
90	Tailors	524 94
93	Tinsmiths	412 06
99	Warden's office	252 30
101	do quarters	125 50
102	Water Works engine	25 20
	Total	346,541 24

ELZEAR DAGNEAULT, }
ALBERT VALOIS, } Valuators.

Stock in Accountant's Office on 30th June, 1879.

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Price.	Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Letter clip.....	0 25	0 25
3	Office rulers	0 50	1 50
1	Cork-screw		0 45
1	Seal		0 15
2	Writing desks	4 00	8 00
2	Stools	0 50	1 00
2	Tables	0 75	1 50
1	Copying press		8 00
2	do brushes.....	0 30	0 60
1	Fire screen		0 25
1	Coal scuttle.....		0 30
1	File hook		0 30
2	Pen racks	0 40	0 80
1	Pair scissors		0 50
2	Scrapers	0 25	0 50
1	Letter scale.....		2 50
1	Dictionary		4 00
1	Paper basket.....		0 10
2	Tumblers.....	0 15	0 30

Stock in Accountant's Office on 30th June, 1879—Concluded.

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Price.		Amount.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1	Soap tray				0 40
1	Duster				1 00
1	Sprinkler				0 25
2	Spittoons	0	30		0 60
1	Candlestick				0 20
1	Arm chair				1 50
1	Cushion				1 00
1	Tin box				0 15
1	Property tin box				1 00
3	Paper weights	0	10		0 30
3	Cash boxes	0	50		1 50
1	Carpet				2 00
2	Looking glasses	0	10		0 20
12	Files	0	20		2 40
6	Inkstands	0	25		1 50
2	Paper cutters	0	20		0 40
Total					45 40

Stock in Armory Department on 30th June, 1879.

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Price.		Amount.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
28	Carbines	35	00	980	00
30	Colts pistols	20	00	600	00
2,128	Cartridges	0	03	63	84
4	English guns	30	00	120	00
390	Cartridges	0	04	15	20
30	Pistols, Smith & Wesson, new	11	00	330	00
54	Boxes cartridges	0	36	19	44
29	Screw drivers	0	10	2	90
38	Thong brushes	0	20	7	60
29	Nipple keys	0	50	14	50
30	Sponge rods	0	20	6	00
4	do	0	10	4	40
2	Powder flasks	0	30	0	60
2	do	0	25	0	50
9	Bullet moulds	1	00	9	00
2	Screw drivers	0	10	0	20
7	Sponge rods	0	10	0	70
14	Lbs. loose pistol bullets	0	08	1	12
13	Boxes pistol caps	0	25	3	25
26	Colts pistols	10	00	260	00
7	Boxes cartridges	0	32	2	24
30	Belts and pouches	0	50	15	00
30	Pistol cases	0	40	12	00
1	Trunk			1	00
2	Lbs. emery	0	10	0	20
1	do loose powder			0	40
30	Carbine belts	0	33	9	90
1	Pistol belt and pouch			2	50
1	do			1	00
29	Pistol pouches	0	40	11	60
6	do belts	0	30	1	80
10	Boxes pistol caps	0	25	2	50
Total					2,495 30

Stock in Bakery Department on 30th June, 1879.

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Price.		Amount.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1	Kneading trough			15	00
45	Large pans	0	10	4	50
7	do	0	20	1	40
3	Small pans	0	08	0	24
1	Scale and weight			2	00
1	4-gallon jar			0	80
1	2-gallon do			0	40
1	Flour sieve			0	80
1	Hand brush			0	25
1	Small clock			1	00
1	Tin strainer			2	00
1	do small			1	00
1	Cask, 7-gallon			1	40
1	do 42 do			2	00
1	Can, 3 do			0	30
1	do 4 do			0	40
1	Dipper			0	40
1	do			0	20
2	Wooden pails	0	50	1	00
4	Piggins	0	20	0	80
1	Iron boiler			4	00
1	Stove			6	00
1	Poker			0	75
2	Oven peels	0	25	0	50
2	do	0	50	1	00
4	Axles	0	75	3	00
1	Snow shovel			0	20
1	Tub			0	40
1	Desk			1	50
1	Bench			0	50
1	Foot bench			0	10
1	Small sleigh			1	50
2	Handbarrows	1	75	3	50
1	Sprinkler			0	30
2	Quart tin dippers			0	20
1	Table for bread			2	00
1	Wood box			1	00
1	Rat-trap			0	50
1	Cupboard			4	00
1	Padlock			0	75
1	Funnel			0	20
1	Bread rack			4	00
	Total			71	70

Stock in Blacksmiths' Department on 30th June, 1879.

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Price.		Amount.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1	Engine, boiler and gearing			1,100	00
2	Drilling machines.....			420	00
1	Punching do			300	00
1	Roller do			12	00
1	Upset do			10	00
40	Boring drills.....	1	00	40	00
1	Lathe and gear.....			550	00
7	do dogs	1	00	7	00
15	do bolts.....	0	25	3	75
4	do drills.....	0	25	1	00
32	do turning tools.....	0	50	16	00
1	Large hand drill.....			1	00
24	Small do	0	10	2	40
3	Bellows			157	00
1	Fan blower and belting.....			70	00
4	Anvils.....			136	00
5	Vices.....			139	00
1	Grindstone.....			5	00
1	do and belting.....			30	00
28	Heading tools.....	1	00	28	00
1	Scales			25	00
3	Die plates, full			74	00
7	Hand taps	0	50	3	50
75	Tongs.....	0	75	56	25
6	Sledge hammers.....	6	00	36	00
8	Hand do	1	00	8	00
7	Rivet do	1	00	7	00
6	Flat do	3	00	18	00
2	Horseshoe do	0	75	1	50
4	Machinist do	0	75	3	00
1	Thread gauge.....			1	00
2	Oil stones.....	1	00	2	00
1	Clack			2	00
1	Saw frame			0	75
2	Thumb screws.....	1	00	2	00
2	Axes.	1	00	2	00
1	Cutter.....			5	00
2	Facing plates.....	4	00	8	00
2	Oil cans.	0	50	1	00
4	do small.....	0	15	0	60
2	Cast-iron plugs.....			36	00
2	Iron trussels	6	00	12	00
12	do cramps.....	1	00	12	00
1	Copper bar... ..			8	25
1	Stock and dies, 4 set.			18	00
4	Steel pincers.....	2	00	8	00
2	Snips.....	3	00	6	00
2	Callipers.....	0	50	1	00
1	Divider			0	50
3	Twist drills.. ..			8	00
1	Glue pot			1	00
1	Emery wheel.....			30	00
6	Squares.. ..	1	00	6	00
10	Swedges	2	00	20	00
4	Pokers	0	25	1	00
4	Scrapers	0	25	1	00
4	Fire shovels.....	0	50	2	00
12	Punches.....	0	25	3	00
1	Nippers			0	25
2	Large monkey wrenches.....	1	50	3	00
2	Small do	1	00	2	00
6	Spanners.....	0	50	3	00
1	Hand vice.....			1	00

Stock in Blacksmiths' Department on 30th June, 1879—*Concluded.*

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Price.	Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
10	Chisels, large.....	0 75	7 50
12	do small.....	0 75	9 00
1	Frame saw.....		1 00
5	Mortise chisels.....	0 50	2 50
3	Paring do.....	0 50	1 50
1	Single gauge.....		0 25
1	Double do.....		1 00
4	Common do.....	0 25	1 00
1	Screw driver.....		0 50
1	Drawknife.....		1 00
1	Bevel square.....		0 75
1	Compass.....		0 50
1	Spoke turner.....		3 00
1	Counter sinker.....		0 25
1	Centrebit.....		1 00
1	Dry plane.....		1 00
1	Jack plane.....		2 00
1	Ravel do.....		1 00
1	Smoothing plane.....		1 00
1	Carpenter's hammer.....		1 00
2	Tin pails.....	0 50	1 00
2	Scratch awls.....	0 15	0 30
12	Leather aprons.....	0 80	9 60
1	Set of bits.....		3 00
2	Desks.....	2 00	4 00
4	Wooden benches.....	2 00	8 00
171½	Pounds octagon steel.....	0 12½	21 73
70	do round cast steel.....	0 12½	8 75
83½	do square do.....	0 12½	10 37
57	do flat do.....	0 12½	7 12
33	do spring do.....	0 07	2 31
3,198½	do common iron.....	0 02	63 97
1,661	do swede do.....	0 06	99 66
388	do hoop do.....	0 04	15 52
1,118	Bolts.....		36 72
140	Keys.....		8 50
730	Pounds smith coal.....	8 25	3 05
54	do borax.....	0 15	8 10
124	do nuts.....	0 09	11 16
346½	do crowley steel.....	0 12½	43 32
149	do horseshoes.....	0 04½	6 70
63	do wire.....	0 04½	2 84
1	Pair side springs.....		6 72
1	Set axles.....		5 00
1	Derby wheel.....		1 00
1	Set spokes.....		3 75
1	Set rims.....		2 25
1	Pair shafts.....		1 00
1	do couplings.....		0 90
1	Dozen axle clips.....		0 38
9½	Lbs castings.....		1 90
1	Whippeltree bolt.....		0 30
1	King bolt.....		0 40
1	Set hubs.....		1 90
12½	Lbs. Venetian red.....		0 57
	Total.....		3,906 29

Stock in Brickyard Department on 30th June, 1879.

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Price.	Amount.
		\$ cts	\$ cts.
1	Mill		332 00
6	Moulds	3 00	18 00
16	Square barrows	2 00	32 00
5	Flat do	4 00	20 00
6	Box do	3 50	21 00
6	Spades	1 00	6 00
12	Iron shovels	1 00	12 00
80	Kiln iron doors	3 00	240 00
3	Wire sieves	0 50	1 50
2	Long hooks	1 00	2 00
2	Short do	0 50	1 00
1	Hand saw		0 75
1	Hammer		0 70
1	Wrench		0 70
2	Tin scoops	0 40	0 80
5	Large pails	0 50	2 50
12	Baskets	0 25	3 00
50	Canada plates	0 08	4 00
1,000	Pine boards	10 00	100 00
100	Planks. 2 in		16 00
25	do 3 in	20 00	5 00
4	Square tubs	2 00	8 00
3	Tip-up sleighs	25 00	75 00
2	Sledge hammers	0 66	1 32
20	Wedges	1 50	30 00
6	Pick axes	0 50	3 00
1	Sentry box		20 00
10	Wood shovels	0 20	2 00
	Total		\$938 27

Stock in Catholic Chapel Department on 30th June, 1879.

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Price.	Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
32	Large benches	3 00	96 00
11	Small do	1 50	16 50
2	Fall stools	9 00	18 00
6	Chairs	4 00	24 00
1	Carpet		30 00
1	Harmonium		100 00
1	Confessional		24 00
2	Fonts		25 00
1	Lamp		3 00
1	Altar		100 00
1	Station of the Cross		14 00
1	Bell		0 40
1	Cross		6 00
1	Table		1 50
15	Altar candlesticks		10 00
2	Curtains		4 00
3	Statues	8 00	24 00
184	French prayer books	0 20	36 80
81	English do	0 20	16 20
1	Stove		25 00
20	Lengths of pipe	0 10	2 00

Stock in Catholic Chapel Department on 30th June, 1879—Continued.

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Price.	Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
6	Sets singing books	3 00	18 00
40	Canterers	0 80	32 00
6	Albs	7 00	42 00
20	Amices	0 50	10 00
1	Cruet		1 00
1	do		4 00
14	Chairs	1 00	14 00
1	Sofa		6 00
1	Wardrobe		100 00
1	Table		2 00
1	Cupboard		1 00
1	Step		0 50
3	Spittoons	0 40	1 20
1	Confessional		3 00
1	Clock and stand		5 00
1	Looking glass		1 00
1	Fall stool		3 00
1	Bougie Box		0 30
2	Inkstands	0 40	0 80
1	Glue pot		0 30
1	Pen rack		0 40
1	Jug		0 25
1	Bucket		0 40
1	Paper knife		0 25
2	Bookstands	2 50	5 00
3	Glass candlesticks	0 20	0 60
10	Wooden do	0 30	3 00
3	Curtains	2 00	6 00
1	Carpet		20 00
1	Stove		24 00
13	Lengths pipe	0 10	1 30
1	Duster		1 00
1	do pan		0 30
2	Corn brooms	0 20	0 40
2	Caps	0 60	1 20
2	Purses	1 00	2 00
2	Credense table cloths	0 45	0 90
4	Alb cords	1 00	4 00
24	Caporals	0 30	7 20
5	Missal cloths	0 60	3 00
4	do	0 40	1 60
8	do	0 35	2 80
9	Table cloths	0 35	3 15
1	Chalice		45 00
1	do		10 00
1	Censer		3 00
16	Towels		3 00
2	Wardrobe cloths	1 00	2 00
14	Altar cloths	3 00	42 00
6	Communion cloths	1 00	6 00
2	White ornaments	25 00	50 00
2	Red do	24 00	48 00
1	Violet do		20 00
1	Green do		20 00
1	Black do		18 00
1	Monstrance		50 00
97	Purificators		9 00
20	Palls	0 18	3 60
1	Missal stand		1 00
1	Signet		0 40
3	Cassocks	5 00	15 00
1	Statue		0 25
3	Bags	0 80	2 40
1	Ored carpet		0 20

Stock in Catholic Chapel Department on 30th June, 1879—Concluded.

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Price.	Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
2	Altar carpet.....	1 00	2 00
1	Wardrobe carpet.....		1 00
6	Tabernacle veils	2 00	12 00
1	Coborium.....		20 00
8	Flower pots		10 00
6	do	1 00	6 00
1	Desk.....		37 00
1	Book shelf.....		1 00
1	Cistern.....		2 00
4	Cushions	1 25	5 25
7	Guard boxes	2 00	14 00
1	Altar trimming.....		3 00
2	Lamp tassels.....	1 00	2 00
	Total		\$1,374 35

Stock in Carpenters' Department on 30th June, 1879.

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Price.	Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
15	Jointer planes.....	1 80	27 00
15	Jack do	1 00	15 00
19	Smoothing planes.....	1 10	20 90
17	Rip saws	1 65	28 05
18	Hand cross-cut saws.....	1 40	25 20
17	Panel saws.....	0 80	13 60
5	Back do	2 00	10 00
13	Carpenter axes.....	1 25	16 25
18	do hammers	1 00	18 00
14	Foot rules.	1 25	17 50
63	Chisels	0 20	12 60
79	Gauges	0 20	15 80
10	Braces	1 00	10 00
78	Auger bits.....	0 50	39 00
11	Gouge do	0 10	1 10
13	Squares, 4 in.	0 35	4 55
13	do 10 in., wood	0 70	9 10
8	Drawknives	1 00	8 00
30	Single gauges.....	0 15	4 50
7	Double do	1 50	10 50
10	Small oil cans	0 10	1 00
8	Oil stones.....	0 60	4 80
5	Slip do	0 10	0 50
10	Spokeshaves.....	0 30	3 00
13	Compasses	0 35	4 55
11	Screw drivers.....	0 17	1 87
10	Wood files.....	0 30	3 00
2	Screw jacks	10 00	20 00
1	Boring machine.....	7 50	7 50
11	Bench screws.....	1 00	11 00
1	Set scales.....	4 00	4 00
1	Dozen cupboard hooks		0 50
3	do rivets.....	0 15	0 45
11	Trunk locks.....	0 15	1 65
8 1/2	Pairs table hinges.....	0 15	1 27
1	Dozen wood fasteners.....	0 10	1 20

Stock in Carpenters' Department on 30th June, 1879—Continued.

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Price.		Amount.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
6	Cloth hooks	0	05	0	30
6	Window handles	0	05	0	30
2	Sets bed wheels	0	25	0	50
3	Dozen staples for windows	0	30	0	90
2	Iron blocks, plain	2	50	5	00
1	Iron block, round			5	00
23	Packages patent brads	0	05	1	15
9	Gross screws	0	40	3	60
6	Pairs hinges, 2 in.	0	15	0	90
25	Lbs. finishing nails, 1½ in.	0	04½	1	12
35	do do 2 "	0	04½	1	58
15	do wrought nails, 1 "	0	06	0	90
10	do do 2 "	0	06	0	60
5	do do 2½ "	0	06	0	30
5	do do 3 "	0	06	0	30
10	do shingle nails	0	03	0	30
180	do cut nails, 3 in.	0	03	5	40
1	Iron wheel			0	50
5	Dozen handles for drawers	0	60	3	00
1	do do			0	10
5	Glasses, 18 by 20, 13 feet	0	04	0	52
1	Tin can			0	50
1	Mortise pick			1	00
1	Gallon copper oil			0	90
25	Lbs spikes	0	05	0	75
2	Trunks	1	00	2	00
1	Dozen pick axe handles	0	10	1	20
2	Saw frames	0	50	1	00
1	Punch			0	05
1	Old axe			0	50
1	Frame for bow saw			1	00
1	Plane iron, double, 2 inches			6	70
1	do do 2½ "			0	70
5	do single 2½ "	0	30	1	50
5	do old	0	20	1	00
9	do double, 2½ in	0	70	6	30
2	Dozen bolts, 3½ in.	0	04	0	96
2	do 4 in.	0	05	1	20
25	Lbs. fire-proof paint			0	80
5	Wash boards	0	05	0	25
6	Picture frames	0	15	0	90
2	Screw augers	0	70	1	40
3	Dozen bolts, 2 in.	0	36	1	08
8	Pairs round and hollow planes	1	50	12	00
8	Moulding planes	0	85	6	80
2	do round	0	85	1	70
1	Pair sash match planes			2	00
1	Sash plane			2	00
2	Pairs match planes	1	50	3	00
3	Sash felixters	1	80	5	40
2	Plough planes	4	00	8	00
1	Match plane, ½-inch			0	80
8	Shingle axes	0	75	6	00
4	Wrenches	1	50	6	00
17	Gimlets	0	05	0	85
19	Brad-awls	0	02	0	38
5	Cast steel squares	1	50	7	50
7	Rabbit planes	0	70	4	80
5	Bevel squares	0	70	3	50
1	Jig saw			10	00
2	Teasles	0	30	0	60
1	Spirit level			2	00
1	Stove			8	00

Stock in Carpenters' Department on 30th June, 1879—Continued.

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Price.	Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
40	Lengths pipe.....	0 08	3 20
2	Iron pokers.....	0 30	0 60
1	do shovel.....		1 00
1	Bucket.....		0 50
6	Piggins.....	0 20	1 20
1	Tin cup.....		0 10
1	Water barrel.....		0 50
1	Mortising machine.....		15 00
1	Turning lathe.....		60 00
20	Feet leather belting.....	0 11	2 20
4	Glue pots.....	0 75	3 00
7	Double curp benches.....	5 00	35 00
1	Single do bench.....		3 00
1	Desk.....		3 00
1	Book case.....		1 50
1	Stool.....		0 50
2	Grindstones.....		2 50
1	Iron cramp.....		13 00
1	Wood do.....	0 50	2 00
1	Bow saw and blade.....		1 40
2	Emery wheels.....		6 60
8	Bead planes.....	0 80	6 40
1	Centre plane.....		0 40
1	Punch for blinds.....		3 00
3	Setts iron for punch.....		2 00
2	Pairs natch planes.....	1 60	3 20
1	Pair sash planes.....		2 00
2	Cooze planes.....		1 80
1	Round jack plane.....		1 00
3	Screw caps and dies.....	0 45	1 35
6 1/2	Dozen butt hinges, 5 in.....	0 22	16 94
1 1/2	do do 3 in.....	0 18	3 78
2	Quires sand paper.....	0 15	0 30
1	Desk.....		1 00
1	Tape line.....		2 50
10	Cupboard locks, 3 in.....	0 20	2 00
12	Trunk do 3 in.....	0 20	2 40
5	Brass do.....	0 30	1 50
2	do do.....	0 30	0 60
5	Ripping saws.....	0 10	0 50
6	Desk locks.....	0 20	1 20
17	Files.....	0 15	2 55
6	Taper saw files.....	0 10	0 60
1	Rat-tail file.....		0 30
5	Iron rimmers.....	0 10	0 50
1	do for wood.....	0 10	0 20
5	Carpenters' chisels.....	0 50	2 50
1	Pair 3 in. hinges.....		0 18
2	Pannel gauges.....	0 90	1 80
2	Saw sets.....	0 60	1 20
2	Carpenters' saws.....	3 00	6 00
4	Adzes.....	1 50	6 00
2	Smoothing planes.....	0 50	1 00
1	Large jointer planes.....		2 00
2	Drivers.....	0 25	0 50
2	Lock saws.....		1 20
2	Draw knives.....	1 00	2 00
16	Centrebite.....	0 40	6 40
2	Coopers' scrapers.....	1 00	2 00
2	do crows.....	0 30	0 60
3	Punches.....	0 10	0 30
1	Coldchisel.....		0 25
2	Rivet irons.....	0 15	0 30

Stock in Carpenters' Department on 30th June, 1879—Continued.

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Price.		Amount.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
14	Truss hoops.....	0	10	1	40
1	Anvil			12	00
1	Carpenter's bench.....			3	00
3	Cooper's benches.....	1	00	3	00
2	Buckets	0	50	1	00
50	Lbs. hoop iron.....	0	03	1	50
20	do do old	0	01	0	20
10	do iron wire.....	0	03	0	30
50	Feet lumber.....	0	01	0	50
4	Screw augers.....	0	80	3	20
1	do bit			1	00
15	Carpenters' chisels	0	50	7	50
4	Flat gauges	0	40	1	60
2	Pitt saws	5	00	10	00
1	Fly wheel			2	00
1	Half sett rake teeth.....			1	50
2	Cant hooks	1	00	2	00
1	Iron cramp.....			3	00
1	Dozen axe handles	0	10	1	20
10	Unfinished trunks	0	40	4	00
1	Dozen scrub handles.....	0	05	0	60
150	Lbs. iron.....	0	03	4	50
2	Hods	0	50	1	00
1	Frame saw			1	50
2	Clams.....	0	60	1	20
16	Dozen hammer handles	0	05	0	80
1	Calliper.....			0	50
1	Cord hickory	16	00	8	00
24	Pairs blinds.....	3	00	72	00
12	Wheelbarrows	1	50	18	00
1	Turning chair.....			2	50
25	Pieces moulding.....	0	05	1	25
120	do 1 in.....	0	03	3	60
18	Window frames.....	6	00	108	00
2	Pairs car wheels.....	5	00	10	00
1	Frame.....			2	00
240	Feet ash	0	02	4	80
2	Axes.....	1	00	2	00
10	Aprons.....	0	25	2	50
6	Dozen night buckets.....	0	35	25	10
12	do piggins—144.....	0	20	28	80
6	Trunks	1	00	6	00
1	Tin can.....			0	40
1	Desk.....			0	50
5	Knives.....	0	12½	0	63
2	Augers for wheels.....	3	00	6	00
1,000	Feet pine, 2 in	0	01½	15	00
200	do 1½ in.....	0	01½	3	00
2,700	do 1 in.....	0	01½	40	50
5	Pieces maple			3	20
1	Table.....			0	80
1	Grinding mill			3	00
1	do stone			0	50
2	Lbs. Paris green.....	0	40	0	80
4	do common red paint.....	0	05	0	20
4	do Prussian blue paint.....	0	15	0	60
50	do old paint.....	0	05	2	50
4	Paint brushes, 2 in.....	0	60	2	40
2	do 1 in.....	0	40	0	80
2	do ½ in.....	0	30	0	60
1	do 1½ in.....			0	50
3	Paint pencils.....	0	20	0	60
1	Gallon common varnish.....	0	40	0	20

Stock in Carpenters' Department on 30th June, 1879—*Concluded.*

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Price.	Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
8	Paint pots.	0 10	0 80
8	Oil and turpentine cans.....	0 30	2 40
1	Strainer.....		0 50
1	Lb. raw umber		0 25
1	do senna		0 25
2	do white lead	0 07	0 14
1½	do lamp black.....	0 06	0 09
1	do diamond		5 00
1	Sett figures and letters.....		2 00
10	Feet glass.....	0 05	0 50
1	Putty knife.....		0 40
3	Trunks.....	1 00	3 00
1	Stove and pipe		4 00
3	Chisels.....	0 20	0 60
1	Plainer and belting.....		600 00
1	Sticker and belting		175 00
1	Circular saw belting.....		60 00
	Total.....		\$2,072 69

Stock in Clerk of Works Office on 30th June, 1879.

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Price.	Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Table		4 00
1	Stool		0 40
1	Chair		1 00
3	Inkstands	0 30	0 90
1	Pen rack.....		0 40
1	Wood box.....		0 80
1	Drawing table		1 00
2	Squares	0 25	0 50
1	Square rule		2 00
1	do ruler		0 50
1	Washing basin.....		0 50
1	Pitcher.....		0 50
1	Paper knife		0 20
1	Desk do		0 25
1	Paper weight.....		0 20
1	Looking glass		0 10
1	Stove.....		3 00
15	Lengths of stovepipe.....	0 08	1 20
1	Elbow		0 10
	Total.....		17 55

Stock in Chief Keeper's Office on 30th June, 1879.

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Price.	Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Cupboard		5 82
1	do		4 00
1	Desk		8 00
1	Wash-bowl and pitcher		1 00
1	Ruler		0 40
1	Bench		1 00
2	Stools	1 00	2 00
1	Chimney rope		0 50
12	Pairs handcuffs	4 00	48 00
6	do leg irons	6 50	39 00
2	Inkstands	0 25	0 50
1	Washstand		2 50
2	Flags		27 00
1	Tin box for flags		1 00
12	Battons	0 15	1 80
12	Gags	0 30	3 60
1	Pen rack		0 25
3	Padlocks	2 00	6 00
	Total		152 37

Stock in Deputy Warden's Quarters on 30th June, 1879.

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Price.	Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Coal stove		20 00
2	Box stoves	4 00	8 00
1	Double stove		12 00
89	Lengths stovepipe	0 10	8 90
1	Scrubber		0 25
4	Wood boxes	0 50	2 00
1	Coal scuttle		0 75
1	do shovel		0 10
3	Lamps	0 60	1 80
2	Step-ladders	0 50	1 00
2	Ash-cans	4 00	8 00
1	do		0 50
1	Passage lamp		4 00
2	Chandeliers		20 00
2	Tin boilers	1 00	2 00
1	do kettle		1 00
	Total		100 30

Stock in Deputy Warden's Office on 30th June, 1879.

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Price.	Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Washstand.....		2 00
2	Water jugs.....	0 50	1 00
1	Basin.....		0 50
1	Tumbler.....		0 10
1	Woodbox.....		1 00
1	Carpet.....		2 00
1	Desk.....		8 00
3	Inkstands.....	0 25	0 75
1	Pen rack.....		0 50
1	Chair.....		1 50
1	do and cushion.....		2 50
1	Eraser.....		0 50
1	Penknife.....		1 00
1	Rubber.....		0 10
1	Paper box.....		0 50
1	Dictionary.....		7 00
1	Table.....		1 00
1	Tin boiler.....		0 50
2	Paper weights.....	0 12½	0 25
1	Waste basket.....		0 50
1	Spittoon.....		0 20
1	Poker.....		0 13
2	Rulers.....	0 25	0 50
1	Bottle mucilage.....		0 10
14	Lengths stove-pipe.....	0 10	1 40
	Total.....		33 53

Stock in Farm Department on 30th June, 1879.

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Price.	Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Doz. straps.....		1 00
1	Tin pail.....		0 50
1	Chest cover.....		1 50
3	Sponges.....	0 25	0 75
1	Doz. padlocks.....	p. doz. 6 00	3 00
2	Lamps.....	0 70	1 40
12	Sets single harness.....	12 00	144 00
6	do double do.....	30 00	180 00
8	Yokes.....	2 00	16 00
4	Pair tug and pin chains.....	0 20	0 80
15	Tug straps.....	0 10	1 50
1	Looking glass.....		0 10
6	Collar cushions.....	0 20	1 20
6	Brushing boots.....	0 30	1 80
1	Desk and stool.....		1 25
1	Light harness.....		40 00
1	do.....		20 00
1	Peck measure.....		0 40
6	Collars.....	2 00	12 00
16	Head collars.....	1 50	24 00
9	Bushel peas.....	1 00	9 00
1	Doz. Scythes.....		6 00

Stock in Farm Department on 30th June, 1879—Continued.

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Price.		Amount.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1	Doz. stable brooms			10	50
17	Bags	0	10	1	70
1	Spring cart			25	00
1	Buggy			125	00
14	Horse brushes	0	70	9	80
3	Currie combs	0	70	2	10
1	Lot horse medicine			1	25
1	Seed sower			12	00
1	Tin boiler			1	00
15	Bushel peas	1	00	15	00
1	Large saw			2	00
3	Galls. oil	1	25	3	75
300	Lbs. bran	1	00	3	00
1	Lot miscellaneous			20	00
10	Hot bed frames and glass	6	00	60	00
1	Wood harrow			12	00
4	Wheelbarrows	2	50	10	00
15	Hoes	0	70	10	50
2	Drill grubbers	18	00	36	00
2	Mould board ploughs	30	00	60	00
1	Field roller			10	00
2	Iron ploughs	18	00	36	00
1	Grubber harrow			30	00
2	Saddle harrows	10	00	20	00
3	Waggon chains	2	00	6	00
4	Crowbars	3	00	12	00
150	Bushel potatoes	0	70	105	00
1	Iron Bar			1	00
4	Stone sleighs	80	00	320	20
2	Water sleighs	6	00	12	00
1	Box sleigh			25	00
1	Single express			50	00
14	Manure forks	0	75	10	50
12	Spades	0	75	9	00
23	Olay picks	1	00	23	00
10	Baskets	0	20	2	00
2	Shovels	1	00	2	00
7	Garden rakes	0	60	4	20
3	Axes	0	60	1	80
1	Crowbar			3	00
6	Coil wires	3	25	19	50
1	Hammer			0	50
4	Iron cart axles	10	00	40	00
1,300	Bdls. straw	5	00	65	00
2	Wrenches	1	00	2	00
3	Wedges			2	00
4	Picks	1	00	4	00
13	Hay forks	0	75	9	75
6	Horse buckets	0	50	3	00
12	do blankets	2	00	24	00
2	Saddles and bridles	20	00	40	00
15	Sursingles	0	60	9	00
3	Buffalo robes	9	00	27	00
18	Sleigh bells	0	30	5	40
1	Pump			12	00
1	Stove and 10 lengths pipe			6	80
1	Rockaway carriage			300	00
1	Farm waggon			45	00
9	Scotch carts	40	00	360	00
2	Carts, with water bucket	10	00	20	00
30	Feet water hose			3	00
1,500	Bundles of hay	10	00	150	00
100	Bushels of Oats	0	50	50	00

Stock in Hospital Department on 30th June, 1879—*Concluded.*

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Price.	Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Gall. turpentine.....		0 50
1	Oz. arsenic.....		0 25
1	do myrrha.....		0 50
1	do benz. acid.....		5 00
1	Gall. olive oil.....		0 75
1	Oz. santonia.....		1 00
2	do opium.....		0 25
1	Elect. magnet. appar.....		10 00
2	Enema appar.....		3 25
1	Stethoscope.....		0 50
3	Spatulas.....		1 50
1	Stomach pump.....		11 50
1	Case lancets.....		1 75
1	Cupping case.....		24 00
1	Dissecting do.....		4 00
1	Amputating case.....		30 00
1	Surg. pocket do.....		25 00
1	Doz. catheters.....		4 00
2	do bougies.....		4 00
1	Pill machine.....		6 00
3	Grs. vials.....		9 00
154	Doz. stopped bottles.....		46 50
1	Scales and weights.....		9 50
6	Winchesters.....		1 50
3	Mortars.....	1 00	3 00
3	Tables.....		11 00
1	Bureau.....		6 00
1	Dispensary.....		10 00
2	Chairs.....	0 75	1 50
6	Trusses.....		3 00
1	Bookcase.....		2 50
1	Glass case.....		15 00
1	Kettle.....		1 00
1	Cooking stove.....		94 00
2	Pots.....		3 00
2	Sauce pans.....		1 00
5	Tin cannisters.....		2 50
1	Frying pan.....		0 50
2	Tea pots.....		1 50
2	Strainers.....		1 00
1	Pie dish.....		0 50
1	Tin pail.....		0 50
2	Doz. tin cups.....		2 40
2	do do plates.....		1 92
1	do knives and forks.....		0 85
2	Presses.....		6 00
1	Table.....		4 00
1	Wood box.....		2 00
6	Lamps.....		12 00
11	Iron bedsteads.....	5 00	55 00
44	Blankets.....	4 00	176 00
34	Sheets.....	2 00	68 00
35	Quilts.....	1 00	35 00
29	Pillows.....	1 00	29 00
29	do covers.....	0 25	7 25
7	Tables.....	1 00	7 00
1	Clock.....		1 50
2	Doz. spittoons.....	0 20	4 00
1	Press.....		3 00
2	Easy chairs.....	5 00	10 00
22	Bed ticks.....	1 00	22 00
Total.....			918 71

Stock in Protestant Chapel Department on 30th June, 1879.

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Price.	Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
7	Long benches and stools.....	2 50	17 50
10	Short do.....	1 50	15 00
4	Benches and book-rests.....	4 50	18 00
1	Writing desk.....		1 00
1	Chair.....		0 90
1	Chaplain's desk, 2 stools.....		12 80
2	Officers' seats.....	1 50	3 00
2	Vases and brackets.....	0 50	1 00
2	Window blinds.....	0 50	1 00
1	Clock.....		9 00
1	Music board.....		0 75
1	Easel.....		0 50
1	Stove.....		15 00
1	Coal box.....		0 80
2	do scuttles.....	0 50	1 00
2	Brooms.....	0 20	0 40
1	Scrubber.....		0 40
1	Scrubbing brush.....		0 20
1	Scraper.....		0 20
1	Bucket.....		0 35
1	Dust pan.....		0 25
1	Fire shovel.....		0 25
1	Inkstand.....		0 25
1	Ruler.....		0 25
1	Map.....		1 00
4	Scrolls.....	0 25	1 00
2	Chancel chairs.....	1 00	2 00
1	Table.....		4 00
2	Stools.....	1 00	2 00
2	Carved chairs.....	8 00	16 00
17	Yds. of carpet.....	0 25	4 25
2	Curtains.....	1 25	2 50
1	Table cover.....		1 00
2	Dust covers.....	0 50	1 00
1	Organ chair.....		1 50
1	Cupboard.....		1 50
1	Communion plate.....		91 75
1	Small cup and plate.....		3 00
1	Damask table cloth.....		2 00
1	do napkin.....		1 50
1	Surplice.....		4 00
1	Silk scarf.....		2 00
1	Pair steps.....		2 00
3	Side lamps.....		2 25
4	Large bibles.....	1 00	4 00
5	do prayer books.....	0 75	3 75
1	Bible.....		2 25
50	do small.....	0 25	12 50
103	Prayer books.....	0 15	15 45
3	Large hymn books.....	0 80	2 40
1	French bible.....		0 40
3	do prayer books.....	0 40	1 20
1	German bible.....		0 25
	Total.....		288 25

Stock in Quarry and Tramway Department on 30th June, 1879.

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Price.	Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
3	Derricks complete.....	250 00	750 00
3	Pair dogs.....	3 00	9 00
1	Dox. cast steel drills.....		36 00
3	do iron do.....	18 00	54 00
15	Crowbars.....	1 50	22 50
10	Blast bars.....	2 50	25 00
6	Hammers.....	1 00	6 00
2	Sledges.....	4 00	8 00
3	do.....	3 00	9 00
4	Picks.....	1 00	4 00
10	Shovels.....	1 00	10 00
5	Small John Bulls.....	4 00	20 00
2	Large do.....	18 00	36 00
4	Handbarrows.....	1 50	6 00
4	Wheelbarrows.....	4 00	16 00
2	do.....	1 00	2 00
5	Dox. Wedges.....	1 25	6 25
1	Barrel powder.....		3 50
4	Squares.....	0 25	1 00
3	Chains.....	2 50	7 50
1	Jack plain.....		1 00
1	Block do.....		0 50
1	Saw.....		1 00
1	Hand saw.....		1 25
2	Axes.....	0 75	1 50
1	Wrench.....		2 00
2	Hammers.....	0 50	1 00
2	Chisels.....	0 50	1 00
1	Punch.....		0 25
6	Wooden Shovels.....	0 20	1 20
22	Iron do.....	1 00	22 00
18	Picks.....	1 00	18 00
20	Drills.....	1 50	30 00
3	do for blasting.....	2 00	6 00
4	Jumpers.....	0 75	3 00
2	Fullers.....	0 25	0 50
1	Spoon.....		0 25
12	Small crowbars.....	2 00	24 00
2	Large do.....	3 00	6 00
7	Sledge hammers.....	2 50	17 50
2	Spikes.....	2 50	5 00
6	Wheelbarrows.....	4 00	24 00
2	Handbarrows.....	1 00	2 00
4	Nippers.....	1 50	6 00
2	Gauges.....	1 00	2 00
2	Wrenches.....	1 50	3 00
1	Hand saw.....		1 00
2	Axes.....	1 00	2 00
6	Wedges.....	1 50	9 00
3	Crow bars.....	1 50	4 50
2	Pounders.....	0 50	1 00
1	Anvil.....		10 00
2	Small hammers.....	1 00	2 00
2	Hot chisels.....	0 25	0 50
2	Fullers.....	1 00	2 00
4	Punches.....	0 25	1 00
1	Net hammer.....		1 50
7	Pair tongs.....	1 50	10 50
1	Grindstone.....		3 00
1	Barrel.....		0 50
1	Water pail.....		0 40
2	Pokers.....	0 25	0 50
4	Lbs. borax.....	0 25	1 00

Stock in Quarry and Tramway Department, &c.—Concluded.

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Price.	Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
15	Lbs. cast steel.....	0 12½	1 87
15	do iron.....	0 02	0 30
15	do Swede.....	0 06	0 90
1	Bellows complete.....		86 00
1	Engine, boiler and pump.....		500 00
	Total.....		1,801 17

Stock in Stonecutters' and Masons' Department on 30th June, 1879.

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Price.	Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
87	Stonecutters' mallets.....	1 25	108 75
69	Mash hammers.....	2 25	155 25
543	Chisels and points—serviceable, 452—repairable, 91.....	0 20	90 40
	do —repairable, 91.....	0 05	4 55
75	Pinching tools.....	0 60	45 00
52	Scratch awls.....	0 10	5 20
45	Squares.....	1 00	65 00
103	Brush hammers.....	4 00	412 00
24	Drove chisels.....	0 75	18 00
1	Set Carving tools.....		3 00
8	Sculping hammers.....	4 00	32 00
3	Sledge hammers.....	3 00	9 00
65	Stone-breaking hammers.....	0 30	19 50
16	Setting bars.....	0 50	7 50
17	Crowbars.....	1 50	25 50
12	Long drills.....	1 25	15 00
68	Hand drills.....	0 50	34 00
18	Earth picks.....	1 00	18 00
132	Stonecutters' picks.....	1 50	198 00
8	Iron blocks.....	4 00	70 00
20	Trowels.....	1 00	20 00
27	Iron shovels.....	0 75	20 25
6	Louis for hoisting.....		8 00
143	Lbs. grinding stone.....	0 01½	2 14
29	Wheelbarrows.....	0 70	16 10
10	Hoes.....	0 40	4 00
1	Blasting drill.....		1 50
1	Iron spoon.....		0 10
5	Iron wedges.....	0 25	1 25
1½	Dox. plugs and feeders.....	1 00	1 25
9	Plumb rules.....	0 75	6 75
4	Spirit levels.....	2 00	8 00
9	Hods.....	0 40	3 60
7	Mortar tubs.....	0 20	1 40
84	Pick handles.....	0 05	4 20
56	Brooms.....	0 10	5 60
64	Straight-edges.....	0 10	6 40
55	Wooden blocks.....	0 40	22 00
3	Mason mallets.....	0 30	0 90

Stock in Stonecutters' and Masons' Department, &c.—Concluded

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Price.	Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
75	Trussels.....	1 00	75 00
2	Pokers.....	1 00	2 00
2	Stoves and 23 lengths of pipe.....		19 00
51	Tool boxes.....	0 15	7 65
4	Tin cups.....	0 05	0 20
2	Oil cans.....	0 30	0 60
3	Water barrels.....	0 60	1 80
125	Lbs. lead.....	0 05	6 25
13	Water buckets.....	0 30	3 90
2	Tin pails.....	0 20	0 40
11	Mason hammers.....	1 40	15 40
5	Pointing trowels.....	0 50	2 50
700	Lbs. Rope.....	0 07	49 00
2	Wash tubs.....	0 60	1 20
1	Bevel square.....		1 25
486	3-inch planks.....	0 15	72 90
3	Ladders.....	5 00	15 00
5	do small.....	0 50	2 50
2	Screeners.....	5 00	10 00
3	Wrenches.....	30 00	90 00
4	Gins and rigs.....	50 00	200 00
2	do without rigs.....	15 00	30 00
4	Brick hammers.....	1 00	4 00
10	Whitewash brushes.....	1 00	10 00
11	Mortar tables.....	0 25	2 75
4	do pans.....	2 00	8 00
1	Punchon.....		1 00
16	Feet iron chain.....		1 25
2	Stone trucks.....	8 00	16 00
1	do.....		30 00
1	Mortar mill.....		75 00
1	Wooden block.....		3 00
72	Tamarac spars.....	1 05	75 60
2	Tool boxes with locks.....	4 00	8 00
10	Wooden rollers.....	0 15	1 50
3	Desks.....	1 25	3 75
2	Trucks.....	15 00	30 00
2	Derricks complete.....	150 00	300 00
3	Packages mason line.....	0 10	0 30
2	Axes.....	0 50	1 00
1	Carpenter's hammer.....		1 00
1	Table.....		3 00
8	Hoisting tongs.....	4 00	32 00
15,000	Feet cut stone.....	0 25	3,750 00
200	Feet rough stone.....	0 16	32 00
50	Toise rubble stone.....	2 00	100 00
3	Toise macadam stone.....	5 00	15 00
600	Loads rubbish.....	0 05	30 00
	Total.....		6,559 79

Stock in Storekeeper's Department on 30th June, 1879.

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Price.	Amount.
	<i>Dry Goods.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1047½	Yards brown and yellow cloth.....	0 75	785 44
34	do common canvas.....	0 18	6 12
19½	do French do.....	0 18	3 46
52½	do brown holland.....	0 21	11 02
120½	do black cobourg.....	0 28	33 74
77½	do linen duck.....	0 30	23 25
43	do blue denham.....	0 22	9 46
73½	do discharge tweed.....	0 77½	57 17
60	do white toweling.....	0 18	10 80
655½	do brown do.....	0 15	98 32
64	do gray silesia.....	0 20	12 80
294	do striped cotton.....	0 21	61 74
313½	do sheeting linen.....	0 22	68 97
582½	do bed ticking.....	0 20	116 50
182½	do discharge beaver.....	1 45	264 26
314	do officers' do.....	3 00	9 75
310	do discharge flannel.....	0 27	83 70
17	Discharge hats.....	0 50	8 50
3	Doz. mufflers.....	5 00	15 00
4	Winter caps.....	1 25	5 00
5	Pairs mitts.....	0 75	3 75
269	Yds. white flannel.....	0 60	161 40
2½	Grs. black tape.....	0 90	2 25
1	do white tape.....	0 90	0 22
574	Yards molekskin.....	0 50	287 00
57	do black farmer satin.....	0 45	25 65
53	do grey do.....	0 45	23 85
1½	do freize.....	0 95	1 43
6½	do officers' tweed.....	1 00	6 25
20	do scarlet cloth.....	2 25	45 00
20½	do Halifax grey tweed.....	0 75	15 56
1	do fine blue cloth.....	3 00	1 50
210½	do bed ticking.....	0 31½	66 23
93½	do grey cotton.....	0 10	9 35
25	Bed rugs.....	1 25	31 25
245	Pairs blankets.....	4 50	1,102 50
2	Horse do.....	4 00	8 00
3	Lbs. woollen yarn.....	0 75	2 25
8½	Yds. whitney.....	0 30	2 62
2	Lbs. skein thread.....	0 75	1 50
2	Boxes collars.....	0 25	0 50
31	Neckties.....	p. doz. 3 00	7 75
29	Handkerchiefs.....	do 2 50	6 04
6	Pairs braces.....	do 2 50	1 25
3	Gross lama braid.....	3 00	9 00
2	do scarlet braid.....	3 60	7 20
1	do military do.....	3 00	1 50
3	Spools buttonhole twist.....	1 25	3 75
4	do machine silk.....	0 75	3 00
17	Lbs. Marshall thread.....	2 50	42 50
179	Doz. spools do.....	0 70	125 30
32	do pairs socks.....	p. pair 0 30	115 20
235	Gross pants buttons.....	0 25	58 75
4	do buckles.....	0 45	1 80
11	Doz. overcoat buttons.....	p. grs. 2 25	2 07
8	Gross coat buttons.....	2 00	16 00
3	do vest do.....	2 00	6 00
4½	do porcell. shirt buttons.....	0 36	1 62
5	do shirt buttons.....	0 25	1 25
1	do lasting coat buttons.....	.....	1 50
31½	Doz. silver plated vest buttons.....	1 50	47 25

Stock in Storekeeper's Department on 30th June, 1879—Continued.

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Price.	Amount.
<i>Dry Goods—Concluded.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
43	Doz. gilt plated vest buttons.....	1 50	64 50
28	do silver do coat buttons.....	2 45	68 60
50	do gilt do do	2 45	122 50
4	Papers needles.....	0 10	0 40
Total, dry goods.....			4,197 78
<i>Hardware.</i>			
5	Locks.....	0 20	1 00
1	Brass lock.....		0 75
1	Lb. twines.....		0 50
10	Spirit level glasses.....	0 10	1 00
98	Packages cut tacks ..	0 03	2 94
3	Doz. carpenters' chalk.....	0 25	0 75
10	Paint brushes.....	0 50	5 00
1	Box chalk crayon.....		0 50
1	do lead pencils.....		0 20
3	Turning chisels.....		1 15
4	Lbs. umber.....	0 25	1 00
4	do senna.....	0 25	1 00
44	Gross screws.....	0 40	17 60
1	Horse brush.....		1 50
94	Lbs. rivets	0 12½	1 15
12½	Lbs. red paint.....	0 04½	0 56
98	do Manila line.....	0 12	11 76
1	Wooden shovel.....		0 17
50	Lbs. cut nails.....	0 03	1 50
3	Masons' brooms, per doz.	1 50	0 37
6	Square shovels do	1 00	6 00
1	Corn broom.....		0 23
10	Setts blind hinges.....	0 40	4 00
12	Dozen half round files, 9 in.....	4 00	48 00
3½	do flat smooth do 12 in.....	4 00	14 00
3½	do square bastard files, 12 in.....	3 60	1 80
3½	do flat do re-cut, 14 in.....	3 60	2 70
5½	do half round files, re-cut, 12 in.....	6 00	32 00
15	Dozen pairs butt hinges.....	1 20	18 00
6	Pairs pole chains ..	0 50	3 00
2	Dozen round files, 12 in.....	6 50	13 00
4½	do do 13 in.....	7 00	31 50
4	Gross matches.....	0 48	0 36
5	Lanterns.....	0 25	1 25
2	Saucepans	0 30	0 60
2	Teapots.....	0 40	0 80
7	Water cans.....	0 30	2 10
1	Dinner can		0 20
5	Oil cans	0 25	1 25
4	Gallon measures.....	0 09	0 36
30	Lbs. axle grease.....	0 09	2 70
36	do zinc shoe nails.....	0 10	3 60
1	Jar.....		0 75
6	Cast iron elbows		2 00
18½	Lbs. packing rubber.....	0 50	9 25
8½	do Russian flax.....	0 20	1 70
8	Balls cotton candle.....	0 10	0 80
8	Gross eyelets for beds	2 50	20 00
7	Dozen lamp burners, No. 2.....	1 25	8 75
9	Mallets.....	1 75	15 75

Stock in Storekeeper's Department on 30th June, 1879—Continued.

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Price.	Amount.
	<i>Hardware—Continued.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
2½	Dozen lamp burners, No. 1.	2 00	4 50
8	do do collars, No. 2.	0 40	3 20
1	do burners, No. 3.	1 20	1 20
2	Farriers' knives.	0 40	0 80
1	Dozen horse rasps.		10 30
1	do scrubbing brushes.		6 00
2	Whitewash brushes.	2 50	5 00
3	Axes.	1 00	3 00
2	Hand scrub brushes, per doz.	4 00	0 67
3	Dozen blind pulleys.	0 25	0 75
1	Gross curtain rings.		0 80
6	Quires sand paper.	0 25	1 50
1	Dozen carpenters' pencils.	0 40	0 20
1	do taper saw files, 4 in.	1 30	0 65
1	do foot rules.	6 00	3 00
22	Gallons engine oil.	0 80	17 60
15	Lbs. glue.	0 15	2 25
50½	do galvanized wire.	0 05½	26 46
1	Barrel plaster of Paris.		2 50
1	Gallon shellac.		2 50
1	do turpentine.		0 55
10	Gallons star paint.	0 80	8 00
150	Lbs. finishing nails.	0 05	7 50
2	Barrels water lime.	2 00	4 00
50	Lbs. wrought nails, 4 in.	0 06½	3 25
50	do do 3 in.	0 06½	3 25
11	Barrels cut nails.	3 00	33 00
124	Lbs. spikes.	0 06	13 44
5	do annealed wire.	0 20	1 00
25	do wrought nails, 2 in.	0 06½	1 62
20	Dozen lamp chimnies.	0 50	10 00
25	Lbs. yellow paint.	0 04½	1 12
30	Pairs window bolts.	0 30	9 00
34	Dozen butt hinges.	1 40	47 60
4	Gross kettle ears.	1 80	7 20
98	Lbs. sheet zinc.	0 07	6 86
6	Sheets perforated tin.	0 25	1 50
27	Boxes charcoal tin.	8 50	229 50
100	Lbs. white lead.	0 07	14 00
33	Kettle handles, per doz.	1 50	4 12
33	do spouts do.	2 00	5 50
28	Oil can do do.	0 20	0 47
56	Teapot knobs do.	0 75	3 50
9½	Lbs. copper.	0 50	4 75
4	Dozen masons' brooms.	1 50	6 00
2	do long do.	2 50	5 20
11½	Lbs. solder.	0 30	3 45
8	do copper wire.	0 50	4 00
9	Boxes Canada plate.	3 25	29 25
200	Lbs. wire, assorted.	0 08	16 00
56	Boxes tin.	6 00	336 00
2	Gallons cylinder oil.	1 00	2 00
1	Barrel whiting, 570 lbs.	0 01½	8 55
150	Lbs. do.	0 01	1 50
1	Barrel rosin, 389 lbs.	0 01½	5 83
1	Scale.		10 00
1	Gallon measure.		0 60
1	Half gallon measure.		0 50
4	Funnels.	0 25	1 00
9	Dozen birch brooms.	0 33	2 97
8½	Feet lead pipe.	0 15	0 97

Stock in Storekeeper's Department on 30th June, 1879—Continued.

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Price.	Amount.
<i>Hardware—Concluded.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
5	Gallons black oil.....	0 90	4 50
12	Boxes Canada plate.....	3 25	39 00
228	Lbs. bouchards.....	0 50	114 40
Total.....			\$1,402 18
<i>Provisions.</i>			
36	Lbs. compound gruel.....	0 13	4 68
7	do sperm candles.....	0 22	1 54
2	do tea	0 40	0 80
40	Gallons molasses.....	0 40	16 00
7	do vinegar.....	0 40	2 80
42	Lbs. butter.....	0 22	9 24
90	do sugar.....	0 09	8 10
390	do rice	0 04½	17 55
44	Gallons coal oil	0 24	10 56
25	Bags potatoes.....	0 90	22 50
6	Lbs. pepper.....	0 12	0 72
25	Brls. flour.....	7 00	175 00
105	Lbs. do	0 03½	3 67
23	Bushels peas.....	1 00	23 00
100	Lbs. do	p bush 1 00	1 66
420	do barley.....	0 02	8 40
247	do pot barley.....	0 05	12 35
10	do oatmeal.....	0 03½	0 35
2	do hops	0 10	0 20
280	do malt.....	0 04	11 20
½	Bag pure salt.....	1 25	0 62
1	do coarse salt.....		1 00
465	Lbs. pork.....	0 10	46 50
35	Bags potatoes.....	0 90	31 50
161	Lbs. ham.....	0 08	12 88
50	do tallow	0 06½	3 12
30	do cod fish.....	0 03	0 90
1,136	do beef.....	0 06½	71 00
58	do mutton.....	0 07	4 06
79	do tobacco.....	0 44	34 76
Total.....			\$536 66
<i>Shoemakers' Sundries.</i>			
211½	Yards cotton canvas.....	0 30	63 45
92½	do shoe duck	0 25	23 19
12	Shoe hammers	0 45	5 40
4	Pieces shoe web	0 75	3 00
9	Lbs. shoe thread.....	0 70	6 30
15	Mill. shoe eyelets.....	0 35	5 25
5	Yards prunella.....	0 90	4 50
5	Gross shoe buttons.....	0 25	1 25
Total.....			\$112 34
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
44	Lbs. disinfectant powder.....	p. grs. 48 00	14 66
90	buckets.....	0 30	27 00

Stock in Storekeeper's Department on 30th June, 1879—Continued.

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Price.	Amount.
	<i>Miscellaneous—Concluded.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
76	Piggins.....	0 15	11 40
2	Stable buckets.....	0 50	1 00
50	Tons hard coal.....	8 25	412 50
80	Bags charcoal.....	0 35	28 00
11	Bar. lime.....	1 50	16 50
800,000	Bricks.....	5 00	4,000 00
75	Cords firewood.....	5 00	375 00
150	do tamarac.....	4 00	600 00
500	Fire bricks.....		10 00
.....	Empty barrels.....		75 00
	Total.....		\$5,571 06
	<i>Stationery.</i>		
600	Large white envelopes.....	p. 100 0 50	3 00
125	do cream lined envelopes.....	0 25	0 32
26	Boxes pens.....	0 25	6 50
9	Desk knives.....	0 25	2 25
1	Dozen red and blue pencils.....		1 20
3	Sticks sealing wax.....	0 10	0 30
8½	Dozen lead pencils.....	0 60	4 95
3	Paper knives.....	0 25	0 75
3	Pieces India rubber.....	0 20	0 60
5	Metallic books.....	p. doz. 4 20	1 75
3	Index do.....	0 25	0 75
58	Pen holders.....		0 25
1	Box elastic bands.....		0 50
5	Glass inkstands.....	0 34	1 70
138	Quires note paper.....	0 07	9 66
21	do foolscap.....	0 20	4 20
10	Boxes fasteners.....	0 10	1 00
10½	Quires blotting paper.....	0 10	1 05
2	Gross red tape.....	0 50	1 00
425	White envelopes.....	0 25	1 06
1	Pen rack.....		0 40
12	Sheets pasteboard.....	0 10	1 20
8	Bottles red ink.....	0 40	3 20
7	do black ink.....	p. doz. 7 00	4 08
9	do mucilage.....	do 9 00	6 75
78	Bales water closet paper.....	0 17	13 26
1	Roll Manila, 25 lbs.....	0 12½	3 12
	Total.....		\$74 80
	<i>Manufactures.</i>		
110	Pairs convict cloth pants.....	2 60	286 00
3	convicts' coats.....	4 00	12 00
8	do vests.....	1 25	10 00
1	Officers' grey vest.....		0 75
1	do coat.....		2 00
1	Discharged suit, small.....		3 00
2	Officers' dress coats, old.....	2 00	4 00
1	do vest, old.....		0 50
159	Convicts' cotton shirts.....	0 80	127 20
7	Pairs discharge pants.....	3 70	25 90
5	Vests.....	2 50	12 50
2	Beaver coats.....	7 00	14 00

Stock in Storekeeper's Department on 30th June, 1879—Continued.

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Price.	Amount.
<i>Manufactures—Concluded.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
2	Tweed coats	5 00	10 00
7	Discharge coats.....	6 00	42 00
7	do pants	3 70	25 90
7	do vests	2 50	17 50
9	Pairs flannel drawers	1 65	14 85
14	flannel shirts	2 05	28 70
1	Convicts' flannel shirt.....		2 05
24	do drawers	1 60	38 40
2	Pairs convicts' leather mitts.....	0 25	0 50
1	Linen bag		0 90
14	Officers' towels	0 18	2 52
15	Pillow ticks	0 20	3 00
16	Grey cotton aprons	0 18	2 88
83	Convicts' linen coats.....	1 80	149 40
204	do pants.....	1 65	336 60
11	Pairs discharge shoes	3 00	33 00
2	do custom long boots.....	3 00	6 00
3	do do girls do	1 00	3 00
1	do do boys do		0 60
3	do do slippers.....	30 00	0 90
1	Pair officers long boots.....		1 50
5	do convicts do	3 00	15 00
8	do do leather belts.....	0 50	4 00
81	do brogans	2 00	62 00
2	do convicts' slippers	0 75	1 50
38	Pillow ticks	0 15	5 40
56	Blue pillow slips	0 20	11 20
56	Red sheets.....	0 61	34 16
99	Ticks	0 95	94 05
100	Tin ssp cans.....	0 07	7 00
Total			1,452 36
<i>Lumber.</i>			
1,268	Feet elm	25 00	31 70
1,250	do bass.....	18 00	22 50
1,348	do birch	25 00	33 70
10,000	do tamarac boards	8 00	80 00
3,000	do pine.....	10 00	30 00
180	Oars.....	0 10	18 00
1	Lot scaffolding posts		20 00
6	Pieces elm	3 00	18 00
56	Logs pine lumber	0 50	25 00
19	Pieces do	0 60	11 40
500	Cedar pickets ready for fences.....	0 40	200 00
1	Lot cedar		200 00
30,000	Feet lumber, 2-inch	15 00	450 00
Total.....			1,140 30
<i>Store Furniture.</i>			
1	Desk and table.....		5 00
2	Armschairs	2 00	4 00
2	Rulers.....	0 40	0 80
4	Inkstands	0 35	1 40
1	Hammer		1 00
1	Tumbler		0 20
1	Chamber set		1 50

Stock in Storekeeper's Department on 20th June, 1879—Concluded.

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Price.	Amount.
Store Furniture—Concluded.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Washstand		1 00
2	Desk knives	0 25	0 50
1	Stove		7 00
28	Lengths pipe	0 10	2 80
1	Elbow		0 20
1	Ladder		0 50
2	Paper weights	0 25	0 50
2	Office files	0 10	0 20
1	Invoice holder		0 40
2	Pen racks	0 40	0 80
1	Trunk		1 50
1	Pair scissors		0 30
1	Small scales		5 00
4	Voucher files	0 10	0 40
1	Shovel		0 20
1	Basket		0 25
1	Sprinkler		0 10
1	Dust pan		0 10
1	Broom		0 10
Total			35 75
Leather.			
66	Feet pebble grain, 4 sides	0 15	9 90
9	Goat skins	1 00	9 00
23	French calfskins	1 35	31 05
6	Pink skins	0 75	4 50
60	Lbs. slaughter	0 30	18 00
61½	do spanish	0 28	16 06
15	do moccasin	0 35	5 25
80	do split	0 30	24 00
16½	do harness	0 30	4 88
39	do kip	0 45	17 55
32	do sheepskin	0 35	11 22
Total			151 41

SUMMARY.

Name of Article.	Amount.
	\$ cts.
Dry Goods	4,197 79
Hardware	1,402 18
Provisions	536 66
Shoemakers' sundries	112 34
Miscellaneous	5,571 06
Stationery	74 80
Manufactures	1,452 86
Lumber	1,140 80
Store furniture	35 75
Leather	151 41
Total	14,674 65

Stock in School and Libraries Departments on 30th June, 1879.

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Price.	Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
8	Colored maps.....	1 50	12 00
6	Writing tables.....	3 00	18 00
1	Black board.....		1 50
7	School boards.....	0 25	1 75
10	Psalms of David.....	0 20	2 00
13	French grammars.....	0 10	1 30
13	Juvenile French course.....	0 15	1 95
6	Small dictionaries.....	0 30	1 80
1	Large do.....		1 00
11	Arithmetics.....	0 20	2 20
30	Duties of a christian.....	0 25	7 50
60	Multiplication tables.....	0 02	1 20
20	Catechisms.....	0 10	2 00
5	Vocabularies.....	0 20	1 00
2	Geographies.....	0 25	0 50
50	A B C Books.....	0 05	2 50
6	First readers.....	0 20	1 20
30	Second do.....	0 20	6 00
10	Third do.....	0 25	2 50
12	Fourth do.....	0 25	3 00
6	English geographies.....	0 25	1 50
8	do arithmetics.....	0 20	1 60
8	do spelling books.....	0 25	2 00
38	do grammars.....	0 25	9 50
31	do Catechisms.....	0 10	3 10
15	do duties of a christian.....	0 25	3 75
1	do dictionary.....		1 00
1	do geographical dictionary.....		1 50
1	Const. first reader.....		0 20
4	do second do.....	0 20	0 80
5	do third do.....	0 25	1 25
6	do fourth do.....	0 25	1 50
5	do fifth do.....	0 25	1 25
6	do sixth do.....	0 30	1 80
6	do seventh do.....	0 30	1 80
8	Chambers' second reader.....	0 25	2 00
6	do third do.....	0 25	1 50
11	do fourth do.....	0 30	3 30
11	do fifth do.....	0 30	3 30
4	do sixth do.....	0 35	1 40
30	Metropolitan first reader.....	0 20	6 00
24	do second do.....	0 20	4 80
9	do third do.....	0 25	2 25
20	do fourth do.....	0 25	5 00
2	Boxes slate pencil.....	0 20	0 40
36	Ink bottles.....	0 01	0 36
36	Slates.....	0 08	2 88
6	Doz. penholders.....	0 20	1 20
2	Boxes pens.....	0 25	0 50
1	Office desk.....		2 00
1	Cupboard.....		4 00
1	Coal box.....		1 50
517	French books.....	0 45	232 65
274	English do.....	0 35	95 90
7	Catalogue boards.....	0 75	5 25
1	Cupboard.....		1 50
1	Stool.....		1 00
1	Library book case.....		15 00
<i>Protestant Library.</i>			
283	Books.....	0 40	113 20
32	do.....	0 25	8 00
1	Book case.....		16 00
3	Catalogue boards.....	1 00	3 00

Stock in School and Libraries Departments on 30th June, 1879—*Concluded.*

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Price.	Amount.
	<i>Bookbindry.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Stool		0 75
1	Table.....		1 00
2	Presses.....	1 50	3 00
1	Box.....		1 00
6	Sheets paste board.....	0 02	0 12
10	Yds. linen.....	0 08	0 80
1	Skin leather.....		1 20
2	Quires colored paper.....	0 50	1 00
1	Lamp.....		0 50
2	Knives.....	0 10	0 20
1	Brush.....		0 20
	Total		647 11

Stock in Shoe Department on 30th June, 1879.

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Price.	Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
65	Pairs lasts	0 25	16 25
9	Shoe knives.....	0 20	1 80
21	do hammers	0 40	8 40
2	do rasps.....	0 20	0 40
17	Shaves		7 40
1	Size stick		0 40
9	Skiving knives.....	0 25	2 25
11	Welt do	0 25	2 75
2	Files	0 20	0 40
2	Blacking brushes.....	0 45	0 90
2	Peg breakers		0 75
9	Compasses.....	0 20	1 80
1	Oil stone.....		0 80
8	Pinchers	0 25	2 00
80	Awl handles	0 03	2 40
16	Pegging awls	0 25	4 00
2	Sandstones	0 10	0 20
1	Sewing machine.....		30 00
1	Skiving do		3 00
1	Saddler's cramp.....		3 50
1	Rolling machine.....		30 00
2	Lamps	0 50	1 00
5	Benches.....	0 40	2 00
1	Spring punch		2 00
2	Saddler's clams.....	1 50	3 00
4	Stiffner's dies.....	2 00	8 00
4	Heel do	2 00	8 00
1	Wooden block.....		1 00
14	Benches.....	0 50	7 00
4	do		1 50
1	Desk		2 50
1	Cupboard.....		3 00
1	Barrel.....		0 50
2	Water cans.....	0 30	0 60

Stock in Shoe Department on 30th June, 1879—Continued.

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Price.	Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Stone jar		0 40
2	Tin cans	0 10	0 20
1	Balance		4 00
2	Shelves	1 00	2 00
17	Piggins	0 15	2 55
12	Tin spittoons	0 15	1 80
1	Tub		0 40
2	Saddler hammers	0 35	0 70
1	do pinchers		0 25
2	do r. knives	0 50	1 00
1	do r. buffers		0 40
10	do strip awls	0 25	2 50
1	do kn fe.		2 00
2	do compasses	0 50	1 00
4	Wheels and handles	0 25	1 00
1	Yd. stick		0 30
1	Shank laster		0 75
11	Forparts	0 25	2 75
5	Heel burnishers	0 50	2 50
2	Wheels for heel	0 25	0 50
2	Pair boot cramps	0 40	0 80
1	do congress trees		1 00
1	Shovel		0 25
16	Buckles		0 28
1	Yd. felt		4 65
11	do calze	0 75	8 94
4	Lbs. red calfskin	0 50	2 25
50	Yds. webbing	0 06½	3 13
1	Pink skin		0 75
9½	Lbs. split leather	0 30	2 85
2	Doz. buckles, ½-inch	0 15	0 30
7½	Lbs. French calf	1 35	10 30
31	Feet buff leather	0 15	5 10
8	Lbs. sheepskin	0 35	2 80
5	Buckles, 2½-inch, per dozen	0 50	0 25
27½	Lbs. kip leather	0 45	12 38
37½	Feet pebble grain	0 15	5 67
1½	Yds pruuella	0 90	1 18
2½	do duck	0 25	0 94
27	Lbs. slaughter	0 30	8 10
1	French kidskin		2 75
24½	Yds. elastic	0 30	7 35
13	Lbs. harness leather	0 30	3 90
12½	Yds. canvass	0 30	3 83
10	Lbs. toe tacks	0 25	2 50
1	do cut do		0 10
4½	do shoe thread	0 70	3 33
6	Ozs. Marshall thread	2 40	1 25
½	Quire sand paper	0 25	0 13
3	Lbs. curled hair	0 45	1 35
½	Lb. bristles	8 00	2 00
1	do black thread		0 70
1	do Coats' do		0 70
½	Grs peg awls	1 00	0 25
5	Doz. straight awls	0 20	1 00
2	do machine needles	0 50	1 00
2	do saddler do	0 20	0 40
½	Lb. acid	1 20	0 30
8	Doz. crooked awls	0 20	1 60
8	do square do	0 20	1 60
2,000	White eyelets	0 35	1 05
7	Lbs. zinc nail	0 10	0 70
5	do iron shoe nails	0 09	0 45

Stock in Shoe Department on 20th June, 1879—Concluded.

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Price.		Amount.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1	Lb. gum dragon.....	0	50	0	12
125	Lbs. iron nails, 1-inch.....	0	05	6	25
1	Gall. boot varnish.....	1	00	0	50
1	do coal oil.....	0	24	0	12
1	do shoe ink.....	1	00	0	50
2	Bits.....	0	50	1	00
1	Front chain.....			0	50
1	Lb. bees wax.....	0	30	0	30
2	Lbs rosin.....	0	05	0	15
1	Gall neets' foot oil.....			1	25
1	Grs. shoe buttons.....	0	25	0	38
4	Bags wooden pegs.....	2	00	9	00
4	Ta k needles.....	0	05	0	20
1	Lb shoe wax.....			0	15
Total.....				208	51

Stock in Steward's Department on 30th June, 1879.

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Price.	Amount.
	<i>Keeper's Hall.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
4	Large painted benches	6 00	24 00
2	Small do	0 50	1 00
1	Cupboard.....		4 00
1	Stove		16 00
8	Lengths stovepipe.....	0 08	0 64
2	Elbows do	0 12	0 24
2	Tables.....	1 50	3 00
2	Stools	0 50	1 00
4	Regulation boards.....	0 25	1 00
1	Wood box		1 50
30	China plates	0 10	3 00
2	Tin cans	0 50	1 00
1	do basin.....		0 60
9	do coffee cups.....	0 10	0 90
4	do salt do	0 05	0 20
1	do pepper cup.....		0 20
4	do spoons	0 04	0 16
2	Stove brushes.....	0 15	0 30
3	Meat dishes	0 10	0 30
1	Wooden pail		0 50
1	Mouse trap		0 25
1	Wall lamp		1 00
1	Step-ladder.		0 50
1	Iron bedstead.....		3 00
1	Pair double blankets		7 00
1	Cotton sheet		1 50
1	Bed rug		1 80
2	F. ather pillows.....	0 80	1 60
2	Pairs slippers.....	0 40	0 80
1	Coal scuttle.....		1 00
1	Dust pan.....		0 25

Stock in Steward's Department on 30th June, 1879—Continued.

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Price.	Amount.
	<i>Keeper's Hall—Concluded.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Wash dish.....		0 50
1	Washstand.....		2 00
2	Tin dishes.....	0 25	0 50
1	Broom.....		0 10
1	Mirror.....		0 10
3	Spittoons.....	0 20	0 60
1	Shovel.....		0 50
1	Poker.....		0 50
2	Indexes.....	1 00	2 00
1	Sprinkler.....		0 25
1	Cup.....		0 10
1	Regulator clock.....		30 00
1	Ice water can.....		3 00
1	Stand for do.....		0 50
2	Scrubbers.....	0 50	1 00
1	Pitcher and bowl.....		0 75
1	Officers' pin board.....		2 00
1	Duster.....		0 25
	<i>Dining Hall.</i>		
284	Tin meat dishes.....	0 06	17 04
284	do soup do.....	0 08	23 72
284	do coffee cups.....	0 10	28 40
29	do salt cups.....	0 04	1 16
10	Large tin cans.....	1 00	10 00
290	Table knives.....	0 08	23 20
290	do forks.....	0 08	23 20
290	do spoons.....	0 04	11 60
24	Dining hall tables.....	5 00	120 00
285	do stools.....	0 50	142 50
7	Guards' seats.....	1 00	7 00
1	Clock.....		20 00
2	Tribunes.....		25 00
1	Large index board.....		10 00
4	Small index boards.....	1 00	4 00
1	Cupboard.....		3 00
1	Brass bell.....		3 00
3	Office stools.....	0 50	1 50
1	Hair duster.....		1 00
3	Card boxes.....	0 25	0 75
2	Inkstands.....	0 50	1 00
1	Pen rack.....		0 40
3	Paper weights.....	0 10	0 30
1	Ruler.....		1 00
12	Razors.....	1 00	12 00
24	Shaving cups.....	0 06	1 44
16	Barbers' brushes.....	0 10	1 60
12	do chairs.....	0 50	6 00
2	Wall lamps.....	1 00	2 00
1	Dictionary.....		1 50
1	Shingle axe.....		0 50
1	Looking glass.....		0 10
1	Wooden salt box.....		0 10
2	Brooms.....	0 25	0 50
1	Coal scuttle.....		0 80
2	Dust pans.....	0 25	0 50
2	Setts cat-o'-nine-tails.....	1 00	2 00
4	Aprons.....	0 40	1 60
4	Barbers' aprons.....	0 40	1 60

Stock in Steward's Department on 30th June, 1879—Continued.

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Price.	Amount.
	<i>Dining Hall—Concluded.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Oil can.....		0 25
1	New dust pan.....		0 40
1	Piece India rubber.....		1 00
2	Packages clothes line.....	0 20	0 40
58	New tin soup dishes..	0 10	5 80
1	Small tin funnel.....		0 25
1	Large do.....		0 50
5	Stove brushes.....	0 20	1 00
6	Lamp burners.....	0 10	0 60
25	Regulation boards.....	0 10	2 50
2	Razor stones.....	1 50	3 00
1	Hall bell.....		2 50
3	Spittoons.....	0 20	0 60
3	Knife boxes.....	0 20	0 60
1	Desk knife.....		1 50
4	Paper fyles.....	0 25	1 00
6	Aprons.....	0 40	2 40
1	Oil can.....		0 25
4	Barbers' combs.....	0 25	1 00
4	Pairs scissors.....	1 00	4 00
4	Razor straps.....	0 25	1 50
1	Whistle.....		0 25
	<i>Dungeon.</i>		
10	Double blankets.....	7 00	70 00
10	Night buckets.....	0 50	5 00
10	Piggins.....	0 25	2 50
10	Drinking cups.....	0 10	1 00
10	Mirrors.....	0 10	1 00
2	Stoves.....	5 00	10 00
34	Lengths of pipe.....	0 08	2 72
20	Tressels.....	0 20	4 00
10	Bed boards.....	0 20	2 00
10	do sheets.....	1 80	18 00
10	do ticks.....	1 50	15 00
10	Pillow cases.....	0 20	2 00
10	do slips.....	0 18	1 80
1	Washstand.....		1 00
1	Water barrel.....		1 50
2	Wall lamps.....	1 00	2 00
	<i>Ward.</i>		
12	Double blankets.....	7 00	84 00
12	Bed ticks.....	1 50	18 00
12	do sheets.....	1 80	21 60
12	Pillow cases.....	0 20	2 40
12	do slips.....	0 18	2 16
12	Towels.....	0 10	1 20
	<i>Cupboard in Passage.</i>		
10	Coffee cups.....	0 10	1 00
50	Drinking cups.....	0 05	2 50
1	Iron shovel.....		1 00
1	Piece rubber hose.....		6 00
2	Bread trays.....	1 00	2 00
2	Guards' seats.....	1 00	2 00
1	Wall lamp.....		1 00
1	Bread stand.....		1 00

Stock in Steward's Department on 30th June, 1879—Continued.

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Price.	Amount.
	<i>Dormitory.</i>	cts.	\$ cts
180	Double blankets.....	7 00	1,260 00
40	Single do	3 00	120 00
180	Sheets	1 80	324 00
180	Pillow slips.....	0 18	32 40
180	do cases.....	0 20	36 00
180	Bed ticks.....	1 50	270 00
180	Looking glasses.....	0 10	18 10
180	Drinking cups.....	0 06	10 80
180	Night buckets.....	0 50	90 00
180	Piggins	0 25	45 00
180	Towels.....	0 10	18 00
180	Pairs slippers.....	0 40	72 00
180	Cell lamps	0 50	90 00
8	Wall do	1 00	8 00
240	Tressels.....	0 20	48 00
120	Bed boards.....	0 20	24 00
3	Tables	1 00	3 00
2	Water barrels.....	1 50	3 00
6	Brooms.....	0 25	1 50
6	Pails.....	1 00	6 00
4	Tin pails.....	0 80	3 20
2	Wooden steps.....	0 50	1 00
6	Scrapers.....	0 50	3 00
6	Scr. obers.....	0 50	3 00
4	Mops.....	0 70	2 80
1	Towel roller.....		0 25
1	Bench.....		0 50
1	Coffee stand.....		5 00
1	Stove		5 00
9	Lengths pipe.....	0 08	0 72
1	Wood-box.....		1 00
1	Clock.....		20 00
5	Oil cans.....	0 25	1 25
1	Glass globe box.....		0 25
1	Broom.....		0 30
60	Iron bedsteads.....	2 50	150 00
4	Dust pans.....	0 25	1 00
2	Index boards.....	2 00	4 00
1	Bread stand.....		1 00
5	Bull's eye lamps.....	1 00	5 00
6	Towels.....	0 05	0 30
2	Pairs scissors.....	1 00	2 00
5	Pails.....	1 00	5 00
1	Spittoon.....		0 50
120	Regulation boards.....	0 05	6 00
2	Lamp-lighters.....	0 25	0 50
2	Pairs Guards' slippers.....	0 40	0 80
2	Elbow.....	0 12	0 24
1	Lamp stand and cupboard...		15 00
1	Tin funnel.....		0 25
15	Glass reflectors.....	0 50	7 50
2	Aprons.....	0 40	0 80
2	Pails.....	0 50	1 00
6	Lanterns.....	1 00	6 00
1	Pitcher.....		0 50
300	Coffee pots.....	0 06	18 00
66	Double blankets.....	7 00	462 00
44	Sheets.....	1 80	79 20
44	Pillow cases.....	0 20	8 80
44	do slips.....	0 18	7 92
44	Towels.....	0 12	5 28

Stock in Steward's Department on 30th June, 1879—Continued.

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Price.	Amount.
<i>Dormitory—Concluded.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
44	Night buckets.....	0 50	22 00
44	Piggins.....	0 25	11 00
44	Cell lamps.....	0 50	22 00
44	Mirrors.....	0 10	4 40
44	Small caps.....	0 06	2 64
4	Large wall lamps.....	1 00	4 00
1	Clock.....		2 00
1	Closet.....		1 50
44	Hammocks.....	3 25	1 43
1	Broom.....		0 25
1	Guard's bucket.....		0 50
44	Pair slippers.....	0 40	17 60
2	Stoves and coal.....	15 00	30 00
<i>Centre.</i>			
67	Double blankets.....	7 00	469 00
57	Sheets.....	1 80	102 60
57	Pillow cases.....	0 20	11 40
57	do slips.....	0 18	10 26
57	Bed ticks.....	1 50	85 50
57	Iron bedsteads.....	2 50	142 50
57	Mirrors.....	0 10	5 70
57	Night buckets.....	0 50	53 58
57	Piggins.....	0 25	14 25
57	Towels.....	0 10	5 70
57	Cell lamps.....	0 50	28 50
57	Drinking cups.....	0 06	3 42
57	Regulation boards.....	0 05	2 85
3	Wall lamps.....	1 00	3 00
1	Glass lamp.....		1 50
1	Broom.....		0 25
1	Scrubber.....		0 60
1	Coal stove.....		15 00
29	Lengths pipe.....	0 08	2 32
1	Coal scuttle.....		1 00
1	Bench.....		0 25
1	Table.....		0 50
1	Lampstand.....		6 00
1	Mop.....		1 00
7	Large Reflectors.....	0 50	3 50
3	Hanging lamps and fixtures.....	1 75	5 25
2	Buckets.....	0 50	1 00
1	Closet.....		1 50
3	Tin pails.....	1 00	3 00
1	Set fire hose, complete.....		
1	sprinkling can.....		0 50
1	Pair steps.....		1 50
1	Arm chair.....		1 00
1	Index.....		1 00
300	Pocket combs.....	0 03	9 00
<i>Clothing Store.</i>			
316	Cloth coats.....	1 00	316 00
306	do pants.....	1 50	459 00
9	do caps.....	0 50	4 50
140	do vests.....	0 75	105 00
423	Linen coats.....	1 00	423 00

Stock in Steward's Department on 30th June, 1879—Continued.

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Price.	Amount.
<i>Clothing Store—Concluded.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
588	Linen pants.....	1 00	588 00
600	Flannel shirts.....	1 50	900 00
600	do drawers.....	1 00	600 00
500	Pairs socks.....	0 25	125 00
660	Brown towels.....	0 10	66 00
614	Coarse sheets.....	1 50	921 00
10	Bed ticks.....	1 50	15 00
7	Pillow ticks.....	0 15	1 05
614	Blue pillow slips.....	0 20	122 80
314	Straw hats.....	0 06	18 84
275	Linen braces.....	0 10	27 50
85	Leather belts.....	0 25	21 25
328	Pairs shoes.....	0 80	262 40
60	do boots.....	1 50	90 00
30	Cotton shirts.....	1 00	30 00
30	Mufflers.....	0 15	4 50
110	Pairs blankets.....	7 00	770 00
6	Aprons.....	0 25	1 50
1	Slate.....		0 10
1	Inkstand.....		0 50
1	Iron stamp.....		1 00
1	Standing measure.....		1 00
6	Rat traps.....	0 50	3 00
1	Stove.....		25 00
30	Lengths pipe.....	0 08	2 40
2	Elbows.....	0 12	0 24
1	Screen.....		1 00
1	Counter scale.....		5 00
1	Counter.....		5 00
334	Box fixtures for cloth.....	0 25	83 50
1	Large cupboard.....		10 00
1	Wood case.....		1 00
2	Benches.....	0 50	1 00
1	Table.....		0 50
2	Long tables.....	1 00	2 00
1	Set clothing stamps.....		6 00
12	Delf plates.....	0 15	1 80
1	Desk.....		1 00
1	Ladder.....		1 00
22	Shelves for shoes.....	0 20	4 40
9	Wire clothes lines.....	0 20	1 80
10	Blanket shelves.....	0 50	5 00
2	Stools.....	0 25	0 50
1	Stove tender.....		2 00
1	Poker.....		0 25
1	Dust pan.....		0 25
1	Pair Fairbanks' scales.....		30 00
2	Oil cans.....	0 25	0 50
1	Wooden screen.....		3 00
<i>Gate House.</i>			
5	Coal stoves.....	15 00	75 00
150	Lengths pipe.....	0 08	12 40
2	Boxwood stoves.....	18 00	36 00
1	do small.....		10 00
1	Coffin.....		1 00
2	Wooden shovels.....	0 15	0 30
1	Iron shovel.....		0 80
2	Wood boxes.....	1 50	3 00

Stock in Steward's Department on 30th June, 1879—Continued.

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Price.	Amount.
	<i>Gate House—Concluded.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Large tin fender.....		2 00
1	Double desk.....		4 00
2	Iron pokers.....	0 50	1 00
1	Bench.....		0 50
1	Slate.....		0 15
1	Scrubbing brush.....		0 60
1	Wooden shovel.....		0 15
1	Mirror.....		0 10
15	Elbows.....	0 10	1 50
	<i>Wash House.</i>		
5	Baths.....	5 00	25 00
4	Wash tubs.....	1 00	4 00
4	Wash tanks.....	2 50	10 00
3	Large Wash tubs.....	4 00	12 00
2	Small tables.....	0 50	1 00
1	Large do.....		1 00
4	Washboards.....	0 25	1 00
1	Wringing machine.....		20 00
2	Stoves.....		30 00
32	Lengths pipe.....	8 00	2 56
1	Small bench.....		0 50
5	Benches.....	1 00	5 00
3	Pounders.....	0 25	0 75
1	Wash boiler.....		35 00
14	Wire clothes lines.....	0 10	1 40
1	Chest.....		4 00
2	Pails.....	1 00	2 00
1	Wood box.....		1 00
1	Mirror.....		0 10
	<i>Dish Room.</i>		
2	Tables.....	1 50	3 00
1	Cupboard.....		5 00
5	Soup cans.....	1 00	5 00
1	Knife box.....		1 00
2	Spoon boxes.....	0 50	1 00
1	Soap barrel.....		0 50
1	Floor rack.....		1 00
4	Soup pails.....	0 50	2 00
1	Large meat knife.....		2 00
1	Dust pan.....		0 25
4	Potatoe nets.....	1 00	4 00
2	Soup dippers.....	0 50	1 00
1	Looking glass.....		0 10
1	Meat chopper.....		0 50
20	Large dishes.....	0 50	10 00
302	Soup do.....	0 08	24 16
547	Meat do.....	0 06	32 62
2	Water pails.....	1 00	2 00
2	Potatoe pounders.....	0 50	1 00
2	Iron boilers.....	2 00	4 00
4	Tin do.....	3 00	12 00
2	Frying pans.....	2 00	4 00
2	Hand barrows.....	1 00	2 00
2	Washing tubs.....	1 00	2 00
7	Small tubs.....	0 50	3 50
12	Tin dishes.....	0 50	6 00
4	Molasses dippers.....	0 05	0 20

Stock in Steward's Department on 30th June, 1879—Concluded.

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Price.	Amount.
	<i>Kitchen.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Furnace.....		550 00
1	Refrigerator.....		25 00
3	Bread baskets.....	2 00	6 00
3	Barrels.....	0 10	0 30
1	Iron malt box.....		2 00
2	Frying pans.....	2 00	4 00
4	Spittoons.....	0 20	0 80
1	Dust pan.....		0 25
1	Large knife.....		2 25
1	Butcher's steel.....		1 00
4	Tables.....	1 00	4 00
3	Benches.....	0 50	1 50
1	Wood box.....		2 00
2	Large boilers.....	30 00	60 00
1	Mirror.....		0 10
8	Lengths pipes.....	0 08	0 64
3	Lamps.....	1 00	3 00
1	Water pail.....		1 50
2	Wash tubs.....	1 00	2 00
1	Shovel.....		0 80
2	Large forks.....	1 00	2 00
1	Coal scuttle.....		0 80
2	Hose pipe.....	1 00	2 00
2	Baking pans.....	1 00	2 00
1	Ash box.....		1 00
1	Farmer's boiler.....		20 00
1	Wooden pounder.....		0 50
1	Strainer.....		0 25
2	Pokers.....	0 50	1 00
1	Iron boiler.....		12 00
250	Caps.....	0 30	75 00
	Total.....		12,820 47

Stock in Tailors' Department on 30th June, 1879.

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Price.	Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
40½	Yards black cobourg.....	0 28	11 41
69	do silesia.....	0 20	13 80
40½	do brown holland.....	0 21	8 45
47½	do white flannel.....	0 60	28 50
98½	do striped do.....	0 27	25 92
58	do drab jean.....	0 18	10 08
10	do gingham.....	0 25	2 50
2½	do brown toweling.....	0 15	0 38
40	do white do.....	0 18	7 20
32	do canvass do.....		5 76
150½	do wadding.....	0 02½	3 79
77	do black tape.....	0 00½	0 48
14½	do striped cotton.....	0 21	3 05
1	do Halifax tweed.....		0 75
2½	do whitney.....	0 30	0 82
42½	do gray cotton.....	0 10	4 25

Stock in Tailors' Department on 30th June, 1879—*Concluded.*

Quantity	Name of Article.	Price.		Amount.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
3	Yards black farmers' satin.....			1	35
2 ¹ / ₂	do officers' beaver.....	3	00	8	25
6 ¹ / ₂	do discharge beaver.....	1	45	9	85
41 ¹ / ₂	do do tweed.....	0	77 ¹ / ₂	31	97
64 ¹ / ₂	do yellow and brown cloth.....	0	75	48	38
6 ¹ / ₂	do moleskin.....	0	50	3	37
3	Spools thread.....	0	70	2	10
7	Dozen coat buttons, per gross.....	1	50	0	87
2	do vest do do.....	2	00	0	34
5 ¹ / ₂	Gross pants do.....	0	25	1	36
8 ¹ / ₂	do shirt do.....	0	25	2	11
2 ¹ / ₂	Lbs. Marshall thread.....	2	50	5	32
13	Leather peaks, per dozen.....	3	00	3	25
71	Skeins sewing silk.....	0	05	3	55
15	Yards button hole twist.....	0	05	0	75
2 ¹ / ₂	Dozen buckles, per gross.....	0	45	0	09
2	Papers needles.....	0	10	0	20
1	Dozen rubber rings.....			0	53
4 ¹ / ₂	do machine needles.....	1	25	5	42
1	Quart oil.....	3	50	0	88
1	Box chalk.....			1	25
1	Lb. wax.....	0	60	0	30
10	Patterns, paper.....	0	12 ¹ / ₂	1	25
3	Sewing machines.....	50	00	150	00
4	Tables.....	2	00	8	00
8	Stools.....	0	25	2	00
1	Office desk.....			2	00
1	Stove.....			10	00
42	Lengths stove-pipe.....	0	08	3	36
1	Piece sheet iron.....			0	60
8	Press irons.....	2	00	16	00
2	Coal scuttles.....	0	50	1	00
1	Fire shovel.....			0	25
1	Coal hammer.....			0	60
8	Pairs scissors—serviceable, 3 ; unserviceable, 5.....	1	00	3	00
3	do shears.....	8	00	24	00
4	do points.....	0	40	1	60
1	Water barrel and cover.....			20	00
1	Wash tub.....			0	60
5	Piggins.....	0	20	1	00
1	Water pail.....			0	50
1	Cup.....			0	05
3	Tin pails.....	0	40	1	20
1	Coal box.....			1	50
3	Press stands.....	0	10	0	30
9	Press boards.....	0	05	0	45
6	Looking glasses.....	0	10	0	60
8	Spittoons.....	0	20	1	60
5	do.....	0	10	0	50
2	Brooms.....	0	15	0	30
1	Dust pan.....			0	25
1	Brush.....			0	20
1	Mop.....			0	15
1	Squeegee.....			1	00
2	Cap blocks.....	1	00	2	00
1	Rule.....			0	25
4	Tape lines.....	0	10	0	40
2	Barrels.....	0	10	0	20
1	Hand barrel.....			1	50
1	Set patterns.....			0	15
1	do caps.....			0	40
3	Sponges.....	0	20	0	60
1	Tailors' furnace.....			7	00
	Total.....			\$524	94

Stock in Tinsmiths' Department on 30th June, 1879.

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Price.	Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Burring machine		10 00
1	Beading do		11 00
1	Seaming do		20 00
2	Folding do	12 00	24 00
1	Grooving do		11 50
1	Setting down machine		9 00
1	Wiring machine—Repairable, 1.		10 00
1	Turning do		7 00
1	Big horn stake.....		8 00
1	Oreasing do		4 00
1	Double seaming stake.. ..		1 50
1	do do		0 75
1	do do		0 40
1	Hatchet.....		1 75
1	Square head.....		1 75
1	Double seaming stake		0 50
1	Anvil.....		9 50
1	Furnace.....		1 25
1	Set of hollow punches.....		4 50
2	Solder pots.....		1 25
8	Rivet boxes.....	0 02	0 16
1	Stovepipe former.....		15 00
3	Steel squares	1 00	3 00
4	Plumbing irons.....	0 50	2 00
1	Monkey wrench.....		1 50
4	Cutter wheels.....	0 30	1 20
2	do —Unserviceable, 2.....		
1	Tamp pin.....		0 12
1	Round head.		0 70
13	Soldering irons.....	0 45	5 85
1	Portable forge.....		10 00
1	Pair large shears		9 00
1	Pipe vice.....		11 50
3	Pairs roofing tongs	1 50	4 50
7	do pipe do	0 50	3 50
3	Hand grooves.....	0 20	0 60
1	Tag mould.....		1 00
4	Block hammers	1 25	5 00
1	Wire cutter		6 00
1	Ratchet drill		4 00
1	Bench vice.....		11 50
1	Stock and set of dies.....		46 00
1	do do		13 00
1	Box die.....		9 00
1	Small screw plate ..		1 25
1	Set screw taps.....		25 00
8	Mallets.....	0 07	0 56
18	Solder iron handles.....	0 03	0 54
12	Hammers.....	0 30	3 60
1	Fiddle drill		0 50
9	Files.....	0 20	1 80
8	Rivet sets	0 40	3 20
6	Pairs snips	1 00	6 00
5	Centre punches.....	0 05	0 25
7	Pick do	0 05	0 35
6	Scratch awls.....	0 05	0 30
10	Cold chisels.	0 10	1 00
5	Pairs compasses.....	0 20	1 00
8	do pincers.....	0 25	0 75
1	do gas pliers.....		0 60
1	do cutting pliers.....		0 50
1	Plumbers' saw.....		0 60
1	Lock saw.....		0 50

Stock in Tinsmiths' Department on 30th June, 1879—Continued.

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Price.	Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
5	2 foot rules	0 40	2 00
1	Wire gauge		0 50
1	Plumbers' laddle		0 30
1	Pair extension tongs		3 00
1	Set fancy punches	0 15	0 75
3	do small	0 20	0 60
2	Dressers	0 10	0 20
1	Bending pin		0 10
1	Rasp		0 25
1	Chipping knife		0 10
3	Screw-drivers	0 20	0 60
1	Shave hook		0 25
2	Varnish brushes	0 15	0 30
1	Steel spade		0 50
2	Wooden shovels	0 10	0 20
1	Drawing board		0 40
3	Wooden squares		0 20
2	Cupboards	0 75	1 50
1	Tool box		1 00
1	Scrap box		0 25
1	Wire stand		0 25
1	Tin do		0 25
5	Work benches	1 00	5 00
1	Stove and pipes		2 50
1	Hatchet		0 25
1	Poker		0 10
2	Blocks	0 50	1 00
1	Set patterns		3 00
2	Water cans	0 50	1 00
1	do cup		0 05
1	Sprinkler		0 10
1	Looking glass		0 05
3	Stools	0 20	0 60
2	Piggins	0 10	0 20
1	Wooden sink		0 25
1	Rosin box		0 05
3	Tin boxes		0 25
1	Water holder		0 20
2	Muadrils	0 15	0 30
1	Broom		0 20
1	Desk		2 00
1	Ruler		0 10
1	Box pens		0 20
1	Eraser		0 05
2	Boards	0 05	0 10
1	Brush		0 10
57½	Sheets 1 c tin	0 05	2 87½
9	do 1 x do	0 08	0 72
6	Lbs. solder	0 30	1 80
55½	do wire, No. 4	0 04½	2 50
30	do do 12	0 06½	1 95
47	do do ordinary	0 08	3 76
1	do copper wire	0 50	0 18
1½	do brass do	0 40	0 60
4	do clout nails	0 25	1 00
1	Gall. Japan varnish	1 25	0 63
71½	Lbs. galvanized iron	0 08½	6 07½
7	do zinc do	0 08	0 56
1	Qt. spirit of salts	0 50	0 13
1½	Lbs. iron rivets	0 12½	0 19
1	Lb. copper do	0 75	0 38
1½	Lbs. sheet brass	0 60	0 75
5	do do anneal wire	0 20	1 00

Stock in Tinsmiths' Department on 30th June, 1879—Concluded.

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Price.	Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
3	Sheets Canada plate.....	0 08	0 24
1	Quire writing paper.....		0 20
11	Teapot knobs		0 68
1	Yd. brass cloth.....		1 50
6	Oil can spouts.....		0 10
19	Lbs. Russia iron.....	0 12½	2 37
4	Lamp burners, per doz	1 25	0 42
8	do collars.....	0 40.	0 27
	Total.....		412 06

Stock in Warden's and Inspector's Office on 30th June, 1879.

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Price.	Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Table.....		16 00
1	do		10 00
1	Bureau.....		10 00
1	Washstand and furniture.....		6 00
9	Chairs.....	3 00	27 00
1	Copying press		24 00
7	Inkstands	0 25	1 75
2	Paper baskets.....	0 25	0 50
2	Carpets.....	20 00	40 00
1	Oclock.....		40 00
2	Pen racks	0 50	1 00
1	Cupboard.....		12 00
2	Spittoons.....	0 50	1 00
2	Hand bells.....	1 50	3 00
2	Paper cutters.....	0 25	0 50
1	Ruler.....		0 50
1	Seal		1 00
1	Pair scissors.....		0 75
1	Dictionary.....		6 00
1	do		3 00
1	Tumbler.....		0 15
1	Register board.....		10 00
25	Envelopes, cl. lined.....		0 25
125	do middle size.....		0 65
100	do small.....		0 25
1	Bottle ink.....		1 00
1	Ream large foolscap.....	6 00	1 25
1	do foolscap.....	3 50	1 75
1	do large letter paper.....		1 00
1	Drawing box.....		2 00
1	Mathematical inst. box.....		20 00
	Total.....		252 30

Stock in Warden's Quarters on 30th June 1879.

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Price.	Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
6	Lamps.....		10 25
3	Coal stoves.....		60 00
75	Lengths stove pipe.....	0 08	6 00
2	Sheets zinc.....	0 30	0 60
3	Stove pans.....		1 00
3	Wood boxes.....	0 50	1 50
7	Stove-pipe stoppers.....	0 20	1 40
1	Grain box.....		14 00
1	Bureau.....		30 00
3	Pokers.....	0 25	0 75
	Total		\$125 50

Stock in Waterworks' Engine Department on 30th June, 1879.

Quantity.	Name of Article.	Price.	Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Bench.....		1 50
2	Cupboards.....	1 50	3 00
1	Chair—unservicable, 1.....		
2	Lamps.....	0 30	0 60
1	Gallon machine oil.....		0 80
1	Table.....		1 70
1	Stove.....		7 00
1	Five gallon oil can.....		0 60
2	One do	0 20	0 40
4	Feet rubber packing.....		2 50
1	Vice.....		3 00
2	Wrenches.....	1 00	2 00
4	Chisels.....	0 15	0 60
1	Clock.....		1 50
	Total.....		\$25 20

ST. JOHN PENITENTIARY, 16th July, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my Annual Report of the affairs of this Penitentiary, for the year ending June 30th, 1879.

There have been admitted to this prison, during the year, 336 prisoners, of whom 22 were convicts—21 male and 1 female—and 314 were common prisoners—245 male and 69 female. The daily average number throughout has been:—Convicts, 69 male and 5 female, total 74; common prisoners, 56½ male and 20 female, total 76½, making a total daily average of 150½.

The number of short-term prisoners received this year (314) compared with that of the previous year (429) shows a remarkable falling off in the criminal calendar, a fact which may be partly accounted for by the continuous prostration of all business in this part of the Province since the great fire of June, 1877, compelling many of the vicious and turbulent classes to leave Saint John for other parts, partly by the enforcement of the Dunkin Temperance Act in many outlying localities and the formation of Temperance Reform Clubs throughout the Province, thus removing the germ whence the great majority of these petty crimes issue. The falling off in the

number of convicts admitted, from 32 to 22, shows a still larger proportionate decrease; and, in addition to the probable causes mentioned above for this gratifying condition of affairs, I think I may fairly assume that the beneficial effects of prison discipline have had their influence in preventing the relapse of old offenders into criminal habits, as not a single discharged convict from this prison has been re-committed as such during the past year.

The average cost *per capita* for maintenance of prisoners during the year has been:—Convicts, \$176.95; common prisoners, \$164.93, exclusive of all earnings from manufactures, &c. These figures show a still further reduction in cost from my comparatively low estimate of the previous year. The returns from skilfully applied farm-labor become an important element in arriving at this economical statement, as all the vegetables, except potatoes, consumed in the prison during the year were products of the Penitentiary farm, as also were a large quantity of hay and oats, sufficient for a year's consumption.

The bit of ground to which I have here given the pretentious name of farm, consists of about 18 acres of cultivated land, 10 acres of which four years ago was an unsightly morass and wilderness.

By reference to my record of punishments in the annual tabular statistics it will be seen that the corrections administered have been about twenty-five per cent. less than in the previous year, indicating a decided improvement in the order and discipline maintained, and furnishing, perhaps, the most reliable evidence of the vigilance and efficiency of the official staff generally. There have been two instances of corporal punishment—stripes with a birch rod—but I am fully convinced that, with the proper facilities for strictly solitary confinement and restricted diet, corporal punishment may be of very rare occurrence, if not entirely dispensed with in our prisons.

Five deaths have occurred in the Penitentiary during the year, all being short-term; two females and three males. Two of the latter were in a dying condition when sent here as vagrants, and would have been much fitter subjects for some charity or hospital.

Our Staff Surgeon, Dr. Baxter, having removed to the United States on the 17th of February, it became necessary to appoint a successor, and the gentleman selected, Dr. J. W. Daniel, has been most diligent and successful in the performance of his duties. Notwithstanding the large death rate, the general sanitary condition of the prison has been excellent, none of the casualties before mentioned being in any way attributable to prison confinement.

Four short-term prisoners succeeded in making their escape during the past year, one by climbing the stockade, and the remaining three while at work on the farm. None of these have been recaptured.

The benefits to be derived from the prison school and library have been utilized, I believe, to their utmost extent. The night-school, which I had put in operation as an experiment about two years ago, has proved successful beyond my anticipations, and has largely supplemented, if not exceeded, the benefits accruing from the ordinary day-school, and without being made any tax upon the time or labor of the prison school-master.

Articles manufactured in this Penitentiary have been sold during the year amounting to \$9,633.63, and cash received therefor amounting to \$8,876.22. This shows a considerable falling off from the revenue returns of two or three years ago; but it is only in correspondence with the general stagnation of trade throughout the Province. Up to the 1st of May we had little or no demand for the large stock of pails and tubs on hand, and this branch of manufacture was suspended for over three months, leaving as many idle days to account for. Since 1st May, however, we have disposed of our whole stock of pails, and are now manufacturing to our full capability. Our chief opposition in the pail trade has come from Western Canada, whence pails have been supplied to this market at prices that would no more than pay for the material in New Brunswick.

In brooms there has been almost a constant, and sometimes brisk, demand, and we have manufactured in sufficient quantities to supply the market. I may add that

the brooms made in this Penitentiary have acquired a wide reputation for superiority in make and quality, which enables us to compete successfully even with a lower-priced but inferior article.

In connection with this statement, it is important to remark that out of the expenditure for the past year \$4,000 worth of material for manufactures was procured just before the close of the year, inclusive of twenty tons of broom corn, and was, therefore, at the time of making these returns almost intact, and should properly be deducted from the gross expenditure in order to make a fair comparison with the annual revenue. We have now over \$10,000 worth of raw material on hand, which, with an additional expenditure of two or three thousand dollars, would keep the shops running for probably another year, and would bring in a revenue of \$15,000 or \$16,000, exclusive of the manufactured stock now in store.

The labor of short-term prisoners has been utilized as far as possible in farm and garden work, and in the ordinary daily requirements of prison duties; but, as usual, many idle days have to be recorded, particularly during the winter months, when no out-door employment, such as stone-breaking, &c., could be resorted to.

In speaking of the returns from labor, it is well to remember that this prison, and the work-shops connected, were constructed for an occupancy of about eighty men, and as no further additions have been made we have for years been laboring under the disadvantage of finding employment for about double the number of men for whom we have shop-room or mechanical appliances. Had the manufacturing facilities of the prison been extended so as to permit of the employment of a larger number of men at some simple business which might have been made remunerative, and had special arrangements been made for the sale of such manufactured goods, there can be no doubt that our revenue would have been largely augmented. Of course I do not presume to say that the Government could have prudently adopted such a course, in view of the prospective opening of a Central Penitentiary for all the Maritime Provinces, but I simply mention the results of my experience as a profitable reference for future consideration.

It is almost certain that the new prison at Dorchester will have been opened before the expiration of the present fiscal year. St. John Penitentiary will then have ceased to exist as a Dominion institution, and with it necessarily my office as its Warden. In looking back over the past five years of my administration, the first conviction that prominently presents itself is that the position of Warden of a Penitentiary, is by no means a bed of roses. He is the sole responsible officer for the management or mismanagement of every department of the prison. If, in his judgment, some reform or deviation from the old routine became necessary, he has to contend against the stubborn opposition of long-time officials, who, unable to look beyond the ruts in which they have travelled for so many years, think every attempt at reform an innovation on prescriptive rights, and begin to search for ulterior motives. A neophyte in such an office need not be surprised if he suddenly find himself amid breakers, when he ignorantly suspected smooth water all around him.

Although during the first few months of my discharge of the duties of this office, I may have fallen into some slight errors, I can candidly affirm that they were errors committed through inexperience, not through negligence, and much less through ill-intent; but the whole retrospect of my management of this Penitentiary presents nothing to mar the general gratification of success. Conscious of the integrity of the motives which actuated my conduct, the result is plainly to be seen in the vastly improved condition of every department of the prison, while the financial statements published annually bear unmistakable evidence of the economy of my administration.

Annexed will be found the usual tabular statistics and reports from the different departments of the institution.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES KETCHUM, *Warden.*

JAS. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries, Ottawa.

EXPENDITURE

Dr. THE DOMINION OF CANADA in account with the St. John, N.B., Penitentiary, for Fiscal Year 1878-79. Cr.

1879.		\$ cts.	1878.	\$ cts.	By Warrant	\$ cts.
June 30....	To Maintenance, as detailed below.....		Aug. 9...	25,711 55	Authority to pay July accounts	200 00
do 30....	Manufactures do		do 26...	8,401 50	do do August do	6,957 66
July 18....	Refund deposit, No. 58.....		Oct. 8...	200 00	do do September accts ..	2,418 42
			do 28...		do do October do ..	3,569 73
			Nov. 16...		do do November do ..	3,719 68
			Dec. 23...			2,613 20
			1879.			
	Barley	128 52	Jan. 21...		do do December do ...	1,924 70
	Beans	267 21	Feb. 15...		do do January do	2,001 65
	Beef	1,140 58	March 24...		do do February do	2,368 09
	Bacon	216 00	April 23...		do do March do	1,605 58
	Butter	2 08	May 22...		do do April do	2,023 24
	Bedding	529 80	June 9...		Warrant to pay freight on broom	
	Blacksmithing	200 14			corn	217 79
	Corn meal	273 80			Authority to pay May accounts.....	2,328 26
	Clothing	1,831 52	do 21...		do do June do	2,830 85
	Convicts travelling allowance..	84 50	July.....			
	do discharge clothing.	475 69				
	Chapels	1 25				
	Coal oil	151 84				
	Contingencies	372 93				
	Cow	40 00				
	Escapes	8 80				
	Flour	2,340 00				
	Fish	83 74				
	Fuel	1,574 84				
	Farm implements	28 41				
	do seeds.....	41 08				
	Feed	119 50				
	Gratuity	206 00				
	Harness, &c	70 91				
	Heating apparatus	155 62				
	Hospital	322 68				
	Hay	103 09				
	Kitchen	218 08				
	Library	100 00				
	Light apparatus	30 67				
	Molasses	774 80				
	Officers' clothing	566 72				
	Oatmeal	13 22				
	Oats	30 00				
	Pork	62 82				

REVENUE.

Dr. THE DOMINION OF CANADA in account with the St. John Penitentiary, for Fiscal Year 1878-79. Cr.

1878.	1878.	\$ cts.	1878.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
July 31...	To draft remitted the Receiver-General.....	1,194 02	June 30...	By Balance.....	10,004 93
Aug. 31...	do do do do do do	266 93	1879.		
Sept. 30...	do do do do do do	487 85	June 30...	Sale of manufactures, as below.....	9,633 63
Oct. 31...	do do do do do do	543 90		62 dozen brooms, No. 1.....	187 15
Nov. 30...	do do do do do do	587 67		2 do do 1 S.....	4 25
Dec. 31...	do do do do do do	763 14		311 do do 2 Ex. V.....	756 58
1879.				124 do do 2 Ex. V.....	285 22
Jan. 31...	do do do do do do	1,057 22		364 do do 2.....	1,862 39
Feb. 28...	do do do do do do	537 42		25 do do 2 S.....	42 84
Mar. 31...	do do do do do do	837 59		398 do do 3 Ex. V.....	856 02
April 30...	do do do do do do	797 53		198½ do do 3 Ex.....	383 00
May 31...	do do do do do do	762 19		876 do do 3.....	1,217 53
June 30...	do do do do do do	1,040 00		199 do do 3 S.....	281 68
				1414 dozen pails.....	2,114 10
				293½ do ½ pails.....	379 85
				59½ do ½ do.....	57 00
				10½ do washboards.....	20 99
				62 boxes clothespins.....	46 25
				193 wash tubs, No. 1.....	124 40
				196 do do 2.....	115 75
				147 do do 3.....	72 70
				39 do do 4.....	13 65
				39 do do 5.....	11 70
				42 do do 6.....	8 40
				House rent.....	299 52
				Sundries.....	492 75
				Carried forward.....	9,633 63
					19,638 56

CHARLES KETCHUM, Warden.

GEORGE L. FOSTER, Accountant.

STATEMENT of Movement of Convicts and Common Prisoners at St. John Penitentiary, from midnight of the 30th of June, 1878, until midnight of the 30th of June, 1879.

Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining at midnight, 30th June, 1878—Convicts.....	71	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Remaining at midnight, 30th June, 1878—Common prisoners.....	.....	.....	.....	56	19	151
Admitted since up to 30th June, 1879—Convicts.....	21	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
do do Common Prisoners.....	.....	.....	.....	245	69	335
<i>Discharged.</i>						
By expiration of sentence—Convicts.....	17	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
do do Common Prisoners.....	.....	.....	.....	159	69	.....
By pardon—Convicts.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Common Prisoners.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
By order St. John Police Magistrate—Common Prisoners.....	.....	.....	.....	68	1	.....
By escape—Common Prisoners.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
By death do.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2	335
Remaining at midnight, 30th June, 1879—Convicts.....	67	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Remaining at midnight, 30th June, 1879—Common Prisoners.....	.....	.....	.....	67	16	152

CHARLES KETCHUM, Warden.

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER of Prisoners in St. John Penitentiary, for the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1879.

Convicts.		Common Prisoners.		Totals.	
Males.....	69	Males.....	56½	Males.....	125½
Females.....	5	Females.....	20	Females.....	25
Total.....	74	Total.....	76½	Grand Total.....	150½

CRIMES of Prisoners in St. John Penitentiary, 30th June, 1879.

	Convicts.		Common Prisoners.		Totals.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Assault, common.....			2		2	
do aggravated.....	3				3	
Breaking, entering and stealing	20	2			20	2
Breaking and entering.....	6				6	
Defacing tombstones.....			2		2	
Drunkenness.....			30	6	30	6
Drunk and resisting police.....			4		4	
Forgery.....	1		1		2	
Indecent exposure.....			1		1	1
Larceny.....	18		2		20	
Manslaughter.....	3				3	
Murder.....	1	1			1	1
Prison breach and Larceny.....	2				2	
Robbery.....	3				3	
Stabbing.....	1		2		3	
Stealing.....	5		17	4	22	4
Stolen goods, receiving.....	1				1	
Uttering forged paper.....	1				1	
Vagrancy.....			6	5	6	5
Arson.....	2				2	
Totals.....	67	3	67	15	134	18

SENTENCES of Prisoners in St. John Penitentiary, June 30th, 1879.

	Convicts.		Common Prisoners.		Totals.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
For Life.....	1	1			1	1
20 years.....	3				3	
18 do.....	1				1	
15 do.....	1				1	
12 do.....	1				1	
10 do.....	1				1	
9 do.....	1				1	
8 do.....			2		2	
7 do.....	1				1	
6 do.....	1				1	
5 do and 6 days.....	1	1			1	1
5 do.....	7				7	
4 do.....	5				5	
3 do and 1 day.....	1				1	
3 do.....	20	1			20	1
2 do and 1 day.....	1				1	
2 do.....	21		1		22	
18 months.....			3		3	
12 do.....			4	3	4	3
10 do.....			1		1	
6 do.....			14	5	14	5
3 do.....			8	2	8	2
2 do and 20 days.....			1		1	
2 do.....			33	5	33	5
Totals.....	67	3	67	15	134	18

RELIGION and Habits of Prisoners in St. John Penitentiary, June 30th, 1879.

	Convicts.		Common Prisoners.		Totals.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
<i>Religion.</i>						
Roman Catholic.....	31	2	42	9	73	11
Episcopal.....	19	.....	15	4	34	4
Baptist.....	11	1	6	1	17	2
Methodist.....	3	.....	3	1	6	1
Presbyterian.....	3	.....	1	.....	4	.....
Totals.....	67	3	67	15	134	18
<i>Habits.</i>						
Temperate.....	38	2	15	2	53	4
Intemperate.....	29	1	52	13	81	14
Totals.....	67	3	67	15	134	18

EDUCATION and Civil State of Prisoners in St. John Penitentiary, June 30th, 1879.

	Convicts.		Common Prisoners.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
<i>Education.</i>						
Can read and write.....	47	2	42	7	89	9
Can read only.....	3	.....	8	3	11	3
Can neither read nor write.....	17	1	17	5	34	6
Totals.....	67	3	67	15	134	18
<i>Civil State.</i>						
Married.....	12	2	14	3	26	5
Single.....	51	1	51	9	102	10
Widowed.....	4	.....	2	3	6	3
Totals.....	67	3	67	15	134	18

NATIONALITY of Prisoners in St. John Penitentiary, 30th June, 1879.

	Convicts.		Common Prisoners.		Totals.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
New Brunswick	42	3	45	5	87	8
United States.....	9	.....	2	1	11	1
Nova Scotia.....	5	.....	3	1	8	1
Quebec.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Newfoundland.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
England.....	2	.....	5	1	7	1
Scotland.....	1	.....	1	1	2	1
Ireland.....	3	.....	11	6	14	6
Spain.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
West Indies.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Totals.....	67	3	67	15	134	18

AGES of Prisoners in St. John Penitentiary, 30th June, 1879.

	Convicts.		Common Prisoners.		Totals.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Under 20 years	16	.....	23	2	39	2
Between 20 and 30 years.....	33	2	23	6	56	8
do 30 and 40 do	10	.....	11	2	21	2
do 40 and 50 do	7	1	7	3	14	4
Over 50 years.....	1	.....	3	2	4	2
Totals.....	67	3	67	15	134	18

RELIGION, Education and Nationality of all Prisoners admitted to St. John Penitentiary during the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1879.

	Convicts.		Common Prisoners.		Totals.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
<i>Religion.</i>						
Roman Catholic.....	12	.....	167	41	179	41
Episcopal.....	7	1	54	18	61	19
Baptist.....	2	.....	12	6	14	6
Methodist.....	.....	.....	8	1	8	1
Presbyterian.....	.....	.....	4	3	4	3
Totals	21	1	245	69	266	70

RELIGION, Education and Nationality of all Prisoners admitted to St. John Penitentiary, &c.—Concluded.

	Convicts.		Common Prisoners.		Totals.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Education.						
Can read and write.....	12	.....	164	23	176	23
do read only	1	1	24	13	25	14
do neither read nor write.....	8	.....	57	33	65	33
Totals.....	21	1	245	69	266	70
Nationality.						
New Brunswick.....	13	1	155	24	168	25
Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....	10	6	10	6
Newfoundland.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Quebec.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
England.....	1	.....	11	5	12	5
Ireland.....	1	.....	44	30	45	30
Scotland.....	.....	.....	3	1	3	1
Belgium.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Spain.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
United States.....	3	.....	20	3	23	3
Totals.....	21	1	245	69	266	70

RECORD of Punishments at St. John Penitentiary, for the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1879.

Months.	Reprimand given.		Deprived of bed and bedding.		Bread and water for rations.		In solitary confinement.		In dark cell.		Corporal punishment.	Lost remission time.	Total.	
	con.	c. p.	con.	c. p.	con.	c. p.	con.	c. p.	con.	c. p.	con.	con.	con.	c. p.
1878.														
July.....	1	1	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	4	7	.....	2	11	10
August.....	3	2	2	9	.....	2	1	.....	5	10	1	3	15	23
September.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	4	8	.....	2	7	11
October.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	2	6	7	.....	3	9	13
November.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	4	3	9	.....	1	4	16
December.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	1	.....	4	9	5
1879.														
January.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	8	5	.....	5	14	6
February.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	5	6	6	12	1	1	15	20
March.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	3	13	.....	1	8	17
April.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	4	2	11	.....	5	10	16
May.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5	8	.....	1	8	17
June.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	6	.....	1	5	8
Total.....	14	12	3	15	5	12	12	20	50	97	2	29	115	156

OFFICIAL STAFF of St. John Penitentiary, 30th June, 1879.

No.	Name.	Office.	Salary.	Age.	Date of Appointment.	
			\$			
1	Charles Ketchum....	Warden.....	1,400	57	October	31, 1874.
2	George L. Foster....	Accountant.....	900	39	August	11, 1874.
3	J. W. Daniel, M.D....	Surgeon.....	600	34	March	15, 1879.
4	Rev. G. Schofield....	Protestant Chaplain.....	400	66	August	1, 1865.
5	Rev. A. Onellette....	R. O. Chaplain.....	400	.....	
6	George Keffe.	Chief Keeper.....	500	56	December	1, 1861.
7	Denis Burke.....	Storekeeper, &c.....	700	32	October	19, 1874.
8	John Keffe.....	Clerk of Warehouse.....	450	23	March	25, 1876.
9	John R. Perrie.....	Keeper and Engineer.....	500	60	October	1, 1859.
10	William Hogan.....	do	500	39	January	1, 1869.
11	Henry Godsoe.....	do	500	46	August	1, 1869.
12	George Campbell....	do (Acting).....	450	62	January	18, 1867.
13	John Johnson.....	Guard.....	450	38	March	20, 1871.
14	Robert Earle.....	do	450	39	October	3, 1872.
15	John Duff	do	450	33	April	1, 1873.
16	Samuel Barnes.....	do	450	42	January	1, 1874.
17	John C. Beattieay....	do	400	38	April	1, 1875.
18	O. N. Derrah.....	do	400	33	July	1, 1878.
19	Daniel Macneil.....	do	400	35	do	1, 1878.
20	James Cunningham..	Night Watchman.....	360	45	December	1, 1877.
21	Catherine Keffe.....	Matron.....	250	49	January	1, 1865.
22	Mary McCarthy.....	Deputy Matron.....	180	34	do	1, 1865.

ST. JOHN PENITENTIARY, 10th July, 1879.

To J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

SIR,—I beg leave to present my Annual Report of the school in connection with the St. John Penitentiary, for the year ending 30th June.

The following is an abstract of the number of pupils in attendance during the year, with the division of classes, &c. :—

Total register number for year.....	43
Daily average attendance.....	23
Number reading in 1st Book	4
“ “ 2nd “	10
“ “ 3rd “	12
“ “ 4th “	8
“ “ 5th “	9
	— 43
Number writing.....	35
“ ciphering.....	30

The conduct of those attending the school has been generally commendable, not only during the hours of recitation, but otherwise they have been among the well behaved prisoners in the Penitentiary. A lively interest is shown by all in the acquisition of knowledge, and the actual progress made by some is truly surprising.

There have been 1,656 volumes issued from the library during the year, not one of which has been destroyed. This pleasing fact is, perhaps, as much attributable to the appreciation the prisoners have of the privilege thus afforded them, as to the careful restrictions under which the books are issued. As, in view of the contemplated opening of Dorchester Penitentiary before the close of another year, this will

probably be my final report from this Penitentiary, I would like to speak in more general terms than usual of the results of school training and discipline in criminal institutions.

Having given the subject considerable attention for the past five years, I am prepared to state that the benefits, both near and remote, occurring to convicts who have been placed under a properly organized and conducted system of prison school discipline, can scarcely be over-rated. A large majority of the inmates of our Penitentiaries is gathered from that portion of the human race whose minds, either through wilful neglect or want of opportunity, have been allowed to grow wild amid all the noxious influences of their daily surroundings.

Under such circumstances, those of dull, weak or sickly capacities soon dwindle into imbeciles or harmless paupers, while the more energetic and those for whom Nature has "lit the lamp of genius," being of necessity shut out from the respectable avenues to success, and unable to decipher the finger-board which warns the more fortunate of impending danger, rush blindly into the first opening that seems to lead to the desired goal until they soon find themselves entangled in the spider-like clutches of the law. To such active spirits the restraints of prison life are most galling, especially when the mind has no healthy object for exercise or contemplation, which must invariably be the case with the illiterate.

The advantages of systematic mental training are, I repeat, incalculable, if we regard the reformation of the criminal and the general welfare of society as the ultimate design of penal institutions. During the course of my labor as school teacher in this Penitentiary, I have found it an interesting study to watch the physical as well as psychological changes apparent in a wholly illiterate man during the process of education.

Gradual indications of growing self-respect are first observable in the abandonment of slouchy habits and in the increased attention given to neatness and cleanliness of person, while the facial expression, instead of wearing a careless or defiant aspect, acquires a tone of modesty, sometimes approaching timidity. As education advances a more confident manner is exhibited and traces of inward thought become discernible. In the great variety of persons and nationalities that come under notice in this connection, one would naturally expect to find much dissimilarity in character and disposition, but the mental diversity is by no means so great as is commonly supposed, and a competent teacher can always adjust his discipline to the peculiarities of each individual case. This leads me to remark that this particular department of prison discipline does not appear to have been successful in enlisting that degree of attention and support from the Legislature which its importance demands. It seems merely to have been recognized as a supplementary office whose duties were to be done with the greatest economy and without much regard to efficiency; or, as if the salary had been first provided, and then the most convenient person or persons sought to be the recipients thereof. Of course, there will never be any difficulty in finding plenty of under-officials willing to supplement their not very munificent salaries by undertaking the additional duties of school teaching, for which they imagine their ability to read and write a sufficient qualification. Simply to listen to the rehearsal of a committed task is the most insignificant part of the business of a competent teacher, who should mainly seek to make his pupils interested in the pursuit of useful knowledge and to inculcate in them *habits* of thoughtful observation, for it is by such means alone that teaching becomes of any value or permanency to this class. Now, it is evident that these results cannot be obtained where the school superintendence is placed in the hands of a number of uninterested officials, whose chief aim would be to hurry through a disagreeable half-hour in the easiest possible manner. On the other hand, the monitorial system, under a properly-qualified head, has many advantages to recommend it. The manifest superiority in a pupil appointed to the post of monitor or assistant renders it a prize eagerly sought after by the juniors, while the self-respect engendered in the occupant of that post becomes a characteristic of the individual—destined, perhaps, to influence the remainder of his life—at the same time that his assiduity to prove himself worthy of the position has a doubly beneficial

effect. Without, however, prolonging these remarks to any greater extent, I would simply intimate my conviction that a little more interest devoted to this department of prison discipline would not be found barren of profitable results.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. BURKE, *Teacher.*

PRODUCE from Farm of St. John Penitentiary, for the Year ending 30th June, 1879.

Description of Products.		Quantity.	Rate.	Value.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Potatoes.....	Bush.	70	0 50	35 00
Turnips.....	do	282	0 30	84 60
Carrots.....	do	156	0 40	62 40
Cabbage.....	Heads	642	0 05	32 10
Oats.....	Bush.	218½	0 50	109 25
Hay.....	Tons	9	16 00	144 00
Straw.....	do	5	10 00	50 00
Pork (dead weight).....	Lbs.	5,933	0 06	355 98
do (live do).....	do			180 00
Lard.....	do	480	0 11	52 80
Total.....				\$1,106 13

D. BURKE, *Storekeeper.*

GOODS for Maintenance in store at St. John Penitentiary, 30th June, 1879.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Description.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$ cts.			\$ cts.
			Brought forward.....		367 42
Barley	Lbs. 28	0 98	Vinegar... ..	Galls. 50½	10 10
Beans	" 1,201	50 04	Coal oil.....	" 12	3 12
Pease	" 517	12 35	Tobacco.....	Lbs. 71½	25 74
Cornmeal	" 1,350	25 50	Soap.....	" 3½	18 60
Oatmeal.....	" 98	3 23	Window glass.....	Boxes. 5	12 50
Tea	" 47½	13 30	Pant buttons.....	Gross. 24	4 50
Salt.....	" 500	1 40	Linen thread	Lbs. 5	10 00
Pork.....	" 2,492	149 52	Socks.....	Pairs 156	28 60
Pollock.....	Qntls. 5	12 50	Prison cloth.....	Yds. 184	160 05
Potatoes.....	Bush. 102	51 00			
Molasses.....	Galls. 119	47 60			
Carried forward....		367 42	Total.....		640 63

D. BURKE, *Storekeeper.*

MATERIAL for Manufactures in store at St. John Penitentiary, 30th June, 1879.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Description.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$ cts.			\$ cts.
			Brought forward.....		7,072 99
Broom corn..... Lbs.	80,108	5,607 56	Varnish, pale.....Galls.	75	63 75
Hoop iron	20,723	828 92	do black..... "	109	92 65
Broom wire..... "	604	72 48	Paint oil	93	69 75
Bail wire	1,043	50 59	Turpentine..... "	255	127 50
Broom twine..... "	216	86 40	Paint brushes..... Doz.	3	22 50
White lead..... "	2,688	215 04	B reb logs.....Car load	1	39 00
Whiting..... "	863	8 63	Pine do	90,000	1,530 00
Prussian blue	100	80 00	Spruce logs	12,000	120 00
Red paint..... "	100	8 00	Spruce lumber..... "	22,000	132 00
Green do	100	18 00	Tubs, staves sawn for No.	1,800	180 00
Brimstone	744	37 20	Pails do ... Doz.	400	240 00
Washing soda	669	16 72	Coal	90	414 00
Paint dryers..... "	175	22 75	Hardwood.....Cords	12½	75 00
Common nails	400	12 50	Glue..... Lbs.	300	48 00
Finishing do	12	1 20			
Trunk do	70	7 00			
Carried forward.....		7,072 99	Total.....		10,227 14

D. BURKE, Storekeeper.

EMPLOYMENT of Prisoners in St. John Penitentiary during the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1879.

Description.	No. of Days.	Description.	No. of Days.
		Brought forward.....	13,804
Broom making.....	3,627	Work in dining hall.....	2,555
Pail do	3,699	do wash house.....	620
Clothes-pin making	235	do store room.....	310
Wheelbarrow do	71	do guard room	310
Blacksmithing	463	do stable.....	365
Carpentering.....	185	do library.....	310
Shoemaking.....	878	do at the piggery.....	730
Tailoring.....	498	do at the gate	365
Stone breaking	546	Domestic work.....	1,095
Farming and gardening.....	1,956	Maintenance not specified.....	2,132
Working in yard.....	1,646		
Carried forward	13,804	Total	22,596

D. BURKE, Storekeeper.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

ST. JOHN, N.B., 1st July, 1879.

DEAR SIR,—During the year ending this day I have been engaged in the duties of my office. For a short time indeed in the spring of this year I was confined to a sick room, but now am fully restored to health. With this exception the services both on Sundays and Wednesdays have been regularly conducted, and have been rendered the more interesting by reason of an improvement in the singing. We have no instrument to guide us, but a number of the men are under weekly training in hymns and chants and responses, and these lead the rest; so that we have a hearty, united service in which all may join. The sermons are of a special class, suited to the actual wants and characters of the hearers, and it is evident from the expressions of many countenances that they do feel a real interest in the service. I have hope that a fair proportion of these men will return to the life of freedom, wiser and better though sadder men. The day school is efficiently conducted, and the average attendance is 24; perfect order is maintained in it. The books in the library are kept in good repair, and are much read at leisure hours and on Sundays. I took great pains in selecting suitable books; seeking such as would be so interesting as to induce the men to read them, and so instructive as to make them useful. We have now a considerable selection of books possessing both these qualities. As this is probably my last Report as Protestant Chaplain of this Penitentiary, I cannot but contrast the present state of things with the state in which I found them fourteen years ago. Then we had no books of any kind, except some old magazines which nobody read, and two or three remnants of prayer books which could hardly be used; we had no singing. I had to officiate in a tube which resembled a tub, and there were no robes. Now we have a neat desk, all the men are supplied with bibles, hymn books and prayer books, and we sing hymns, chants and short anthems; all things are done decently and in order.

And as to the effect of my ministrations on the hearts and lives of many of the men, I have good reason to know and to rejoice that by the blessing of God many have been turned from the paths of folly and sin into the way of truth and life. This is to me a real gratification in looking back on the years I have spent in this service. And now I have only to add my gratitude for the uniform kindness shown me by the various officers of this institution during the entire period of my association with them.

I am, respectfully yours,

GEO. SCHOFIELD, *Protestant Chaplain.*

To J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries, Ottawa.

CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

ST. JOHN, N.B., 10th July, 1879.

DEAR SIR,—The following is the Annual Report which I have the honor to submit to your examination for the year ended 30th June, 1879:—

The average number of Catholic prisoners who have assembled together every Sunday for divine worship is:—Convicts, 31 men and 4 women; common prisoners, 34 men and 11 women; total 80.

The common prisoners owe, with few exceptions, all their misfortunes to intemperate habits. And, as it happens that the same person is sent to the Penitentiary for drunkenness, not unfrequently three or four times in the twelve months, the number of common prisoners appears larger than it is in reality. As soon as one of these poor victims of intemperance is committed to jail, it becomes the imperious duty of the Chaplain to undertake at once his reformation. Who, however, does not see the great difficulty of amending the moral conduct of offenders sentenced only for a short period to imprisonment, and then let free again among temptations of all kinds?

The convicts, on the contrary, being removed from evil associations for a longer period, have a better opportunity of profiting by the means of conversion which religion affords. Hence we enjoy from time to time the gratifying spectacle of hardened sinners sincerely returning to their merciful God, whom they had long forgotten.

The behavior of the Catholic prisoners while attending holy service has been good and edifying.

I have employed the \$50 kindly allowed by the Government for such a purpose, in procuring a lot of books which I considered best suited to the requirement and intelligence of those under my charge; and the reading of the various works placed at their disposal cannot fail to produce salutary effects in the minds of the unfortunate delinquents who peruse them with a careful attention.

The school conducted by Mr. Burke effects a vast amount of good amongst the prisoners, who are willing to avail themselves of it, and the proficiency of the most studious reflects no little credit both on the teacher and the pupils.

In conclusion, I beg to transmit my heartfelt thanks to the Warden and to the other officers of the Penitentiary, for their unremitting courtesy in the frequent relations I had with them.

Hoping that this Report will meet with your approval,

I remain, dear Sir, your most humble servant,

A. OUELLET, P., *Catholic Chaplain.*

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

MATRON'S ANNUAL REPORT.

ST. JOHN PENITENTIARY, July 7th, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honor to present my Annual Report on the Female Department of the St. John Penitentiary for the year ending June 30th, 1879. On 1st July, 1878, the number of prisoners were 23, five of whom were convicts, and 18 common prisoners. Admitted within the year, one convict and 69 common prisoners. Discharged during the year by expiration of sentence, two convicts and 70 common prisoners; pardoned one convict and one common prisoner; two deaths in January both short term prisoners; leaving on the 30th of June, 1879, three convicts and 15 common prisoners. The conduct and industry of convicts very good; on one occasion only I had cause to reprove two of them for misconduct. Industry and conduct of common prisoners good, a few complaints, were very trifling. Female prisoners share in the religious instruction provided for the institution. The employment during the year as usual—cooking, washing, making clothing, knitting and mending for themselves and male prisoners and female prison house-work. Hoping that this Report with the return of the work done annexed may meet your approval.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

CATHERINE KEEFFE, *Matron.*

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

I beg leave to furnish you the return of work done in this Department.

For Male Prison:—

Made brown and yellow pants.....	84 Pairs.
“ “ “ jackets.....	51
“ “ “ vests.....	55
“ “ “ shirts.....	88
“ white flannel shirts.....	64
“ “ “ drawers.....	92 Pairs.
knitt socks.....	48 “
“ sheets.....	121

Made pillow cases.....	198
" towels.....	197
" bed-ticks	7
" for Guards' bed-sheets.....	10
" " pillow-cases.....	8
" " towels.....	8
conduct stripes on jackets	17

For Female Prison : —

Knit stockings	28 Pairs.
Made shrouds.....	2
" caps.....	7
" dresses and under clothing for 2 convicts discharged	0
" blue jackets.....	72
" " skirts.....	45
" woollen skirts	26
" " jackets.....	21
" chemises.....	100
" sheets.....	25
" towels	68
" pillow-cases	53
" bed-ticks.....	18

CATHERINE KEEFFE, *Matron.*

ST. JOHN PENITENTIARY, 17th July, 1879.

SIR,—I beg, herewith, to submit the following Report ;

Having had medical charge of this Penitentiary only since 17th February, 1879, I am unable to give a complete report for the whole year of the hygienic and sanitary condition of this institution.

With the exception of a number of cases of influenza and bronchitis during the months of April and May, including both officers and prisoners, caused by an unusually cold and wet spring, the health of the inmates has been good.

There has been one very severe case of typhoid fever among the prisoners, that of Charles Stanhope. He was removed as soon as possible from the main building into a large and airy room, and carefully nursed by two short-term prisoners. He, however, succumbed to the disease on May 3rd, and was buried in the usual place.

I consider it fortunate that your visit to the Penitentiary occurred at this time, as it enabled me fully to carry out all the precautionary measures which I thought necessary to prevent a spread of the disease.

I am happy to say that no new case has since occurred.

In addition to the above, there have been four deaths since July 1st, 1878, all short-term prisoners. M. A. McGahey, died January 9th, of phthisis pulmonalis; Mary Whitney, January 15th, of paralysis; James Gillespie, April 9th, of morbus cordis; and Martin Bodune, June 18th, of serile debility.

Of these, James Gillespie was in an almost dying condition when admitted, and Martin Bodune not much better; both being sent in for vagrancy.

The Female Department could not well be excelled for cleanliness and good order, and the health of its inmates is very good.

The Male Department is also clean and well attended to, and the health of the prisoners very satisfactory.

The food is abundant, of good quality, and well cooked.

The annexed table shows the cases treated by me since February 17th, with the results of treatment, including those both in cells and hospital.

In conclusion, I am pleased to state that in the discharge of my duties I have always received the hearty co-operation of the Warden and the other officers of the institution.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. W. DANIEL, M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng.,
Surgeon, St. John Penitentiary.

JAMES G. MOYLAN, Esq.
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

TABULATED Report of cases treated in the St. John Penitentiary from February 17th, 1879, to June 30th, 1879, with results.

Disease.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Abscesses	3	3	.....	.....
Alcoholism	4	4	.....	.....
Bronchitis	12	10	.....	2
Catarrhas—Nasal.....	7	7	.....	.....
do Gastr.....	5	5	.....	.....
Colica	4	4	.....	.....
Constipatio	5	4	.....	1
Cynanchi Ulcerata	1	1	.....	.....
Diarrhoea	1	1	.....	.....
Dysenteria	2	2	.....	.....
Debilitas	12	8	1	3
Dyspepsia	7	7	.....	.....
Dysuria	1	1	.....	.....
Dentes Extracts.....	6	6	.....	.....
Febris Typhoides.....	1	.....	1	.....
Gonorrhoea	4	4	.....	.....
Hæmoptysis.....	2	2	.....	.....
Hæmorrhoids.....	2	2	.....	.....
Influenza	23	23	.....	.....
Lumbago.....	2	2	.....	.....
Minorrhagia.....	1	1	.....	.....
Morbus oculorum et tarsor.....	6	4	.....	2
do Cutis.....	4	4	.....	.....
do Cordis.....	1	.....	1	.....
Neuralgia.....	4	4	.....	.....
Otalgia	2	2	.....	.....
Pleurodynia.....	5	5	.....	.....
Rheumatismus muscal.....	9	9	.....	.....
do Ac. Art	2	2	.....	.....
Stremma.....	1	1	.....	.....
Stricture Urethrae	1	1	.....	.....
Syphilis	5	5	.....	.....
Tonsillitis.....	7	7	.....	.....
Ulcers	4	1	.....	3
Vulnera et contus.....	6	6	.....	.....
Total.....	162	148	3	11

J. W. DANIEL, M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng., Surgeon.

July 17th, 1879.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY, 30th June, 1879.

SIR,—In laying before you my Annual Report for 1873-79, I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the attention and good conduct of the officers. On the whole the behavior of the prisoners has been satisfactory, the more so considering the unexceptionally large number of convicts (92), which we have at present in the

institution, among whom are some desperate characters, requiring more than ordinarily careful watching. In May last, a plot of a very serious nature was concocted among seven or eight of the worst of the men, which, but for the timely warning of a well-disposed prisoner might have been attended with very grave if not fatal consequences. Prompt measures secured the conspirators, who were summarily dealt with, and since then have been compelled to work in chains. With this exception, the offences have been of an ordinary character, involving the usual punishment of confinement to cell with loss of privileges, &c. In the case of one incorrigible I had to resort to birching, which had a most salutary effect.

During the past year there has been no improvement in our manufactures. The broom trade has been very dull, owing partly to general depression of business and partly to outside competition. As we have a new quality of good brush we may be able to get back part of our former business in this department of industry. On taking stock of the brush on hand in August, 1878, there was found a deficit of 15,000 lbs., when compared with the quantity shown on the broom-maker's books, which is thus accounted for: The loss by waste and vermin was so great, that in one of my predecessor's annual reports it was put down at \$1,000, which was not deducted in equivalent weight at the time on the stock-book of this department.

The revenue from the shoe department is derived from transient custom, which, however, is not very great, although profitably employing the few men who are engaged in it.

Some 2,500 bushels of broken stone have resulted from the labor of the convicts employed in the prison yard at this kind of work, which have been disposed of to the Halifax City Board of Works. The farm gang has done good service during the year in breaking up land, planting, and getting in the produce.

The sanitary condition of the prison will be seen by the report of the Surgeon, which shows a happy exemption from any dangerous or contagious disease.

The reports of the Chaplains and Schoolmaster will show you the moral and educational status of the men.

Hoping the accompanying sub-reports, tables and statistics will be found sufficiently comprehensive and satisfactory.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN FLINN, *Warden.*

JAS. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries, Ottawa.

OPERATIONS of Halifax Penitentiary, for Year ending 30th June, 1879.

EXPENDITURE.

DR. Dominion of Canada, in account with Halifax Penitentiary. CR.

	\$	cts.	1878		\$	cts.
To freight and duty	156	16	July 25	By Cash	200	00
Travelling expenses dis-						
charged convicts	47	00	do 31	Salaries, pay-list	697	62
Telegrams	4	46	Aug. 10	Warrant to pay July account	431	74
Gratuities discharg'd convicts	378	87	do 31	Salaries, pay-list	697	62
Pens.	57	04	Sept. 12	Warrant to pay Aug. account	605	38
Barley	47	25	do 30	Salaries, pay-list	697	62
Tobacco	120	84	Oct. 12	Warrant to pay Sept. account	528	22
Soap	124	20	do 31	Salaries, pay list	730	95
Tea	10	51	Nov. 13	Warrant to pay Oct. account.	622	46
Herrings	27	00	do 30	Salaries, pay-list	730	95
Provisions	65	34	Dec. 18	Warrant to pay Nov. account	446	18
Broom department	1,662	94	do 31	Salaries, pay-list	730	95

OPERATIONS of Halifax Penitentiary, for Year ending 30th June, 1879—Concluded
EXPENDITURE—Concluded.

Dr. Dominion of Canada, in account with Halifax Penitentiary. Cr.

		1879			
Carpenters' department.....	69 26	Jan.	24	Warrant to pay Dec. account.....	634 20
Stable and farm department.....	325 36	do	31	Salaries, pay-list	730 95
Miscellaneous.....	42 00	Feb.	17	Warrant to pay Jan. account.....	534 91
Ox heads.....	504 56	do	28	Salaries, pay-list	730 95
Beef and mutton.....	136 63	Mar.	18	Warrant to pay Feb. account.....	835 72
Stationery.....	1 90	do	31	Salaries, pay-list	730 95
Tin, sheet iron and zinc ware.....	50 99	April	12	Warrant to pay Mar. account.....	534 93
Light.....	154 45	do	30	Salaries, pay-list	730 95
Postage.....	7 99	May	17	Warrant to pay Apr. account.....	803 49
Truckage.....	12 00	do	31	Salaries, pay-list	730 95
Fuel.....	724 37	June	11	Special cheque, freight	112 54
Masons' department.....	20 95	do	19	Warrant to pay May account.....	683 55
Bread.....	1,519 80	do	30	Salaries, pay-list	730 95
Shoe department.....	817 48	July	19	Warrant to pay June account.....	1,884 31
Codfish.....	67 00			Special on account, broom	
R. C. Chapel.....	15 00			department.....	1,437 71
Blacksmiths' department.....	38 32				
Matmen.....	47 88				
M. lasses.....	358 78				
Officers' uniforms.....	247 00				
Potatoes.....	240 00				
Bedding.....	127 25				
Stoves and fittings.....	7 95				
Brushes and scrubs.....	0 60				
School.....	14 70				
Protestant chapel.....	15 00				
Hospital.....	203 73				
Salaries.....	9,700 49				
Clothing.....	1,552 80				
	19,786 81				
Refunds—\$139.15; \$60.85.....	200 00				
	19,986 81				19,986 81

OPERATIONS of Halifax Penitentiary, for Year ending 30th June, 1879.

REVENUE.

Dr. Receiver-General in account with Halifax Penitentiary. Cr.

1878		\$ cts.	1878		\$ cts.
Aug. 2	To Deposit.....	542 76	July 1	By Balances.....	1,120 72
Sept. 3	do	108 57	do 31	Undries.....	166 56
Oct. 2	do	487 66	Aug. 31	do	379 57
Nov. 1	do	357 17	Sept. 30	do	253 33
Dec. 5	do	92 72	Oct. 31	do	424 40
			Nov. 30	do	278 40
			Dec. 31	do	293 43
1879					
Jan. 5	do	154 85			
Feb. 4	do	352 01	1879		
Mar. 6	do	237 40	Jan. 31	do	71 33
April 3	do	279 12	Feb. 28	do	141 30
May 2	do	198 04	Mar. 31	do	344 56
June 4	do	81 00	April 30	do	225 30
July 7	do	230 84	May 31	do	314 65
	Losses in broom department.....	82 36	June 30	do	673 99
	Balances forward.....	1,463 04			
		4,667 54			4,667 54
			July 1	By Balances	1,463 04

STATEMENT of Revenue from Manufactures, for Year ending 30th June, 1879.

DR.			SHOE DEPARTMENT.		CR.		
1878.		\$ cts.	1878.		\$ cts.		
July 1	To Balance	64 10	Aug. 2	By Deposit to Receiver-General	23 50		
do 31	Receiver-General	78 85	Sept. 3	do do ...	87 17		
Aug. 31	do	47 57	Oct. 2	do do ...	35 74		
Sept. 30	do	32 34	Nov. 1	do do ...	37 73		
Oct. 31	do	31 28	Dec. 5	do do ...	43 45		
Nov. 30	do	94 10					
Dec. 31	do	44 51	1879.				
1879.			Jan. 5	do do ...	39 44		
Jan. 31	do	63 08	Feb. 4	do do ...	160 48		
Feb. 28	do	84 15	Mar. 6	do do ...	43 25		
Mar. 31	do	29 30	April 3	do do ...	23 10		
April 30	do	61 85	May 2	do do ...	58 05		
May 31	do	17 25	June 4	do do ...	65 80		
June 30	do	73 16	July 7	do do ...	43 42		
				By Balance	61 44		
		722 57			722 57		
July 1	To Balance	61 44					

JOHN F. COTTON, Accountant.

STATEMENT of Revenue from Manufactures, for Year ending 30th June, 1879.

DR.			BROOM DEPARTMENT		CR.		
1878.		\$ cts.	1878.		\$ cts.		
July ...	To Balance	716 42	Aug. 2	By Deposit to Receiver-General	149 20		
do 31	Receiver-General	57 85	Sept. 3	do do ...	19 60		
Aug. 31	do	185 00	Oct. 2	do do ...	307 70		
Sept. 30	do	69 35	Nov. 1	do do ...	63 85		
Oct. 31	do	290 15	Dec. 5	do do ...	22 45		
Nov. 30	do	22 60		do do ...	49 65		
Dec. 31	do	171 95	1879.				
1879.			Jan. 2	do do ...	179 30		
Jan. 31	do	7 20	Feb. 4	do do ...	194 15		
Feb. 28	do	47 15	March 6	do do ...	123 15		
Mar. 31	do	151 45	April 3	do do ...	121 90		
April 30	do	155 30	May 2	do do ...	14 65		
May 31	do	296 85	June 4	do do ...	117 95		
June 30	do	78 95	July 7	do do ...	82 36		
				Loss by bankrupt.	814 31		
		2,260 22		Balance	814 31		
July ...	To Balance	814 31					

JOHN F. COTTON, Accountant.

ABSTRACT of Revenue from all sources, for Year ending 30th June, 1879.

Dr.

Cr.

1878.	<i>Broom Department.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	1879.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
July 1	To Balance.	716 42		June 30	By Deposits till date....	1363 55	
1879.				do 30	Losses by bank- ruptcy..	82 36	
June 30	Earnings till date....	1543 80	2,260 22	do 30	Balance.....	814 31	2,260 00
1878.	<i>Shoe Department.</i>						
July 1	To Balance.	64 10		June 30	By Deposits till date....	661 13	
1879.				do 30	Balance..	61 44	722 57
June 30	Earnings till date..	658 47	722 57				
1879.	<i>Carpenters' Department.</i>						
June 30	To Earnings till date.		8 40	June 30	By Deposits till date....		8 40
1879.	<i>Farm Department.</i>						
June 30	To Earnings till date..		2 80	June 30	By Deposits till date ...		2 80
1879.	<i>Blacksmiths' Depart- ment.</i>			June 30	By Deposits till date	116 88	
June 30	To Earnings till date....		117 13	do 30	Balance..	0 25	117 13
1879.	<i>Masons' Department.</i>						
June 30	To Earnings till date....		31 75	June 30	By Deposits till date....		31 75
1878.	<i>Convict Labor.</i>						
July 1	To Balance..	340 20		June 30	By Deposits till date....	588 12	
1879.				do 30	Balance	587 04	1,175 16
June 30	Earnings till date....	834 96	1,175 16				
1879.	<i>Military Prisoners.</i>						
June 30	To Maintenance till date..		349 51	June 30	By Deposits till date....		349 51
			4,667 54				4,667 54
	Less, old balances		1,120 72				
	Earnings for 1878-79 ..		3,546 82				

JOHN F. COTTON, Accountant.

STATEMENT of Value of Farm Produce, used in and for the benefit of the Halifax Penitentiary, during the Year ending 30th June, 1879.

Description.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Potatoes.....	232 bushels...	0 50	116 00	
Beets.....	15 do ...	0 60	9 00	
Carrots...	5 do ...	0 45	2 25	
Parsnips.....	5 do ...	0 45	2 25	
Turnips	65 do ...	0 30	19 50	
Mangolds	170 do ...	0 25	42 50	
Cabbage...	30 dozen	0 60	18 00	
Hay.....	2,430 lbs.	12 00	14 08	
Pork.....	1,595½ do	0 08	127 64	
Total				351 22

STATEMENT of Money Value of Unpaid Labor in the several Departments of the Halifax Penitentiary, for the Year ending 30th June, 1879.

Department.	No. of Days.	Rate.	Amount
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Carpenters' Department.....	306	0 40	122 40
Blacksmith do	240	0 40	96 00
Tailor do	1,530	0 40	612 00
Mason do	355	0 40	142 00
Shoe do (prison work).....	1,334	0 40	533 60
Farm, stable and wood cutting.....	6,229	0 35	2,180 15
Prison orderlies and in wash house.	2,802	0 40	1,120 80
Total.....			4,806 95

List of Officers of the Halifax Penitentiary, together with the Age, Rank, Date of Appointment, Length of Service, &c., 30th June, 1879.

Name.	Age.	Rank.	Date of Appointment.	Under Local Government.	Under Dominion Government.	Total Service.	Present Salary.
				yrs. mos.	yrs. mos.	yrs mos.	\$ cts.
John Flinn	45	Warden	July, 1875	.....	4 0	4 0	1,400 00.
Ellen Flinn	38	Matron.	do 1875	.....	4 0	4 0	250 00
Alex. Romans....	...	Protestant Chaplain....	Aug, 1877	.....	1 11	1 11	400 00
John Carmody....	...	R. O. do	July, 1878	.....	1 0	1 0	400 00
R. S. Black.....	68	Surgeon.....	June, 1844	23 1	12 1	35 2	500 00
John F. Cotton..	55	Accountant & School-master.	Sept., 1862	4 10	12 0	16 10	800 00.
Chas. Ross.....	44	Chief Keeper, Clerk & Storekeeper	Nov., 1867	.....	11 8	11 8	600 00.
Chas. Miller.....	32	Trade Instructor.....	Mar, 1868	.....	11 4	11 4	500 00
John Dowrey.....	40	do	May, 1868	.....	11 2	11 2	500 00
H. N. Wright.....	40	do	Dec., 1871	.....	7 7	7 7	700 00.
Nathan Tattrie..	...	do acting	Sept., 1877	.....	1 9	1 9	500 00
Martin Kennedy.	46	Guard.....	Feb., 1869	.....	10 5	10 5	450 00
Saml Corrigan..	41	do	Sept., 1869	.....	9 10	9 10	450 00
Richard Umlah..	62	do	May, 1872	.....	6 2	6 2	450 00
Jas. McDougall..	38	do	Jan., 1873	.....	6 6	6 6	450 00
Hezekiah Nauft.	26	do. acting	April, 1878	.....	1 3	1 3	450 00
John Curley....	36	Messenger, &c	May, 1871	.....	8 2	8 2	450 00.

MOVEMENT of Convicts in Halifax

MONTHS.	RECEIVED FROM											Expiration or Remission of Sentence.		Pardon.		Sent to Lunatic Asylum	
	Common Jails.		Lunatic. Asylums.		Court. Martial.		Other Peniten- tiaries.		Total.								
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1878.	Remaining at Midnight 30th June, 1878.....																
July	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
August .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December.....	8	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879.																	
January.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
April.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
May.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June.....	14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	1	15	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Remaining at Midnight 30th June, 1879.....																
Totals.....	43	1	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	50	1	51	26	.....	2	.....	.....	.....

Penitentiary, for the Year 1879.

DISCHARGED BY													Remaining at Midnight on last day of Month.		
Suicide.		Death.		Escape.		By order of Com. Officer.		Sent to other Peniten- tiaries.		Total.					
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
													78	.....	78
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	79	.....	79
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	76	.....	76
.....	4	.....	4	77	.....	77
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	82	.....	82
.....	2	.....	2	83	.....	83
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	89	.....	89
.....	1	.....	1	88	.....	88
.....	5	.....	5	83	.....	83
.....	2	.....	2	82	.....	82
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	75	.....	75
.....	1	.....	1	79	.....	79
.....	2	.....	2	91	1	92
.....													91	1	92
.....	8	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	36	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT of Prisoners received at the Halifax Penitentiary, during the Year ending 30th June, 1879.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Race.</i>				<i>Social Condition.</i>			
White.....	48	1	51	Single	42		51
Colored.....	2			Married.....	6	1	
				Widowed	2		
<i>Country.</i>				<i>Crime.</i>			
Canada.....	37	1	51	Drunk and insubordinate.....	5		51
England	6			Desertion	1		
Ireland.....	2			Larceny	24	1	
Scotland.....	1			Malicious assault.....	1		
United States.....	1			Arson.....	1		
France.....	1			Larceny and receiving stolen goods	1		
West Indies	1			Breaking and entering.....	3		
Africa.....	1			Rape	1		
<i>Religion.</i>				Highway robbery.....	4		
Church of England.....	22		51	Burglary and larceny.....	2		
Roman Catholic.....	14	1		Receiving stolen goods.....	2		
Methodist.....	2			Manslaughter	1		
Pre-byterian.....	2			Shooting with intent to murder	1		
Baptist	9			Felony	1		
Adventist.....	1			Breaking and stealing.....	1		
				Maliciously destroying property	1		
<i>Education.</i>				<i>Length of Sentence.</i>			
Can read and write.....	26		51	21 days.....	} Military. {	1	51
do read only.....	8	1		42 do		1	
Cannot read or write.....	16			336 do		2	
				1 year		7	
				1½ years.....		1	
				2 do		14	
				2½ do		5	
				3 do		5	
				4 do		6	
				4½ do		1	
<i>Age.</i>				5 do		4	51
From 10 to 15.....	5		51	10 do		2	
do 15 to 20.....	13			12 do		1	
do 20 to 30	24						
do 30 to 40.....	4	1					
do 40 to 50.....	2						
do 50 to 60.....	2						

NUMBER of Days of Remission earned by Convicts discharged from the Halifax Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1879.

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Number of days earned.....	78	280	280	.....	.....	93	98	617	69	362	204	103	2,182

DAILY average of Prisoners in the Halifax Penitentiary, from 1st January, 1872, till 30th June, 1879.

		Common and Military.	Convicts.	Total.
1872.....	Daily average of 1872..	57	311	361
1873	do 1873.....	64	311	383
1874.....	do 1874.....	44	33	377
1875.....	do 1875.....	22	41	441
1876.....	do 1876.....	53	54	598
1877.....	do till 30th June	41	70	742
1877-8...	do 1877-8	81	66	743
1878-9...	do 1878-9.....	13	69	82

NUMBER of prisoners Employed in each Department, 30th June, 1879.

Broom-making department.....	8	Orderlies in dining-room, kitchen and wash-house	10
Shoe-making do	10	Farm, stone-breaking, wood-cutting, etc....	53
Carpenter do	2	Masons' department.....	1
Blacksmith do	1	In cells.....	2
Tailor do	5		
Mason do		Total.....	92

RETURN showing Number of Days' Work in each Department, for the Year ending 30th June, 1879.

Broom-making department.....	1,800	Orderlies in dining-room, kitchen, wash-house, etc	2,801
Shoe-making do	1,334	Farm, stone-breaking, wood-cutting, etc..	10,220
Carpenter do	306	Matron's department.....	
Blacksmith do	240		
Tailor do	1,530		
Mason do	355	Total.....	18,596

**DESCRIPTION and Number of Punishments inflicted in the Halifax Penitentiary,
during the Year ended 30th June, 1879.**

Description.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Admonished	2	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	10
Confined to cell with loss of privileges	4	12	10	8	8	4	8	6	9	8	4	3	84
Dark cell on bread and water.....	2	4	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	2	15
Chains .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Dark cell, with loss of remission, and chains.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8
Birched.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119

ABSTRACT OF INVENTORY OF THE HALIFAX PENITENTIARY, 30TH JUNE, 1879.

In Warden's apartments	\$69 15
Office, including General Library	361 50
Hospital, including medicines and surgical appar- atus	237 00
Guard-room and armory.....	303 50
Cook-house	56 18
Dining-room	64 02
School-books and apparatus.....	35 00
Wash-house	3 75
Store	1,270 36
Male prison.....	2,238 50
Stable and farm	776 30
Carpenters' shop	109 02
Tailor "	30 25
Blacksmith "	101 45
Masons' department	62 10
Shoe shop	230 29
Broom shop.....	3,897 61
Protestant chapel and library.....	50 00
Catholic " "	125 00
Miscellaneous quarrying implements, &c.....	54 95
	\$10,078 93
Main Building, offices and grounds, per appraisements.	72,950 00
	<u>\$83,028 93</u>

CHARLES ROSS,
Chief Keeper and Store keeper.

ABTRACT OF APPRAISEMENT OF HALIFAX PENITENTIARY, 20TH JUNE, 1879.

Main building, with enclosing walls	\$62,500 00
Land, 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, average @ \$600 per acre.....	8,250 00
Stables, piggeries, barns and carriage-houses.....	600 00

Wharf and boat-house.	600 00
Bath-house	350 00
Cesspool	200 00
Carpenters' shop, wash-house and blacksmiths' shop....	350 00
Boundary fences	100 00
	<u>\$72,950 00</u>

JNO. F. COTTON, *Accountant.*

CHARLES ROSS,
Chief Keeper and Store-keeper.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY, 30th JUNE, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honor to present my Annual Report for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

The sanitary condition of the prison during the year just ended has been for most part good; no diseases of a grave character have prevailed, and no death has occurred.

The whole number of convicts requiring prescriptions during the year was two hundred and forty-five.

There is less disposition than formerly to feign diseases, or magnify slight ailments, and as a rule resort is had to the Surgeon only in cases of actual illness. The indulgences, particularly the remission of sentence granted for good conduct, have contributed largely to this result.

We have been happily exempt from diphtheria, though this disease prevailed in the city, and was very fatal.

Our exemption from this and other diseases of a Zymetic origin, is attributable, no doubt in a large measure, to the attention given by the Warden and other officers of the prison to cleanliness, ventilation, and efficient drainage.

I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the uniformly kind treatment of the convicts, on the part of the Warden and his officers, and have to thank them for their sympathy for and readiness to assist in taking care of the sick under my charge.

Sub-joined is a statement of the various diseases treated.

Abcess	6	Gonorrhœa.....	2
Acne	6	Heart disease	4
Adenites	6	Hemorrhoids	4
Bronchitis	8	Hypocondriasis	1
Boils.....	4	Insomnia	2
Bursitis	2	Neuralgia.....	10
Catarrh.....	20	Ophthalmia.....	12
Colic.....	4	Orchitis.....	2
Constipation	12	Ozana.....	4
Contusion.....	17	Pleurodynia.....	6
Diarrhœa.....	24	Rheumatism.....	4
Dislocation of Paletta.....	1	Syphilis (secondary).....	2
Dysentery.....	8	Sprain.....	4
Dyspepsia	16	Tonsilitis.....	8
Dysuria	4	Tumor	5
Eczema	4	Ulcer	2
Extraction of teeth.....	5	Vermes	3
Febricula.....	20	Wounds	3

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

R. S. BLACK, M.D., L.R.C.S., E.

Surgeon, &c., Penitentiary.

JAMES G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT, 30TH JUNE, 1879.

SIR,—Since my appointment as Chaplain, which dates from the 1st July, 1878, I have devoted my time and labors to the faithful discharge of the onerous duties devolving on me towards those under my spiritual charge.

The number of Catholic convicts at date is 25—24 males and one female.

My ministrations, I am happy to say, have produced good and promising results, as is evidenced in the conduct of the majority, by their ready and cheerful willingness to obey the rules and discipline of the prison.

Their behavior during the religious services is commendable and deserving of notice.

My meed of praise is accorded to those worthy officials who have so promptly and generously seconded my humble efforts.

To the worthy Warden, Mr. Flinn, and his efficient assistants, I am indebted for their unremitting attentions and uniform kindness; and I am confident that the good order and discipline which predominate, must be attributed to the gentle but firm sway exercised over the convicts by those worthy and deserving officials.

The industrious Mr. Cotton, who performs the duty of teacher, is all attention, and does his work well and effectually.

I remain yours,

JOHN CANON CARMODY.

Catholic Chaplain.

JAS. G. MOYLAN, Esq.

Inspector of Penitentiaries.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY, 30th June, 1879.

SIR,—In this, my second Annual Report, I have much pleasure in again testifying to the usual good conduct of the convicts attending on my ministry.

The sum allotted for the purchase of books for the Protestant library has been carefully expended, and the prisoners have expressed their gratitude for this additional source of improvement.

The number at present under my ministration is fifty-three white and thirteen colored, being an increase of six since my last report, which is a matter of deep regret.

In conclusion, I would add that from the marked attention paid during Divine service, I have every reason to hope that they duly appreciate the ministrations of the Word, and that their conduct in after life will evince that their confinement here has been productive of beneficial results.

I have the honor to remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

ALEX. ROMANS, A. M.,

Protestant Chaplain.

To J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.

Inspector of Penitentiaries, Ottawa.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY, 30th June, 1879.

SIR,—I have much pleasure in stating that my pupils, during the past year, have been very attentive to their studies, and praiseworthy in their conduct while in school.

I have, as heretofore, done my best for the men placed temporarily under my care as their Schoolmaster; and I have reason to be thankful that my labors have been attended with encouraging success.

It has also been my good fortune to stand in the kindest and most cordial relations with the Warden and Chaplains of the prison ever since my first appointment

me sixteen years ago, and never more so than now. From the present Warden, Mr. Flinn, I have received numerous acts of kindness and encouragement, and I shall ever remember him as a humane and efficient officer, and a most honorable and bright man.

There are at present on the school register—

White	22
Colored	8
Total	30

Of these—

Can read, write and cypher, more or less	22
Can read and write, do	4
Cannot read or write	4
Total	30

I have attended to 2,077 issues of books for the General Library.
With grateful remembrance of your past kindness,
I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
JNO. F. COTTON, *Schoolmaster, &c.*
JAS. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries, Ottawa.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY, 30th June, 1879.

SIR,—I beg to inform you that nothing of importance has transpired in my department during the past twelve months. Until to-day, when one female convict arrived, no woman prisoner has been under my care during 1878-9. It is a subject of congratulation that the committal of the heaviest classes of crimes has been thus confined almost entirely to the other sex, at least for the year that has just gone. The apartments are always kept clean and thoroughly ventilated, and ready for occupants whenever they may be required.
I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ELLEN FLINN, *Matron.*
JAS. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries, Ottawa.

STONY MOUNTAIN, 30th June, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honor herewith to submit my Report for the year ending 30th June, 1879.
Matters of little importance transpired during the year, with the exception that I was seriously attacked with typhoid fever and confined to my bed for over three months; this was occasioned from the defective drainage of the institution. The medical officers in attendance as also the Surgeon of the prison have asserted the above cause. Up to the end of the year nothing had been completed in the way of effectively draining the building, but instructions have, I understand, been given by the Department of Public Works to remedy all defects and suitably drain the building.
One escape occurred during the year, on the 2nd July last, the convict being recaptured a few days after; a detail of the fact in connection with the escape was forwarded to the Assistant Inspector, and subsequently the convict was brought before the Court of Queen's Bench, and sentenced to six months additional to his original sentence.

During the winter months several complaints were brought before me about the defective heating of the whole building and the Surgeon has reported upon the injurious effects likely to arise unless an improved plan for heating be adopted.

I would again suggest that the boundary wall of the prison be commenced and built as quickly as possible.

The Guards' dwellings have been commenced and are being built of stone, the work being done by the convicts, the material, except stone and lime, has been furnished by the Public Works Department.

I herewith enclose the usual returns.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
S. L. BEDSON.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries, Ottawa.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY, 9th September, 1879.

SIR,—In submitting this, my Annual Report for the year ending 30th June, 1879, I must again call your attention to the sanitary condition of this institution. It is in a wretched state, and the health of the inmates is greatly endangered.

The drainage is so utterly defective that the slops and waste matter that should be carried off by drain, has to be kept in tubs made for the purpose, and carried out of the building by prisoners detailed for such work. At times, the slops and waste matter remain for some hours without being removed, and on Sundays remain in the building all day. The stench produced is not at all what it should be, and decidedly injurious to the health of the prisoners as well as officers, whose respective duties compel them to be inside the building.

Now, sir, referring to the heating of the building, this deserves your prompt and careful consideration. My opinion now is the same as when I reported to you before on this subject—that is, the best way the building can be heated (to the health, satisfaction and comfort of those confined) is by steam or hot air.

During last winter there was hardly a day but prisoners were paraded before me complaining of head-colds, rheumatism, etc., and asking for extra bed clothing.

I might mention that the want of a proper hospital ward is greatly felt.

I would again respectfully ask that you urge upon the Department the advisability of doing something to remedy the defect in draining and heating of the institution; also, considering the necessity of having a proper hospital ward attached to the prison.

In concluding this report, I feel it my duty to offer many thanks to the Warden and the officers generally for their courtesy and kind assistance rendered me in the performance of my duties.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
RODERICK MACDONALD, *Surgeon*.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esquire,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.

No. 2.

RETURN showing the Movements of Prisoners in Manitoba Penitentiary, from 1st July, 1878, to 30th June, 1879.

Distribution.	Prisoners.			Remarks.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Remaining 30th June, 1878.....	26	2	28	
Admissions during the year	18	0	18	
Total....	44	2	46	
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	12	0	12	
Remaining 30th June, 1879.....	32	2	34	

S. L. BEDSON, *Warden.*

No. 3.

RETURN showing the different Offences committed by Convicts in the Manitoba Penitentiary, from 1st July, 1878, to 30th June, 1879.

Months.	Insubordinate Conduct.	Speaking to other Con- victs.	Attempting to Escape.	Assaulting Officers.	Disrespect to Officers.	Making signs to other Convicts.	Inattention at work.	Damaging Property.	Pilfering.	Threatening Officers.	Assaulting other Con- victs.	Petty Offences.	Hesitating to Obey an Order.	Escaping.	Total Offences each month.	Remarks.
1878.																
July.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	1	2	1	.....	.....	3	.....	1	16	
August.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	15	
September.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	12	
October.....	4	.....	.....	1	6	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	
November.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	8	
December.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	5	
1879.																
January.*.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	8	
February.....	1	2	.....	1	5	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	
March.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7	
April.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	7	
May.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	5	
June.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	.....	8	
	25	13	.....	2	19	4	10	6	3	4	1	29	.....	1	117	

S. L. BEDSON, *Warden.*

No. 4.

RETURN showing summary of Punishments inflicted upon Convicts in the Manitoba Penitentiary, from 1st July, 1878, to 30th June, 1879.

Admonished.	Reprimanded.	Deprived of supper.	Bread and water.	Confined in penal cells.	Loss of remission.	Reduction of class.	Ball and chain.	Deprived of bed.	Corporal Punishment.		Remarks.
									Lashes awarded.	Lashes inflicted.	
119	3	17	8	2	7	13	2	.....	63	23	

S. L. BEDSON, *Warden.*

STONY MOUNTAIN, 9th September, 1879.

No. 5.

RETURN showing number of days' remission of sentence earned, by Convicts in the Manitoba Penitentiary, from 1st July, 1878, to 30th June, 1879.

Year.	Number of days earned.	Remarks.
1st July, 1878, to 30th June, 1879... ..	401	

S. L. BEDSON, *Warden.*

STONY MOUNTAIN, 9th September, 1879.

No. 6.

RETURN of Convicts committed during the Year to the Manitoba Penitentiary, who have served terms in other Penitentiaries.

Name.	Penitentiary in which previous sentence was carried out.	Remarks.
John Gribbins.....	Kingston.....	

S. L. BEDSON, *Warden.*

STONY MOUNTAIN, 9th September, 1879.

No. 7.

RETURN showing value of Unproductive Labor performed by Convicts in Manitoba Penitentiary, from July, 1878 to June 30th, 1879.

Description of Labor.	Number of Days.	Rate per Day.	Total Amount.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Cooking, baking, and attending dining hall.....	694	0 50	347 00	Drain not available.
Ward orderlies and steward's assistant.....	732	0 50	366 00	
Removing slops and ashes.	366	0 50	183 00	
Cleaning latrines..	6	0 50	3 00	
Cutting wood and pumping water..	368	0 50	184 00	
Attending stoves.....	167	0 50	83 50	
Attending stables.....	212	0 50	106 00	
Making and repairing mats.....	56	0 50	28 00	
Carpentering..	439	0 75	329 25	
Farm and garden labor.....	837	0 50	418 50	
Horses employed on farm.....	62	3 00	186 00	
Oxen employed on farm..	192	1 50	288 00	
Building pump house.....	195	0 50	97 50	
Packing ice.....	50	0 50	25 00	
Oxen employed at ice..	38	1 50	54 00	
Horses do	16	3 00	48 00	
Making and repairing clothes.....	297	0 50	148 50	
do shoes.....	138	0 50	69 00	
Washing clothes and bedding.....	152	0 50	76 00	
Cleaning grounds, &c.....	50	0 50	25 00	
Slaughtering cattle.....	34	0 50	17 00	
Cleaning harness.....	37	0 50	18 50	
Moving coal to cellar	35	0 50	17 50	
Horses employed teaming coal.....	76	3 00	228 00	
Oxen do do	19	1 50	28 50	
Building lime kilns, &c.....	51	0 50	25 50	
Building cottages..	161	0 50	80 50	
Horses employed hauling sand, lime and water..	40	3 00	120 00	
Oxen employed hauling stone	38	1 50	57 00	
do do timber	18	1 50	27 00	
Cutting, saving and stacking hay.....	106	0 50	53 00	
Horses employed as above..	34	3 00	102 00	
Oxen do	73	1 50	109 50	
18 tons ice at \$7 per ton.....			126 00	
387 bushels lime at 35 cts. per bushel ..			135 45	
Total			4,210 70	

S. L. BEDSON, *Warden.*

STONY MOUNTAIN, 9th September, 1879.

No. 8.

RETURN showing distribution of Time at Manitoba Penitentiary during week days, in Summer and Winter of 1878 and 1879.

Distribution.	SUMMER.				WINTER.				Remarks.
	From	To	Time.		From	To	Time.		
	a.m.	a.m.	h.	m.	a.m.	a.m.	h.	m.	
Prisoners rise, wash, dress, &c....	5-50	6 0		10	6-20	6-30		10	
Labor, going & returning included	6-0	7-30	1	30	6-30	7-30	1	0	
Breakfast.. .. .	7-30	7-40		10	7-30	7-40		10	
In cells.. .. .	7-40	8-30		50	7-40	8-30		50	
		p.m.				p.m.			
Labor, going & returning included	8-30	12-30	4	0	8-30	12-30	4	0	
Dinner	12-30	12-45		15	12-30	12-45		15	
In cells.....	12-45	1 0		15	12-45	1-0		15	
In school	1 0	1-30		30	1-0	1-30		30	
Labor, going & returning included	1-30	5-40	4	10	1-30	5 10	3	40	
Serving tea, etc., etc.....	5-40	6-0		20	5-10	5-30		20	
Total time.....	.....	.....	12	10	.....	.....	11	10	
Abstract.									
Hours appropriated to labor, including muster,going&returning			9	50			8	50	Not including supper.
Hours appropriated to meals.....				25				25	
Hours appropriated to school, &c.				30				30	
Hours in cells during day			1	05			1	05	
Serving tea, etc.....				20				20	
Total time.....	.....	.....	12	10	.....	.....	11	10	

S. L. BEDSON, *Warden.*

STONEY MOUNTAIN, 19th Sept., 1879.

No. 9.

RETURN of Cases treated in Hospital in Manitoba Penitentiary, from 1st July, 1878, to 30th June, 1879.

Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Mania	9	9	4		14
Bronchitis.....		1	1		
Congestion of kidneys		1	1		
Dysentery		1	1		
Fever, intermittent.....		1	1		
Glossitis		1	1		
Head cold		2	3		
Lumbago.....		3	3		
Neuralgia		1	1		
Rheumatism.. .. .		4	4		
Sprained ankle		1	1		
Secondary syphilis.....		1	1		
Syncope		1	1		

RODERICK MACDONALD, M.D. *Surgeon.*

STONY MOUNTAIN, 9th September, 1879.

No. 10.

**BALANCE SHEET of Manitoba Penitentiary showing Expenditure and Produce from
Farm and Garden, for the Year ended 30th June, 1879.**

Expenditure.	Amount.	Produce.	Quantities.	Price.	Amount.
	\$ cts.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
837 days' labor, at 50 cts.....	418 50	Asparagus..	50 bunches..	0 10	5 00
Threshing..	34 15	Beets	78½ do	0 05	3 92
Farm & garden implements.	309 34	do	27½ bushels	0 30	8 25
Farm seeds.....	45 35	Cabbages	336 heads.....	0 03	10 08
Fencing	190 00	Cauliflowers	24 do	0 15	3 60
		Carrots.....	68 bunches..	0 05	3 40
		do	9½ bushels	0 40	3 80
		Celery...	112 heads	0 05	5 60
		Citrons	68	0 05	3 40
		Cucumbers.....	418	0 03	12 54
		Egg plants.....	14	0 01	0 14
		Gooseberries.	6 gallons.....	1 00	6 00
		Kidney beans	152 quarts.....	0 05	7 60
		Lettuce.	261 bunches	0 05	13 05
		Mustard and cress....	32 do	0 01	0 32
		Melons..	115	0 05	5 75
		Onions..	191½ bunches..	0 05	9 57
		Parsnips.	224 pounds	0 01	2 24
		Peas.	40 quarts.....	0 05	2 00
		Potatoes..	121 bushels.....	0 80	96 80
		Radishes.	301 bunches.....	0 05	15 05
		Rhubarb	146 do	0 10	14 60
		Radish (horse).	31 roots	0 01	0 31
		Salsify.....	28 bunches..	0 05	1 40
		do	333 pounds.....	0 01	3 33
		Spinach.....	22 bunches..	0 05	1 10
		Tomatoes	30½ dozens.....	0 10	3 05
		Turnips.....	154 bunches.....	0 05	7 70
		do	38 bushels	0 40	15 20
		Vegetable marrow...	102	0 03	3 06
		Calves..	1	5 00	5 00
		Lambs.....	7	4 00	28 00
		Milk	617 gallons.....	0 32	197 44
		Hay	55 tons.....	8 50	467 50
		Oats.....	321 bushels..	0 45	144 45
Balance, Cr.....	234 11	Wheat.....	202 do	0 60	121 20
	1,231 45				1,231 45

GEO. E. ADSHEAD, *Accountant.*S. L. BEDSON, *Warden.*

STONY MOUNTAIN, 9th September, 1879.

No. 11.

SHOEMAKING Department of the Manitoba Penitentiary, in account with the Dominion of Canada, from 1st July, 1878, to 30th June, 1879.

Dr.	Amount.	Cr.	Amount.
	cts.		\$ cts.
To cost of materials.....	139 01	By Prison work.....	151 15
By Balance to Cr.....	59 14	Private do	19 00
	\$198 15	Materials and tools on hand.....	37 00
			\$198 15

Boots and shoes remaining on hand, 30th June, 1879 :—

16 Pairs Wellington boots.....	\$48 00
5 do Oxford shoes.....	17 50
6 do ankle boots.....	15 00
	\$80 50

GEO. E. ADSHEAD, *Accountant.*

S. L. BEDSON, *Warden.*

STONY MOUNTAIN, 9th September, 1879.

No. 12.

STATEMENT showing Revenue of the Manitoba Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1879.

Dr.	Amount.	Cr.	Amount.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
To Deposit in Merchants Bank, Winnipeg, to the credit of the Honorable the Receiver-General.....	60 60	By Shoes, convict labor, &c.....	60 60
Amount refunded by the Manitoba Government into Dominion Treasury for maintenance of lunatics	3,091 83	Amount due by Manitoba Government for Manitoba lunatics.....	4,909 33
Balance due penitentiary.....	1,817 50		
	\$4,969 93		\$4,969 93

GEO. E. ADSHEAD, *Accountant.*

S. L. BEDSON, *Warden.*

STONY MOUNTAIN, 9th September, 1879.

No. 13.

ACCOUNT of the Manitoba Penitentiary, for the Year ended 30th June, 1879.

Dr.	Amount.	Cr.	Amount.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
To Warrants issued for the year 1878-79.....	21,109 44	By Expenditure, viz. :—	
Department for surgical instrument.....	158 63	Salaries.....	7,189 83
Department for stationery and printing.....	250 96	Uniforms.....	279 12
		Rations.....	3,553 66
		Shoe shop.....	149 74
		Clothing material.....	228 49
		Discharge convicts, travelling allowance.....	165 00
		Discharged convicts' clothing.....	148 95
		Chapels.....	5 00
		Library and school.....	107 50
		Convicts' escape.....	90 70
		Hospital.....	151 30
		Fuel.....	2,938 12
		do apparatus.....	22 85
		Light.....	332 83
		do apparatus.....	23 40
		Bedding.....	95 00
		Armoury.....	19 40
		Tinsmith.....	13 35
		Stationery and printing.....	126 50
		Furnishings.....	124 25
		Contingencies.....	3,419 99
		Blacksmith.....	117 25
		Carpentering.....	23 30
		Building material.....	206 50
		Machinery.....	8 25
		General tools.....	36 90
		Grounds.....	53 10
		Farm implements..	309 34
		do seeds.....	45 35
		do fencing.....	190 00
		Quarry.....	82 50
		Mat making material.....	5 40
		Horses.....	499 50
		Forage.....	125 00
		Stable implements.....	8 79
		Harness and waggon.....	199 93
		Surgical instruments.....	158 63
		Stationery and printing	250 96
		Lapsed balance.....	13 45
	\$21,519 03		\$21,519 03

GEO. E. ADSHEAD, *Accountant.*S. L. BEDSON, *Warden.*

STONY MOUNTAIN, 9th September, 1879.

No. 14.—MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

Return of Officers of above Penitentiary at Stony Mountain, 30th June, 1879.

Rank.	Name.	Age	Where Born.		Religion.	Date of Appointment.	Salary per Annum.
			Town.	Country.			
Warden.....	Samuel L. Bedson.....	37	Betley.....	England.....	Church of England...	23rd May, 1871...	\$ 1,400 00
Surgeon.....	Roderick Macdonald.....	27	Cornwall... ..	Canada.....	Roman Catholic.....	1st Sept., 1877...	800 00
Chief Keeper.....	Edward Armstrong.....	56	Westport.....	Ireland.....	Presbyterian.....	17th July, 1877...	600 00
Accountant and Storekeeper.	George Ed. Adshhead.....	41	Macclesfield....	England.....	Church of England...	14th May, 1874...	600 00
Protestant Chaplain.....	Samuel P. Matheson.....	27	Red River.....	Manitoba.....	do	30th Jan., 1877...	200 00
Roman Catholic Chaplain.....	Father Lacombe.....	51	Quebec.....	Canada.....	Roman Catholic.....	16th June, 1875...	200 00
Steward.....	Davis Little	39	Marshfield.....	England.....	do	8th June, 1875...	540 00
Trade Instructor and Guard.....	Alexander Garvin.....	40	Wellington. ...	Canada.....	Presbyterian.....	1st April, 1778...	700 00
Guard.....	Aeneas D. McDonell.....	32	Pine Fortuna.. ..	do	Roman Catholic.....	21st Sept., 1876...	480 00
do	William Abbott... ..	27	Montreal.....	do	Church of England...	14th July, 1877...	480 00
do	William Mulvaney.....	29	Dublin	Ireland.....	Roman Catholic.....	2nd Dec., 1877...	480 00
do	Arthur Mannix.....	36	Cork County.. ..	do	Church of England...	1st June, 1879...	480 00
Messenger.....	Samuel McCormick.....	26	London.....	Canada.....	Wesleyan.....	26th Sept., 1876...	240 00

STONY MOUNTAIN, 9th September, 1879.

S. L. BEDSON, Warden.

No. 15.

DETAIL of work done in Shoe and Tailors' Shop, Manitoba Penitentiary, during the Year ended 30th June, 1879.

Shop.	Distribution.	No.	Rate.	Amount.	Total Amount.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Shoe.....	Boots patched.....	59½	0 25	14 87½		
	do beeled.....	25	0 40	10 00		
	do half soled.....	35	0 75	26 25		
	do new fronts	55½	1 25	68 37½		
	do new.....	1	2 50	2 50		
	do buffalo	16	1 00	16 00		
	Slippers.....	2	1 25	2 50		
	Mocassins repaired.....	9	0 10	0 90		
	Sundry work.....			19 75		
					161 15	Harness, mitts, &c.
Tailor	Uniforms refitted	12	0 50	6 00		
	Summer jackets.....	42	0 20	8 40		
	do trousers.....	44	0 20	8 80		
	do caps.....	52	0 15	7 80		
	Cotton shirts.....	32	0 15	4 80		
	Woollen shirts.....	8	0 15	1 20		
	Under shirts.....	6	0 15	0 90		
	Drawers.....	11	0 20	2 20		
	Handkerchiefs.....	115	0 02	2 30		
	Towels	40	0 05	2 00		
	Pillows.....	28	0 10	2 80		
	Palliasses.....	7	0 50	3 50		
	Horse blankets	5	0 50	2 50		
	Great coats.....	4	1 25	5 00		
	Winter caps	6	0 20	1 20		
	do trousers.....	15	0 50	7 00		
	do jackets.....	8	0 75	6 00		
	do vests.....	7	0 25	1 75		
	Strait jackets.....	2	1 25	2 50		
	Cap peaks.....	18	0 05	0 90		
	Civilian clothes (suits)....	5	2 00	10 00		
	Repairing convicts socks and underclothing....	78 days..	0 50	39 00		
	Sundry work			15 00		
					142 05	Refitting & re-marking clothing, &c.
					303 20	

GEO. E. ADSHEAD, *Storekeeper.*
S. L. BEDSON, *Warden.*

STONY MOUNTAIN, 9th September, 1879.

No. 16.

SUMMARY of Amounts due Manitoba Penitentiary to 30th June, 1879.

By whom.	Amount due.	Remarks.
	\$ cts.	
Government of Manitoba.....	1,817 50	
do Keewatin	508 50	
do North-West Territories.....	194 50	
North-West Mounted Police	550 29	
	3,070 79	

GEO. E. ADSHEAD, *Accountant.*
S. L. BEDSON, *Warden.*

STONY MOUNTAIN, 9th September, 1879.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

Meteorological Table of Observations during the Year.

Month.	Baro- meter.	Thermometer.				Weather.			Direction of Winds.								Rain. Fall.	Snow.	No. of days Prairie Fires seen.	No. of Days		No. of Days Wheel- ing.					
		Average Reading.			Highest Read- ing.	Lowest Reading.	Fine days.	Partially wet, foggy or hazy.	Wet days.	Snowing days.	North.	North-east.	North-west.	West.	South-west.	South.				South-east.	East.		Average velo- city.	Greatest velo- city.			
		7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.																					Good.	Bad.	
																						Wheeling to Winnipeg very bad, owing to swamps.					
																						Good.		Bad.			
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Wheeling to Winnipeg very
bad, owing to swamps.

S. L. BEDSON, Warden.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, Sept. 15th, 1879.

DEAR SIR,—During the period which has elapsed since I sent in my last report, I am pleased to state that every thing has gone on in the usual regular and satisfactory manner. Little has happened requiring any comment. The number of convicts under my charge is smaller than ever it has been during my term of office. The money appropriated last year for the purchase of a library and chapel furnishings has done us good service. It was well expended. The books I have found a great help in my work. It is a great convenience also having a surplice belonging to the chapel, doing away as it has done, with the necessity of carrying one with me every time I went out. The grant also enabled us to procure a neat and chaste communion set. In every way my duties have been made a pleasure to me, notwithstanding the bad roads through which I have often had to travel.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
SAMUEL P. MATHESON, *Protestant Chaplain.*

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries, Ottawa.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

TIME TABLE—Week-day duties throughout the year.

From 1st March to 14th Oct.
From 15th Oct. to 28-9th Feb.

DUTIES PERFORMED.

A.M.	A.M.	
5.50	6.20	Bell rings; prisoners rise, wash, dress, make up beds, &c., &c.
6.00	6.30	Officers for day duty parade; keys issued, slops collected, cells, walls, halls, passages, &c., swept; lamps collected and cleaned; gangs for outside labor paraded and marched to work under different officers; names taken for medical officer; night tubs cleaned and placed outside; fuel distributed and ashes emptied; certain number of cells searched; water pumped into tank.
7.20	7.20	Breakfast ready in dining hall; signal hoisted, recalling gangs employed outside; prisoners working inside marched to cells to prepare for breakfast; No. 23 door locked; basement doors Nos. 14 and 61 unlocked.
7.30	7.30	Bell rings for breakfast; prisoners marched to dining hall by threes; doors 19 and 54 locked; Steward in charge of basement.
7.40	7.40	Bell rings; prisoners rise, march back to cells by threes; guards relieved for breakfast.
8.30	8.30	Bell rings; officers parade; gangs for outside labor first unlocked and marched off under guards; orderlies and prisoners at inside employment marched to respective labor; sick paraded for Surgeon; sick confined in cells visited by Surgeon; signal taken down; doors 14 and 61 locked; doors Nos. 19 and 54 unlocked; officers' reports collected.
10.00	10.00	Office hours; convicts on report, or wishing to make complaint, are brought before the Warden; officers' reports of preceding day's duty placed before Warden; all clocks regulated by Chief Keeper.
P.M.	P.M.	
12.15	12.15	Bell rings; prisoners employed inside marched to cells.
12.20	12.20	Signal hoisted recalling gangs employed outside; prisoners marched in and locked up; No. 23 door locked; Nos. 14 and 61 doors unlocked.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY—Time Table, &c.—Continued.

From 1st March to 14th Oct.
From 15th Oct. to 28-9th Feb.

DUTIES PERFORMED.

P.M.	P.M.	
12.25	12.25	Bell rings for dinner; prisoners unlocked by threes and marched to the dining hall; doors 19 and 54 locked; Steward in charge of basement.
12.45	12.45	Bell rings; prisoners rise from dinner by threes and are marched to cells; officers relieve for dinner.
12.50	12.50	Prisoners unlocked for school.
1.30	1.30	Bell rings; officers parade for duty; gangs for outside labor unlocked and marched off under their respective officers; signals taken down; orderlies and prisoners employed inside marched to different labors; certain number of cells searched; unoccupied parts of prison and building visited by Warden and Chief Keeper; Steward's requisitions for rations and for other stores sent to storekeeper for compliance, first having been approved of by the Warden; doors 14 and 61 locked, and 18 and 54 unlocked; all chimneys swept the first Monday of each month.
5.40	5.10	Night-tubs brought into prison.
5.50	5.20	Bell rings; prisoners, as orderlies and others working inside, marched to cells; signals hoisted recalling gangs working outside; tools collected and locked up in tool-house; prisoners' supper placed at each cell; names taken when locking up, for Warden, of convicts having complaints; convicts using signal sticks attended to; officers take their respective posts for locking up.
6.00	5.30	Bell rings for locking up; prisoners' clothing neatly folded and placed outside cell door; cells searched; supper and night-tubs taken into cells; locking-up reports made out and keys collected; night guard takes charge of prison; prison daily orders read by Chief Keeper; Nos. 14 and 61 doors unlocked; 19 and 54 doors locked.
7.30	7.00	Patrol guard supplies water to convicts who may signal for such; signal taken down; kitchens and dining-hall visited and locked by Steward.
9.00	8.00	Lights in prison turned down.
10.00	10.00	Lights in passages of building turned down; dampers of stoves closed; main and basement doors locked; lights extinguished in officers' rooms; whole building visited by patrol guard.

Saturdays.

		Duties up to 1.30 p.m., as on other week days.
1.30	1.30	Convicts bathed, shaved, hair cut, clothes issued, general cleaning and scrubbing; certain number of cells and convicts searched; trade instructor examines all iron work of cells and windows throughout the prison and passages.
4.00	4.00	Fire drill.
4.50	4.20	Night-tubs taken into prison.
5.00	4.30	Bell rings for locking up; locking-up reports collected, and duty carried out as on other week days; night and patrol guards posted.

A.M. A.M.

Sundays.

6.30	7.00	Bell rings; prisoners rise, wash, empty tubs, make up beds, clean cells, &c., &c.
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MANITOBA PENITENTIARY—Time Table, &c.—*Concluded.*

From 1st March to 14th Oct.
From 15th Oct. to 28-9th Feb.

DUTIES PERFORMED.

A.M.	A.M.	<i>Sundays—Concluded.</i>
7.25	7.25	Breakfast ready in dining-hall; No. 23 door locked.
7.30	7.30	Bell rings for breakfast; prisoners unlocked by threes and marched to dining-hall; doors 14 and 61 unlocked; doors 19 and 54 locked; Steward in charge of basement.
7.40	7.40	Bell rings; prisoners rise, march back to cells in same order as week days, and officers relieve for breakfast.
8.30	8.30	Bell rings; orderlies clean up; chapel for Roman Catholics.
10.30	10.30	Bell rings; officers' parade; prison orders, rules and regulations; &c., read to prisoners; books issued from library.
12.20	12.20	Dinner prepared as on week days, but brought in prison by Steward and assistant, and placed in each cell
12.25	12.25	Bell rings for dinner; Chief Keeper and guard on prison duty unlock cells, and dinner taken into cells.
1.30	1.30	Bell rings; dinner things collected.
1.40	1.40	Chapel, by arrangements made by Chaplains; after service, Chaplains visit convicts in cells; convicts having privilege, write letters.
4.30	4.00	Night-tubs brought into prison.
5.00	4.30	Bell rings for locking up; reports collected, and other duties carried on as on week days; night and patrol guards posted.

S. L. BEDSON, *Warden.*

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, PENITENTIARIES BRANCH, ASSISTANT INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, BURREARD INLET, B.C., 1st Sept., 1879.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my first Annual Report on the condition of the British Columbia Penitentiary. My appointment as Assistant Inspector dates from the 1st January, 1879, and in that capacity I made my first official visit of inspection on the 23rd and 24th of the same month.

My present duty will be confined to a statement of the condition of the building at the time of my appointment, without adverting in any way to changes of site or matters of architecture, which necessarily come more directly within the province of the Dominion Architect.

In walking through the corridors adjacent to the cells, I noticed that the flooring (oak) was in a defective state from shrinkage, it having been laid down when insufficiently seasoned. This defect has materially interfered with the proper cleaning of the floors, as it allows the water to run down between the opened seams and through the ceilings beneath. I found part of the basement in an extremely damp condition, and I was informed by the Warden at the time that he had found it necessary to remove books and other articles from this part of the building to prevent them being destroyed. One of the principal causes of this has been recently discovered. On excavating the earth on the upper or north-western aspect of the building to the depth of ten feet, two large springs were met with and found pouring their waters into and around the lower part of the basement of the building. A large stone drain was accordingly constructed by the convicts, for the double purpose of draining these and conveying away the surplus water descending from the sloping ground above. The effect of this drainage has been to materially improve the state of the basement, by rendering it drier than it has been since the opening of the Penitentiary. The dining hall, which is in the basement, has not been in use, the Warden and Chief

Keeper informing me that it is too small for the purpose. Of the correctness of this conclusion I am doubtful. I might add that no attempt has been made to seat the convicts in this room, but so soon as it becomes sufficiently dry I think I may venture to assure you that this will be remedied.

Here I do not think that it would be out of place to suggest the great advisability of having copies of the plans and specifications deposited in the iron safe of the Penitentiary for reference when required.

With the exception of three stoves, sent by the Resident Engineer from Victoria, no heating apparatus of any kind has been supplied. I would recommend that steam pipes should, if possible, be laid throughout the building. In my opinion, it is the most cleanly, the most healthy, and the least dangerous method as far as fire is concerned, of supplying heat. The hose which was lacking at the time of your visit in 1878, has now been supplied in sufficient quantity for each storey by the Resident Engineer.

A large number of the windows were utterly unprovided by bars to offer any obstruction to the escape of convicts, while those in the corridors were, in many instances, insecure from the fact of the bars not being inserted a sufficient depth in the woodwork. I found it necessary to call the Resident Engineer's attention to their insecure state, and he took immediate steps to remedy the defect. The Public Works Department supplied the iron, and also a man, who made the gratings and partly fitted some of the windows; the remainder of the work was done by convict labor. Some of the brickwork in the unfinished portion of the upper storey or attic appears to have been carelessly put together, the bricks lying in all shapes and at all angles one upon the other. This fault has been removed, as far as possible, by convict labor.

The locks of the cells—sent out, I believe, from Eastern Canada—are of an unsuitable pattern. As the iron doors of the cells do not fit accurately, the bolts are more or less exposed, affording every facility for being tampered with. All the cells, moreover, are opened by one key, instead of by separate keys for each range. This, however, is a matter of minor importance. The baths are a great deal too small for their purposes.

The Catholic Chapel, at the date of my first visit, was undergoing the alterations approved of by you, and, as you may observe by the Roman Catholic Chaplain's report, is now in a better condition than it has hitherto been.

Turning from these defects, I beg leave to offer some observations upon the changes which have taken place since the Penitentiary has been occupied. The grounds have been cleared of all rubbish, and of the brush and fern, and a great many old dilapidated buildings, which were at one time occupied as officers' and soldiers' quarters, have been removed, as they were not only useless, but rather served as obstructions to the view over the grounds which it is so necessary to possess in an institution of this kind.

The grounds having been thus cleared were turned up, planted, and seeded down with vegetables of every kind, suitable for the convicts during the winter, and also with oats and peas, though to a limited extent, as forage for the horses. The yield has been very good. A light fence has been run round the whole of the property, for the purpose of making the grounds somewhat more secluded. I would suggest, however, that a barrier of a much more substantial character be erected, as soon as possible, to obviate the tempting chances of escape, which are now offered. The surroundings of the Penitentiary are particularly favorable to attempts at escape. Thick underbrush exists in every direction, a ravine is upon one side, and the River Fraser, below, has canoes lying along its banks for a considerable distance.

I forward, herewith, to you the various reports to me of the Warden, Surgeon, Protestant (past and present) and Roman Catholic Chaplains, and the acting Schoolmaster.

The institution is now, in my opinion, in a commendable state of regularity and discipline. The convicts are well-behaved, and the officers, I think, endeavor to do *their duty*, and enforce the rules.

A library was purchased in the early part of my official capacity; but the whole of the appropriation in that direction was not consumed. I examined the library and pronounced it to be as good a selection of books as could possibly be purchased. They are composed of works of fiction by standard authors, interspersed with those of a more scientific turn and historical interest. In my official visits to the Penitentiary I noticed that every convict who could read made use of the library.

The school has, up to this time, been taught mainly by the Steward, and he is entitled to some credit for the interest he has manifested in the education of the unfortunate criminals. I would suggest that some satisfactory arrangement be arrived at to determine whose duty it shall be to teach the school. I do not argue with the Warden's proposition, in his annual report, to have a schoolmaster specially appointed. The expense of the staff are sufficiently high, and I think one of the officers would undertake to teach the school were a small addition made to his salary for so doing.

Before closing my report, I would suggest that an appropriation be made for fitting up the surgery with dispensing bottles, and a good supply of drugs. The present system of purchasing medical supplies is a most expensive one. It must not be imagined, either, that the drug bills for this institution are to be in the same proportion as to population as in the other penitentiaries.

On the Pacific slope more chronic cases of sickness exist among the population, and consequently among criminals than on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. Quite a number of convicts are tainted with diseases common to the coast, and the presence of such a large number of Chinese and Indians among the convicts, who are more or less tainted with syphilis and scrofula swells up the drug bills to an extent which calls for this explanation.

I might call your attention to the large proportion of Indians and Chinese among the criminals. Since the close of the year four more Chinese have been received into the Penitentiary. I am informed by the Attorney-General (Hon. Geo. A. Walkem, Q.C.,) that the great cost of the administration of justice in the Province is largely due to crime committed by Chinese and Indians.

I have to mention Mr. Fitzsimmons, the Chief Keeper, as having shown a great deal of energy, industry and ability in the routine and other work of the Penitentiary, and to him I think is due a good deal of the credit for that efficiency which now exists.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

W. WYMOND WALKEM, M.D.,

Assistant Inspector.

To JAS. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,

Inspector of Penitentiaries, Ottawa.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY, July 1st, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my first Report on the management of the British Columbia Penitentiary.

As the institution has been working but nine months, the returns and statistics accompanying this Report will not compare with those of the other Penitentiaries which have been working a full year.

On the 28th September, 1878, I received from the Sheriff of Victoria, 12 convicts; on the 29th from the Sheriff of New Westminster, 11 convicts.

On the 1st of October, therefore, there remained in the institution; 23 convicts received since from common gaols 13; discharged since by expiration of sentence 6, leaving at midnight, on June 30th, 1879, 30 convicts.

Many difficulties had to be overcome in opening the institution. On arrival little or no furniture was found the offices being absolutely empty. Tools and lumber were purchased and two convicts who understood a little carpentering were set to work to make desks and tables, &c.

The rainy season had just set in on removal and for some days the men were kept indoors cleaning up the building; afterwards a supply of picks, axes, &c., was procured and the men were put to work cutting down and clearing away the brush and grubbing up the land around the Penitentiary.

On the 30th June, seven and a half acres of land, which last October was covered with tall brush and full of stumps, had been cleared and seeded down, and the crops of potatoes, peas and oats look promising.

As no crop has been yet gathered I have made out no return for the farm, but from present appearances, at the end of this year the farm will be found to be a paying concern.

It will be necessary to employ the men for some time yet in clearing away the trees and brush which stands in every direction from the building, except the river front, not over a hundred yards away.

About 25 acres has been partially cleared and has been fenced in. The Public Works Department supplied the materials for most of this fencing; altogether there is 994 yards of fence.

Over 1,500 feet of drains have been constructed and stoned. These drains are to carry off the water which runs down the hill in the rainy season in streams and are from four to six feet deep.

A large number of windows were found to be wholly unprotected by gratings. This matter was reported by Mr. Pearse to the Public Works Department, who supplied materials and sent a blacksmith to make and fit them.

This blacksmith, with the assistance of two convict carpenters and one convict blacksmith, made and fitted 33 large and small iron gratings on windows, and fitted one iron door on coal cellar and one iron grating over the kitchen door.

The attic storey, which was not completed, has been finished. The plastering and whitewashing were done by Guard Morey with the assistance of convicts. The carpenters' work was done by the two carpenters.

This attic is now used as quarters for the unmarried officers.

Quarters for married officers are urgently needed. The building stands almost by itself among the brush and close to the river. It would be much more secure were houses built so as to have all the officers in easy reach of the Penitentiary.

Discipline has been well maintained among the convicts. Taking into consideration the fact that the guards were all unaccustomed to the charge of convicts, and the long time necessary to drill such men to a thorough comprehension of their duties, I have every reason to feel satisfied with my selection of officers.

The remission of sentence granted to well-behaved convicts exercises a powerful effect on their behavior. No punishment is so much dreaded by them as loss of remission. So greatly is this privilege valued by them that very few reports have been made. The conduct of the men has been remarkably good, they all work well and willingly. Three Indians who have been here since the opening, have been in such poor health though not actually in hospital, that they have been able to do very little work beyond attending to lamps and cleaning the cells.

It is to be regretted that there is no provision made for the isolation of the sick. It is inconvenient to have a sick man locked up in his cell, and in case of any contagious disease breaking out, a contingency that it is to be hoped will not occur, it would be impossible to keep it from spreading.

The school has been well conducted, though the time given up to this branch has been very limited. The Accountant and the Steward have attended the school and done what they could for the convicts, but I think it would be better were a Schoolmaster regularly appointed.

A small library has been purchased and at present is kept in the Accountant's office. The convicts value the privilege of reading in their cells highly, and the changes of books have been numerous. The books are kept in good order.

I must, before concluding this report, acknowledge the valuable advice and assistance I received from the Inspector on his visit. I could not but feel the assumption of my duties as Warden to be an arduous and difficult undertaking, but with his

advice and the help I have always received from you and from the officers, I trust the affairs of the Penitentiary will be found to have been conducted rightly.

I enclose reports from the Surgeon and Chaplains, and the following returns and statistics :—

- 1. Criminal statistics.
- 2. Movement of convicts.
- 3. Nominal list of officers.
- 4. Distribution of convicts.
- 5. Return of remission earned.
- 6. " " punishments inflicted.
- 7. " " work done in carpenters' department.
- 8. " " " " blacksmiths' department.
- 9. " " expenditure.
- 10. Return shewing the value of unproductive labor.

- Statistics of Institution.
- " " Staff.
- " " Convicts.
- " " Medical.
- " " Educational.
- " " Prison labor.

- Report of Surgeon, with returns.
- " " Protestant Chaplain.
- " " R. C. Chaplain.
- " " Schoolmaster.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
ARTHUR H. McBRIDE, *Warden.*

W. WYMOND WALKER, Esq., M.D.,
Assistant Inspector for British Columbia Penitentiary,
Burrard Inlet, B.C.

No. 1.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS, British Columbia Penitentiary, for Nine Months ending
30th June, 1879.

Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Race.				Occupation.			
White.....	20	36	Laborers.....	24	36
Half-breed.....	2	.....		Fisherman.....	1	.....
Indian.....	8	.....		Merchant.....	1	.....
Chinese.....	5	.....		Carpenter.....	1	.....
Negro.....	1	.....		Ship-carpenter.....	1	.....
Age.				Cooper.....	1	.....
Under 20.....	1	.....	36	Musicians.....	2	.....
From 20 to 30.....	11	.....		Farmer.....	1	.....
do 30 to 40.....	12	.....		Cook.....	1	.....
do 40 to 50.....	10	.....		Carpet cleaner.....	1	.....
do 50 to 60.....	2	.....		Stoker.....	1	.....
				Machinist.....	1	.....

CRIMINAL STATISTICS, British Columbia Penitentiary, &c.—*Concluded.*

Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Country.</i>				<i>Sentences.</i>			
England	5	36	2 years.....	7	36
Ireland.....	5	.....		2½ do	1	.....
Scotland.....	2	.....		2½ do	2	.....
Canada.....	10	.....		3 do	4	.....
United States.....	3	.....		4 do	1	.....
France	1	.....		5 do	7	.....
Portugal	1	.....		6 do	3	.....
Italy.....	2	.....		7 do	2	.....
West Indies.....	1	.....		10 do	2	.....
Holland	1	.....		11 do	1	.....
China.....	5	.....		14 do	2	.....
			36	15 do	1	.....
				16 do	1	.....
<i>Religion.</i>				Life.....	2	.....
Protestant	15	36				36
Roman Catholic.....	14	.....		<i>Crime.</i>		
Jew	1	.....		Shooting with intent.....	1	.....
No religion	6	.....		Wounding do	1	.....
			36	Manslaughter and escape from prison.....	1	.....
<i>Marital.</i>				Rape and escape from prison..	1	.....
Single	28	.....	36	Murder.....	2	.....
Married.....	8	.....		Perjury	1	.....
			36	Assault.....	5	.....
<i>Moral Habits.</i>				Attempt to rape	1	.....
Abstainers .....	.....	.....	36	Felony.....	1	.....
Temperate	22	.....		Burglary	2	.....
Intemperate.....	14	.....		Receiving stolen goods.....	1	.....
			36	do and perjury..	2	.....
<i>Education.</i>				Larceny.....	7	.....
Read and write.....	24	.....	36	Manslaughter.....	6	.....
Read only.....	1	.....		Attempt to murder.....	1	.....
Wholly illiterate.....	11	.....		Cutting and wounding.....	1	.....
			36	Bestiality.....	1	.....
				Sodomy	1	.....

No. 2

STATEMENT of movement of Convicts at British Columbia Penitentiary, from 28th September, 1878, to midnight on 30th June, 1879.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Received since 28th September, 1878, from Common Jails	36	.....	36
Discharged since by expiration of sentence.....	6	.....	6
Remaining at midnight, 30th June, 1879.....	30	.....	30

No. 3.

NOMINAL List of Officers employed in the British Columbia Penitentiary as on 30th June, 1879, giving rank, rate of pay, age and date of appointment.

Name.	Rank.	Salary.	Age.	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.			
Arthur H. McBride.....	Warden.....	1,200 00	44	May 16, 1878	
James Fitzsimmons.....	Chief Keeper.....	800 00	39	Aug. 12, 1878	
Chas. N. Trew.....	Surgeon.....	500 00	40	Aug. 9, 1878	
W. Henry Falding.....	Accountant and Storekeeper...	800 00	21	Aug. 9, 1878	
Rev. R. Jamieson.	Protestant Chaplain...	200 00	49	Jan. 4, 1879	
Rev. E.M.J. Horris.....	Roman Catholic Chaplain....	200 00	48	Sept. 27, 1878*	
W. Fitz Herbert Bullen	Steward.....	650 00	22	Sept. 27, 1878*	
John Wiggins.....	Guard.....	600 00	39	Sept. 25, 1878	
John Devos.....	do	600 00	43	Sept. 27, 1878	
Benjamin Graham.....	do	600 00	27	Sept. 25, 1878	
Henry Kehoe.....	do	600 00	38	Sept. 27, 1878	
Patrick Smyth.....	do and Teamster..	600 00	36	Feb. 21, 1879	
Jonathan Morey.....	Messenger.....	600 00	55	Sept. 3, 1878	

* The Rev. E.M.J. Horris and W. Fitz Herbert Bullen have not been officially notified of their appointments, but commenced their duties on the day named.

No. 4.

DISTRIBUTION of Convicts at the British Columbia Penitentiary on June 30, 1879.

Departments.	No. of Men.
Carpenters.....	2
Blacksmith.....	1
Labor Gang, No. 1.....	7
do 2.....	6
In cells (just received).....	4
Hospital.....	2
Kitchens.....	3
Whitewasher.....	1
Wash house.....	1
Orderlies—Wing.....	1
do Building.....	2
Total.....	30

No. 5.

RETURN of Remission earned by Convicts at the British Columbia Penitentiary, from 1st October, 1878, to 30th June, 1879.

No.		Days earned.
1	Convict earned	5
1	do	10
1	do	14
1	do	15
1	do	16
2	do	27½
1	do	32
2	do	35
1	do	36
1	do	38
1	do	41
3	do	44
9	do	45

No. 6.

SUMMARY of Punishments awarded to the Convicts in the British Columbia Penitentiary, from 1st October, 1878, to 30th June, 1879.

Number deprived of bed.	Number in solitary cell.	No. flogged.	Number of lashes.	Number admonished.	No. chained.	Number who lost part of remission.	Number deprived of light.	Number who had bread and water diet for a time.
1	3	1	36	4	1	10	4	2

No. 7.

RETURN showing work done in Carpenters' Department.

	Value.	Number of Days.
	\$ cts.	
For Public Works Department: Fixing gratings on Penitentiary windows...	147 00	84
British Columbia Penitentiary: Finishing attic.....	196 00	112
do do Making furniture for institution.....	227 50	120
do do Repairing stable.....	72 00	48
do do Erecting fences	90 00	60
Total.....	732 50	434

No. 8.

RETURN showing work done in Blacksmiths' Department.

	Value.	Number of Days.
	\$ cts.	
For Public Works Department: Making gratings and assisting blacksmith...	225 00	75
British Columbia Penitentiary: Jobbing.....	12 00	4
Total.....	237 00	79

Duplicate for Department.

No. 3241—\$113.20.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA,
VICTORIA, 7th August, 1879.

Received from W. H. Falding, Collector of Penitentiary at New Westminster, the sum of one hundred and thirteen dollars and twenty cents, to be placed to the credit of the Receiver-General of Canada, on account of balance at credit of Penitentiary account, 31st July.

Signed in triplicate.
CHAS. S. JONESP, *Manager.*

Entered
JAS. COOPER KEITH, *Accountant.*

No. 9.

EXPENDITURE.

The Dominion of Canada in account with the British Columbia Penitentiary.

1879.	Dr.	Amount.	1878.	Cr.	Amount.
		\$ cts.			\$ cts.
June 30	To Advertising and printing...	77 50	Oct. 11	By credit through Bank of	
do 30	Building material.....	273 20		British Columbia.....	5,000 00
do 30	Coal oil.....	225 50	Nov. 30	do do	4,099 18
do 30	Contingencies.....	245 85			
do 30	Convict discharge allow- ance.....	45 00	1879.		
do 30	Convict discharge clothing.	93 87	Jan. 22	do do	900 00
do 30	Chapels.....	139 72	do 31	do do	61 47
do 30	Farm stock.....	11 50	Feb. 25	do do	792 48
do 30	Forage.....	122 97	Mar. 21	do do	1,293 00
do 30	Fuel.....	951 47	Apr. 18	do do	2,100 00
do 30	Freight on uniform and clothing.....	196 50	May 30	do do	1,200 00
do 30	Hospital	263 50	June 27	do do	1,245 76
do 30	Harness and wagons.....	490 75			
do 30	Horses	500 00			
do 30	Lighting (lamp chimnies, &c)	53 92			
do 30	Organization	3,598 01			
do 30	Rations.....	1,521 47			
do 30	Stationery.....	3 75			
do 30	Stable implements and shoe- ing	17 50			
do 30	Seeds.....	156 32			
do 30	Sundries.....	301 93			
do 30	Salaries.....	6,799 48			
do 30	Travelling expenses of Mr. Moylan and chief keeper..	500 00			
do 30	Balance transferred to Re- ceiver-General's account.	113 20			
		16,691 89			16,691 89

W. HENRY FALDING, *Accountant.*

ARTHUR H. McBRIDE, *Warden.*

No. 10.
RETURN showing Value of Unproductive Labor.

Description.	Number of Days.	Rate per Day.	Value.
		Ots.	\$ cts.
Cleaning institution	214	50	107 00
do and varnishing cell doors.....	40	50	20 00
do lamps and stoves.....	163	50	81 50
do wing and dining hall.....	334	50	167 00
do officer's quarters and chapels.....	119	50	59 50
Whitewashing wing and cells.....	80	50	40 00
Washing and mending clothing and bedding.....	345	50	172 50
Cooking and kitchen work.....	702	50	351 00
Farming, fencing, draining and clearing land.....	2,517	50	1,258 50
Building ash pit.....	3	50	1 50
Total.....	4,517	.....	2,258 50

TABLE 1.—Statistics of the Institution for year ending 30th June, 1879.

1. Name of Warden, Arthur Hill McBride.
2. Estimated value of real estate.
3. Estimated value of personalty.
4. Total area of prison property.
5. Area enclosed by prison walls.
6. Total farm and garden area.
7. Height of boundary walls.
8. Number of cells, 67; 62 cells, 5 dark cells.
9. Dimensions of cells, 8ft. high, 8ft. long, 4ft. wide; dark cells, 8ft. high, 8ft. long, 8 ft. wide.
10. Furniture of cells, bed, mattress, pillow, 3 single blankets, 1 sheet, 1 pillow-case, 1 stool, 1 lamp, 1 piggin, 1 night buckett, 1 tin water-pail.
11. System of heating, stoves.
12. Cost of heating (estimated for 1 year, from cost for 9 months), \$869.00.
13. System of lighting, coal-oil lamps.
14. Cost of lighting (estimated for 1 year, from cost for 9 months), \$350.00.
15. Cost of repairs and maintenance of buildings.
16. Number and kind of workshops, 2 small out-houses used as carpenters' and blacksmiths' shops.
17. What machinery.
18. If steam power used, estimated available horse power.
19. Average horse power used.
20. Situation of Warden's residence, within or without walls,—within.
21. What officers reside within walls,—Warden, Chief Keeper, Accountant, Steward, 3 Guards.

TABLE 2.—Statistics of the Staff for year ending 30th June, 1879.

Whole number of officers, 13.
Aggregate of salaries, \$7,950.00.
Percentage of officers to convicts, 36½ (includes Chaplains and Surgeon).
Per cap. cost of convicts for officers \$220.83½.
Have officers any perquisites; if so, what? Warden—house, fuel, light, use of garden; Chief Keeper—house, fuel, light, use of garden; Accountant, Steward, 3 Guards—quarters, fuel, light; 2 Guards—houses.

Percentage of escapes, $2\frac{1}{2}$

" recaptures, $2\frac{1}{2}$

Number of skilled trade instructors.

Table showing classification of officers:—1 Warden, 1 Chief Keeper, 1 Surgeon, 1 Accountant, 2 Chaplains, 1 Steward, 6 Guards.

Table showing the number of officers and ages:—

Over 60 years of age.....	0
50 to 60 "	1
40 to 50 "	5
30 to 40 "	4
Under 30 "	3

TABLE 3.—Statistics of Convicts for Year ending 30th June, 1879.

1. Average number of convicts, (per month) $27\frac{1}{2}$.
2. " term less than life, 5 years, 8 months and $16\frac{1}{2}$ days.
3. " number of life sentences, 2.
4. " " of male convicts, $27\frac{1}{2}$.
5. " " of female "
6. Percentage of known male recidivists, $22\frac{1}{2}$.
7. " " female.
8. " of life convicts, $5\frac{1}{2}$.
9. Average age of convicts, male, 34 years, 6 months, 10 days.
10. " " " female.
11. Percentage of minors on admission, male, $2\frac{1}{2}$.
12. " " " " female,
13. " " convicts to whom Executive clemency is extended.
14. " " " receiving less than 6 months' pardon.
15. " " " " 6 "
16. " " " " 1 year's pardon.
17. " " " " 2 "
18. " " " " 3 "
19. " " " " 4 "
20. " " " " more than 4 "
21. " " " earning remission, $83\frac{1}{2}$.
22. " " " who earn full remission, $33\frac{1}{2}$.
23. " native Canadians, male, $27\frac{1}{2}$.
24. " " " female.
25. " English, male, $13\frac{1}{2}$.
26. " " female.
27. " Scotch, male, $5\frac{1}{2}$.
28. " " female.
29. " Irish, male, $13\frac{1}{2}$.
30. " " female.
31. " United States, male, $8\frac{1}{2}$.
32. " " female.
33. " Other nationalities, male, $35\frac{1}{2}$ (China 5, Portugal 1, France 1, Holland 1, West Indies 1, Italy 2.
34. Percentage of other nationalities, female.
35. " Whites, male, $61\frac{1}{2}$.
36. " " female.
37. " Negroes, male, $2\frac{1}{2}$.
38. " " female.
39. " Indians, male, $22\frac{1}{2}$.
40. " " female.

41. Percentage of Chinese, male, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$.
42. " " female.
43. Number of Protestants, 15.
44. " Catholics, 14.
45. " Other religions, 1 (Jew.)
46. " No religion, 6.
47. Punishment for offences,—Solitary confinement, loss of supper, bed, tobacco, light, bread and water, loss of remission, admonished, chained, flogging with cats.
48. Percentage receiving punishment, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$.

TABLE 5.—Educational Statistics for year ending 30th June, 1879.

1. Percentage able to read on admission, 69 $\frac{1}{2}$.
2. " " write " 63 $\frac{1}{2}$.
3. " " read on discharge, 66 $\frac{1}{2}$.
4. " " write " 66 $\frac{1}{2}$.
5. " of fairly well educated on admission, 69 $\frac{1}{2}$.
6. " of wholly illiterate " 30 $\frac{1}{2}$.
7. " intemperate, " 55 $\frac{1}{2}$.
8. " temperate, " 44 $\frac{1}{2}$.
9. " without trade, " 52 $\frac{1}{2}$.
10. " having learnt trade on discharge, none.
11. Provision for secular instruction,—A few school books and slates. The Accountant and Steward instruct the convicts during part of the dinner hour, but no Schoolmaster has been appointed.
12. Religious services,—Protestant and Roman Catholic services on Sunday mornings, and on Wednesday from 12.30 to 1 o'clock.
13. Number of volumes in libraries,—In general Library there are 106 volumes.

TABLE 6.—Statistics of Prison Labor for year ending 30th June, 1879.

1. Enumeration of Prison industries,—Farming and rough carpentering.
2. " of facilities (Plant, shops, &c.)—One small shed and tools for carpenters and blacksmith. Horses plough, &c., &c., for farm.
3. Percentage of convicts available for labor, 88 $\frac{1}{2}$.
4. " of convicts employed in each industry,—Carpenters, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; farm, 47 $\frac{1}{2}$; house work, 25.
5. Percentage of convicts employed in productive labor,—52 $\frac{1}{2}$ (carpenters and farm hands.)
6. Whole daily average employed in manufacturing articles for sale.
7. Average per diem obtainable for labor.
8. Number of hours devoted for labor,—10 $\frac{1}{2}$, in summer from 6.45 a.m. till 12 noon, and 1 p.m. to 6 p.m., in winter from daylight to dusk.

NEW WESTMINSTER, 1st July, 1879.

SIR,—I beg to report that I received official notification of my appointment on the 11th of April last, and immediately entered upon the discharge of my duties. My Report, therefore, covers a period of only two months and a-half.

The number of convicts under my pastoral care has been sixteen; one, a Chinaman, has been recently discharged. Fifteen remain at this date—twelve whitemen, one colored, one half-breed and one Indian.

I have conducted divine service every Sabbath morning and every Wednesday, at half-past twelve. I have also paid a few visits at the school hour.

The conduct of the convicts has been very good, and, with few exceptions, their attention to all the religious exercises has been commendable. At the conclusion of the Sabbath services I give a suitable religious tract to each one able to read and willing to take it.

The chapel is comfortably furnished, and is kept in good order.

The school is well conducted by Mr. Falding, assisted by Mr. Bullen. The prisoners seem to enjoy the time allowed for study, and are making as much progress as could be expected. Very few of the books in the library are taken or read by the convicts. They are not, however, very suitable for the present inmates.

I deem it proper to state that the respected and efficient Warden has manifested his interest in, and appreciation of the Sabbath services by a regular attendance. This has doubtless a beneficial influence on the convicts. He also shows every attention and respect to me in all my visits to the Penitentiary, and affords me every facility in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

ROBERT JAMIESON, *Protestant Chaplain.*

To the Assistant Inspector,
British Columbia Penitentiary.

THE RETREAT, SAPPERTON, 23rd August, 1879.

SIR,—My report as acting Chaplain of the British Columbia Penitentiary extends from the time it was first opened till Good Friday, 1879, when I was so unceremoniously dismissed.

During that time I have to report that I held service every Sunday at 9.30, a.m., using the form of service that from several years' previous experience with these very men, I have found suited them best, i.e., a short, bright, musical service, the litany, shortened morning prayer and communion service alternately, four or five hymns and a short address.

The prisoners seemed to like the music and took great pains with their part. One of them (who has since left) learnt the harmonium that he might lead the choir. Since his discharge Mrs. Insley, the daughter of one of the Wardens, has played for us, and to her my thanks are due.

I would here record my opinion, formed after considerable experience, that (especially where the silent system is used) the more responsive the service the better, and that music is a great means of reaching the hearts of the men.

I celebrated the Holy Communion monthly, and there were three communicants amongst the prisoners.

On Wednesdays we had a short service, a few prayers, three hymns and an address during the dinner hour, the men willingly curtailed the time of eating to have a longer time in the chapel.

Besides the services I visited the men during the week, and offered to help in the school twice a week.

I also selected the library, and the books came shortly before I was dismissed. Acting on Mr. Moylan's advice, I chose principally standard works of fiction and general literature. The library is constantly used and seems much appreciated by the prisoners.

Of the prisoners on the Protestant side of the Penitentiary all who have been confined but four are Episcopalians; of these one, a Jew, is now discharged; one says he is nothing particular and two are Presbyterians, making with the Warden, who has lately left the Church, three Presbyterians in the Penitentiary.

Of the Presbyterians one has lately come, to the other I more than once offered to fetch Mr. Jamieson, but he, the convict, said he was perfectly content with my ministrations and was preparing for the Holy Communion when I ceased to be Chaplain.

I have at all times found the Superintendent and all the officials most attentive and willing in every way to help me in my work.

During the time I was Chaplain I never heard any complaints from the prisoners, but lately they have frequently complained to me and to others of the hardship of being obliged to frequent a service so different from that to which they were brought up, and having to accept the ministrations of one so bitterly hostile to the Church to which they belong.

I have to thank you, sir, for having given to me every facility for holding service since I was dismissed; a service of which all the prisoners but three gladly avail themselves.

I remain, Sir, yours very truly,

C. R. BASHETT, A. K. C.,
Curate of St. Mary, Sapperton.

W. WALKER, Esq., M.D.,
Assistant Inspector of Penitentiaries.

CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

NEW WESTMINSTER PENITENTIARY, August, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honor to lay before you my first Annual Report of this institution. It is now nearly a year since I have been appointed Catholic Chaplain to the Penitentiary. At that time I found what was called or intended for the Catholic Chapel, in such a form, that no person who understands how such a place should be fitted up could recognize it as such. Consequently my first care was to have this part of the building something like what it should be. I am now happy to be able to state that with the valuable assistance of the Chief Keeper of the Penitentiary, the Chapel at present, although not yet what we wish it to be, is very much improved, has a nice new altar, sacristy, vestment press, &c., is neat and clean, and when finished will be suitable to the honor and glory of God and an ornament to the establishment. The health of the convicts has been good during the year, no serious case of sickness having occurred. I am pleased to testify that I am well satisfied with the conduct of the Catholic prisoners; they seem all well disposed to make the best use of their time, and are attentive to their religious duties. To this we have had one exception; a few days ago one of the Catholic convicts became quite insubordinate but he now seems repentant and will, I trust, give no further annoyance. I wish also to remark that both the discipline and cleanliness, &c., of the establishment, as far as they have come under my observation have been very good, and I have no hesitation in adding that this is chiefly to be attributed to the vigilance, care, justice and impartiality of Mr. Fitzsimmons who thoroughly understands both the treatment of convicts and the management of Penitentiaries. Before concluding, I must not forget to mention the great care, attention and impartiality with which our worthy Assistant Inspector has discharged his onerous duties, and this in several trying ordeals through which he has had to pass since he has been appointed Inspector.

The following list comprises the number of convicts at first admitted and also those under my care on the 30th June, 1879:—

Admitted to the Penitentiary 1st October, 1879.....	10
“ during the year.....	9
Total.....	19
Discharged.....	3
Remaining 30th June, 1879.....	16

The above consist of—		White men.....	7
“	“	Indians.....	5
“	“	Chinese.....	3
“	“	Half-breed.....	1
			<hr/>
			16
			<hr/>

All of which is respectfully submitted by

EDW. M. J. HORRIS, *Catholic Chaplain.*

To W. WYMOND WALKER, Esq., M.D.,
Assistant Inspector of Penitentiaries.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY, 1st August, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit to you a Report on the school :—

The average daily attendance has been 24, the greater number of these being wholly illiterate ; some Chinese, others Indians. These have been taken in hand and have made great progress. The remainder of the men are fairly well educated, one or two being very far advanced. All have taken great interest in their studies.

To these men, in every state, from utter ignorance to proficiency it is a hard matter to attend during one short half hour. Could the time for secular instruction be increased, the advance made by the convicts would be proportionate.

I notice in regard to the library that the only books used by the convicts are “Marryatt’s Novels” and light literature of the same class. Although scientific and other works of the most interesting and expensive kind are provided they do not read them. None of them use the opportunity of studying and improving their minds now afforded them. Their only aim seems to be to pass away the time as pleasantly as possible.

There are 106 volumes in the general library. The changes of books of the kind mentioned above, have been very numerous. Each convict who is able to read generally gets through one or two in the course of a week.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. HENRY FALDING,
Accountant, Acting Schoolmaster.

W. WYMOND WALKER, Esq., M.D.,
Assistant Inspector.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY, 1st July, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honor to report on the sanitary condition of this prison, and the convicts confined therein, during the period included from September 28, 1878, to June 30, 1879.

The health of the convicts on admission was much below the average, but by careful treatment and the discharge from the prison of some of the bad cases, the health standard has improved very much, and no death has happened yet.

As no hospital ward has been built at this prison, all sick convicts have to be confined to their cells during treatment. As in many cases this causes much inconvenience, it is to be hoped that steps to remedy this evil will soon be taken.

The room set apart for the surgery is not in a suitable or convenient part of the prison, and the surgery is still wanting in instruments and appliances.

In December one of the convicts, while in an insane condition, made an attempt to commit suicide. This case was reported by the Warden at the time. I am glad to say that, although this convict still has the same delusions, yet his general state of health is much better, and he is able, properly watched, to take his place among the working convicts.

An inquiry into the mental state of another convict, also, had to be made, although he was found to be not insane. I regret to say he is still in the same state of mental weakness.

The drainage, ventilation and water supply of the building are as satisfactory as the nature of the appliances therefor will admit of.

I have to thank the Warden, Chief Keeper, the Steward and the other officers for the assistance given by them to me in carrying out the duties of my department.

I also forward tables showing the work of my department; if they are deficient in any respect it is owing to the fact that I have not been furnished with the proper forms or books for keeping notes or other information.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

C. NEWLAND TREW, M.D., *Surgeon, B.C.P.*

W. W. WALKER, Esq., M.D.,
Assistant Inspector, British Columbia.

TABLE 4.—Medical Statistics for year ending June 30th, 1879.

1.	Percentage in good health on admission,	47.23.
2.	“ average “ “	30.55.
3.	“ bad “ “	22.22.
4.	“ insane “ “	none.
	“ good “ discharge,	83.34.
	“ average “ “	16.66.
	“ bad “ “	none.
	“ insane during confinement,	2.77.
	“ of deaths, none.	

Average daily sick, 2.16.

Percentage “ 6.00.

“ of accidents, 13.95.

Per cap. cost for medical attendance—Extraordinary, examination of insane, \$1.23; ordinary, \$12.43; total, \$13.66.

Per cap. cost for hospital and medicine, \$5.83.

Amount of daily food of convict, showing weight of bread, meat, vegetables, &c., and liquid—Bread, 2 lbs.; meat, 1 lb.; vegetables, 1½ lbs.; coffee, 2 pints; soup, 1½ pints.

Percentage of infirm, cripples, blind, &c., none.

Estimated percentage of weak-minded convicts (not actually insane), 5.55.

Percentage of epileptics, none.

“ scrofulous, 8.33.

“ consumptive, 5.55.

Condition of drains and system, fair.

“ ventilation “ fair in wing; defective in main building, no provision being made there for it.

Condition of water supply system, good, but capable of being improved.

Number of admissions to hospital, 43.

C. NEWLAND TREW, M.D., *Surgeon, B.C.P.*

Penitentiary of British Columbia, 1st July, 1879.

RETURN of Sick treated in Hospital, at the British Columbia Penitentiary, from 29th
September, 1878, to 30th June, 1879.

Disease.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Remarks.
Asthma.....	2	.....	2	.....
Accidents—					
Cut hand.....	1	.....	1	.....
Cut arm (attempted suicide).....	1	.....	1	.....
Injury to breast from fall.....	1	.....	1	.....
Injury to hand from sledge blow.....	1	.....	1	.....
Injury to leg from fall down stairs	1	.....	1	.....
Sprained ankle.....	1	.....	1	.....
Bronchitis.....	4	.....	4	.....
Cystitis..	1	.....	1	.....
Debility, with melancholia.	2	.....	2	.....
Diarrhoea.....	3	.....	3	.....
Eczema..	1	.....	1	.....
Furunculus.....	3	.....	2	1	
Febricula simplex..	1	.....	1	.....
Gastric catarrh.....	1	.....	1	.....
Gleet.....	1	.....	1	.....
Heart disease, valvular	3	.....	3	.....
Herpes Zoster.	1	.....	1	.....
Malingering.....	1	.....	1	.....
Nephritis..	3	.....	3	.....
Phthisis	2	.....	1	1	
Rheumatism.....	4	.....	4	.....
Stricture	2	.....	2	.....
Syphilis, secondary.....	1	.....	1	.....
Scrotal tumor.....	1	.....	1	.....
Total.....	43	.....	41	2	

C. NEWLAND TREW, M.D., *Surgeon.*

STATEMENT showing the Number of Convicts, the Gross Annual Expenditure, the Expenditure for Maintenance, and the Expenditure not Chargeable to Maintenance, at the several Penitentiaries, for the Years ended 30th June, 1870, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78 and '79.

Penitentiary.	Year.	Number of Convicts.	Gross Expenditure.	Expenditure for Maintenance Proper.	Expenditure Chargeable to other Service than Maintenance.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Kingston	1870	686	112,378 20	102,237 50	10,140 70	Capital and other accounts.
Halifax	1870	46	12,062 64	12,062 64	.....	.....
St. John ..	1870	79	36,144 68	17,348 65	18,796 03	Materials for manufactures.
Total .....	.....	811	160,585 52	131,648 79	28,936 73	.....
Kingston	1871	628	115,075 49	91,608 21	23,467 28	Capital and other accounts.
Halifax	1871	41	12,474 82	12,474 82	.....	.....
St. John	1871	74	38,322 60	19,413 53	18,909 07	Materials for manufactures.
Total .....	.....	743	165,872 91	123,496 56	42,376 35	.....
Kingston	1872	549	111,661 49	82,414 65	29,246 84	Capital and other accounts.
Halifax	1872	37	15,243 97	11,243 97	4,000 00	do
St. John	1872	84	27,986 93	12,344 74	15,642 19	An overcharge to manufactures in error of, at least, \$6,000.
Total .....	.....	670	154,892 39	116,003 36	48,889 03	.....
Kingston	1873	384	127,360 10	87,287 38	40,072 72	Capital and other accounts.
Halifax	1873	37	17,416 37	11,631 15	5,785 22	Materials for manufactures.
St. John	1873	104	48,415 24	19,068 73	19,356 51	do
St. Vincent de Paul	1873	122	26,127 38	11,127 38	15,000 00	Expenditure from 19th May to 30th June.
Total .....	.....	647	209,319 09	129,104 64	80,214 45	.....
Kingston	1874	406	112,378 20	93,855 74	18,522 46	Capital and other accounts.
Halifax	1874	42	22,783 61	13,785 61	8,998 00	Materials for manufactures.
St. John	1874	104	42,297 80	24,575 17	17,722 63	do
St. Vincent de Paul	1874	179	135,067 88	112,923 99	22,143 89	Organization and capital account.
Total .....	.....	733	312,517 49	245,140 51	67,376 98	.....

Kingston.....	1875	593	96,423 98	84,341 84	12,682 14	Capital and other accounts.
Halifax.....	1875	52	23,286 96	14,737 07	8,549 89	Materials for manufactures.
St. John.....	1875	108	42,765 06	24,365 49	18,399 57	do
St. Vincent de Paul.....	1875	120	94,143 62	65,838 50	28,305 12	Capital and other accounts.
British Columbia.....	1875	23	8,036 25	8,036 25		Paid to Provincial Government.
Manitoba.....	1875	17	19,761 60	19,761 60		No details given.
Total.....		913	284,417 47	217,080 75	67,336 72	
Kingston.....	1876	703	100,137 41	91,773 07	8,364 34	Capital and other accounts.
Halifax.....	1876	36	26,864 80	13,619 95	13,244 85	Materials for manufactures.
St. John.....	1876	162	37,110 88	31,070 59	6,040 29	do
St. Vincent de Paul.....	1876	182	61,793 48	48,772 59	13,020 89	Capital and other accounts.
British Columbia.....	1876	21	8,548 35	8,548 35		Paid to Provincial Government.
Manitoba.....	1876	15	24,996 75	22,516 64	2,480 11	Sundries not maintenance.
Total.....		1,119	259,451 67	216,301 19	43,150 48	
Kingston.....	1877	695	110,464 76	92,626 13	17,838 63	Capital and other accounts.
Halifax.....	1877	38	21,877 06	15,787 30	5,089 76	Materials for manufactures.
St. John.....	1877	160	35,013 52	31,400 65	3,612 87	do
St. Vincent de Paul.....	1877	225	66,288 03	58,648 10	7,639 93	Capital and other accounts.
British Columbia.....	1877	23	7,117 20	7,117 20		Paid to Provincial Government.
Manitoba.....	1877	19	22,175 70	16,989 18	5,186 52	Capital, rent and other accounts.
Total.....		1,160	262,936 27	222,568 56	40,367 71	
Kingston.....	1878	726	118,567 28	95,849 85	22,717 43	Capital and other accounts.
Halifax.....	1878	78	18,911 61	17,060 98	1,850 63	Materials for manufactures.
St. John.....	1878	151	50,336 19	34,185 62	16,150 57	do
St. Vincent de Paul.....	1878	259	93,597 09	67,924 89	25,672 20	Capital and other accounts.
British Columbia.....	1878	21	6,331 16	6,331 16		Paid to Provincial Government.
Manitoba.....	1878	28	20,358 36	17,488 45	2,869 91	Sundries not maintenance.
Total.....		1,263	308,101 69	238,840 95	69,260 74	
Kingston.....	1879	759	122,729 63	102,273 09	20,456 54	Capital and other accounts.
Halifax.....	1879	92	19,940 34	14,465 04	5,475 30	Materials for manufactures.
St. John.....	1879	152	37,081 01	28,679 51	8,401 50	do
St. Vincent de Paul.....	1879	307	83,325 47	66,366 25	17,019 22	Capital and other accounts.
British Columbia.....	1879	30	23,311 80	17,098 96	6,212 84	Organization and other accounts.
Manitoba.....	1879	34	21,573 85	18,420 80	3,153 05	Sundries not maintenance.
Total.....		1,374	307,962 10	247,243 65	60,718 45	

* The short term prisoners at this Penitentiary are included with the convicts as their maintenance has been provided by the Dominion Government.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Convicts, the Gross Annual Expenditure, the Expenditure for Maintenance, and the Expenditure not Chargeable to Maintenance, at the several Penitentiaries, for the Years ended 30th June, 1870, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78 and '79.

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St. Vincent de Paul.....	1876	182	61,793 48	48,772 59	13,020 89	Capital and other accounts.
British Columbia.....	1876	21	8,548 35	8,548 35		Paid to Provincial Government.
Manitoba.....	1876	15	24,996 75	22,516 64	2,480 11	Sundries not maintenance.
Total.....		1,119	259,451 67	216,301 19	43,150 48	
Kingston.....	1877	695	110,464 76	92,626 13	17,838 63	Capital and other accounts.
Halifax.....	1877	38	21,877 06	15,787 30	5,089 76	Materials for manufactures.
St. John.....	1877	160	35,013 52	31,400 65	3,612 87	do
St. Vincent de Paul.....	1877	225	66,288 03	58,648 10	7,639 93	Capital and other accounts.
British Columbia.....	1877	23	7,117 20	7,117 20		Paid to Provincial Government.
Manitoba.....	1877	19	22,175 70	16,989 18	5,186 52	Capital, rent and other accounts.
Total.....		1,160	262,936 27	222,568 56	40,367 71	
Kingston.....	1878	726	118,567 28	95,849 85	22,717 43	Capital and other accounts.
Halifax.....	1878	78	18,911 61	17,060 96	1,850 65	Materials for manufactures.
St. John.....	1878	151	50,336 19	34,185 62	16,150 57	do
St. Vincent de Paul.....	1878	259	93,597 09	67,924 89	25,672 20	Capital and other accounts.
British Columbia.....	1878	21	6,331 16	6,331 16		Paid to Provincial Government.
Manitoba.....	1878	28	20,358 36	17,488 45	2,869 91	Sundries not maintenance.
Total.....		1,263	308,101 69	238,840 95	69,260 74	
Kingston.....	1879	759	122,729 63	102,273 09	20,456 54	Capital and other accounts.
Halifax.....	1879	92	19,940 34	14,465 04	5,475 30	Materials for manufactures.
St. John.....	1879	152	37,081 01	28,679 51	8,401 50	do
St. Vincent de Paul.....	1879	307	83,325 47	66,366 25	17,019 22	Capital and other accounts.
British Columbia.....	1879	30	23,311 80	17,098 96	6,212 84	Organization and other accounts.
Manitoba.....	1879	34	21,573 85	18,420 80	3,153 05	Sundries not maintenance.
Total.....		1,374	307,962 10	247,243 65	60,718 45	

* The short term prisoners at this Penitentiary are included with the convicts as their maintenance has been provided by the Dominion Government.

RECAPITULATION.

Year.	Number of Convicts.	Gross Expenditure.	Expenditure for Maintenance Proper	Expenditure Charge- able to other Service than Mainte- nance.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1870.....	811	160,585 52	131,648 79	28,936 73
1871.....	743	165,872 91	123,496 56	42,376 35
1872.....	670	154,892 39	116,003 36	48,889 03
1873.....	647	209,319 09	129,104 64	80,214 45
1874.....	733	312,517 49	245,140 51	67,376 98
1875.....	913	284,417 47	217,080 75	67,336 72
1876.....	1,119	259,451 67	216,301 19	43,150 48
1877.....	1,160	262,936 27	222,568 56	40,367 71
1878.....	1,263	308,101 69	238,840 95	69,260 74
1879..	1,374	307,962 10	247,243 65	60,718 45

1. **Introduction**

MAR 27 1956

